



N.Wilster

### WEBSTER'S

## INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BEING THE AUTHENTIC LDITION OF WEBSTLRS
UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, COMPRISING
THE ISSUES OF 1864, 1879 AND 1884
THOROUGHLY REVISED AND
MUCH ENLARGED UNDER
THE SUPERVISION OF

NOAH PORTER, DD, LLD

WITH A VOLUMINOUS APPENDIX

TO WHICH IS NOW ADDED

A SUPPLEMENT

OF TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND WORDS AND PHRASES

W T HARRIS PHD, LLD



#### LONDON

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## NOTE.

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### PREFACE TO THE ENGLISH EDITION.

The first or original edition of Webster's large or Unabridged Dictionary was published in two volumes quarto in the year 1828, and was sold largely by subscription

The second edition, 1810 somewhat enlarged and revi ed by the author, was published in two volumes royal octavo

to which a supplement was added in 1813

After the death of Dr Webster in 1843, the un old remainder of this edition and the copyright of the work were purchased by the predecessors of the present proprietors, who immediately took measures to prepare and issue a new and rovised edition in a single volume in small quarte. This edition was edited by Profes or Chance; 1 Goodrich, the son in law of Dr Webster, who had proviously superintended the preparation of an abridged edition of the original quarto

Dr Goodrich had an able corps of assistants, and the new edition of 1847 was received with general favour

In 18.9 an edition was published which included important supplementary matter and a large number of pictorial illustrations The general popularity and acknowledged excellence of this edition suggested the opportunity and enforced the duty of a thorough revision of the entire work. Arrangements were made for such a revision and the work was be un by Profes or Coodrich and a body of assistants These arrangements were o seriously disturbed by his death as to require important readjustments, as the result of which the writer reluctantly consented to act as editor in chief, and Mr William A Wheeler became the assistant and acting editor, having previously given abundant evidence of his pre emment qualifications for this office. The etymologies were all revi ed and recast in the light of modern philology by Dr C A F Mahn, of Berlin The definitions were rewrought and rearranged and greatly condensed and improved by the combined efforts of Professors William D Whitney and Daniel C Gilman Many fresh examples of the manings and uses of wor is were introduced from older and more recent writers. Scientific terms were more generally recognized and carefully defined, and their meanings were often illustrated for the eye as well as for the mind. By this means the new dictionary from being the driest became the most attractive volume in multitudes of hou cholds. Valuable tables were farmshed in the appendix conspicuous among which was the Explanators Vocabulary of the Names of Noted Fictitious I ersons and Piacos, which was propared by Mr Wheeler

The general excellence of this edition of 1864 was cordially and universally recognized, and both contributors and publishers owe a debt of gratitude to the many friends who have been so just and so henerous in their criticisms and Their activity and care did not terminate with the origination and publication of the bulky volume for which they had become responsible They have always held themselves ready to listen to suggestions, and to correct mistakes, whether trrors of matter or errors of the press They have been prompt to accumulate and pressure every description of material which might be available for future use. From material thus gathered they were able to publish a valuable

supplement in the year 1879, which was edited by Professor Franklin B Dexter

In the same year a more formal beginning was made in the preparation of the edition which is now completed and will be known as the Royision of 1890. It would seem on the one hand that the revi ion and emen lation of a work so eats factors as the edition of 1864 would be the least expensive of time and attention And yet it has been proved on the other hand by our experience that no work may be made so expensive of both time and energy as that involved in careful editor The condensation which becomes imperative from the increa e of human knowledge may often seem to shrivel and contract the product in which the reader looks for amplitude of statement, proof, and illustration and yet even an Unabridged Dictionary has its limits The task of adjustment is often the most difficult of all, although it may show the least of the careful attention which it has cost. All the e and other difficulties can only be exerceme by the employment for many years of a large number of trained assistants in the office who have devoted them elves to literary research and Verbal criticism and of a corps of specialists who have made original contributions in Science and the Arts hence given to the definitions and illustrations of scientific technological and zoological terms will attract the attention of every reader and perhaps chert the displeasure of many critics. While we sympathize with their regret that so much severy randor and perhaps chust the displicature of many critics. While we sympatize with their regirt time is much space in given to explanations and illustrations that are purely technical rather than literary we find ourselves compelled to yield to the necessity which in these days requires that the dictionary which is ever at hand should excelling define the terms that record the discoveres of Science the trumphs of Invention, and the rot colations of Lit. We have spreed to prais to make this part of our book as perfect as possible in both text and illustration. In the important department of Litymology the excellent work of the list chitten has been supervised and readjusted to the domands of modern Philology and recess by Professor Edward S Sheldon of Harvard University. As a matter of Cultures.

curious and to a few readers of instructive interest the eminent Professor August 1 ich, of the University of Guttingen has prepared a select table of radicals of important English words, with the various forms which they have taken in their

historical development

The important department of Fronunciation has been committed to the special direction of the Reviewed Samiel N British and Trofessor Samiel Porter of the National Deaf Mitto College Was Lington, DC Mr Barnum has model the study of English pronunciation almost a life work having been trained under 1 roles or Geodirch in the special and

exact knowledge of the subject in its details, and having made himself familiar with the teachings of the leading writers in English Orthoepy. Professor Porter coetributes, in the Guide to Pronunciation, the result of a careful and long-continued study of Phonology in the physiological method pursued by Mr. Alexander Mciville Bell, whose system in its more prominent features is accepted as scientifically true and practically useful. The history of the various methods of pronunciation has been subject to a most careful revision and rendered, if possible, more trustworthy than ever before. The Synopsis (§ 277) of words differently pronounced by different Orthoepists, and the marking of the pronunciation of the words in the vocabulary by respelling, are the work of Mr. Bannun.

The definitions in Anatomy have been revised by Professor Sidney I. Smith, of Yale University; In Architecture and the Fine Arts, by Professor, Russell Sturgis, of the College of New York;

In Biology and Physiology, by Professor Russell II. Chittenden, of Yale University;

In Botany, by Professor Daniel C Eaton, of Yale University;

In Chancel (Canterbury Tales), by Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury, of Yale University;

In Chemistry, by Professor Arthur W. Wright, of Yale University, assisted by Professor Charles S. Palmer, University of Colorado;

In Law, by Francis Wharton (deceased), of the Department of State at Washington; In Mathematics and Astronomy, by Professor Hubert A. Newton, of Yale University;

In Mechanics and Engineering, by Professor Charles B. Richards, of Yale University, and Professor William P. Trowbridge, of Columbia College;

In Medicine, by Alexander Duane, M.D., New York;

In Mineralogy and Geology, by Professor Edward S. Dana, of Yale University;

In Music, by Mr John S Dwight, of Boston;

In Nautical Terms, by Mr. Charles L. Norton, of New York;

In Paleontology and Geology, by Professor Oscar L. Harger (deceased), of Yale University;

In Zoology, by Professor Addison E. Verrill, of Yale University;

The Dictionary of Noted Names of Fiction has been carefully elaborated by Professor Henry A. Beers, of Yale University, who has also contributed many new topics and corrected some oversights, and in many ways increased its attractiveness.

The Brief History of the English Language, originally prepared by Professor James Hadley, has been carefully

revised and brought down to the present time by Mr. George Lyman Kittredge, of Harvard University.

The Pictorial Illustrations have received careful attention, not only in respect to artistic excellence, but in respect to scientific exactness.

The Revision now given to the public is the fruit of over ten years of work by a large editorial staff, in which publishers and editors have spared neither expense nor pains to produce a comprehensive, accurate, and symmetrical work

As a matter of historical interest, the prefaces of the principal earlier editions are appended in their chronological order.

NOAH PORTER.

November, 1890.

## PUBLISHERS' NOTE TO THE NEW EDITION OF 1902.

THE English language is ten years older than when Webster's International Dictionary was published. They have been years of swift movement, social, industrial, and intellectual, and there has been a corresponding growth in the language. The publishers have aimed, in the Supplement now added, to gather the harvest which this decade has produced. The purpose has been to apply the principles which shaped the character of the original book, as stated above, to the new material brought by advancing years. There has been the same survey and scrutiny of a great mass of words, the same careful selection of such as ment a place of permanence, and the same studious and thorough explication of meanings in the forms best suited to the consulter's needs. In this continuation, as in the main work, there has been a distinct avoidance of the multiplication of word titles merely to outboast other lexicons, and the studied retention of such words only as have real use and value.

In the execution of this work the publishers have been fortunate in securing the services, as editor-in-chief, of Dr. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education. It is needless to dwell on the broad and various scholarship, the exactness and lucidity of mental habit, and the strong interest in lexicography, which eminently qualify Dr. Harris for this work. The enthusiasm and devotion with which he has applied himself to the work are shown by the fact that he has not merely given his judgment and study to perfecting the main outlines, but has closely revised the whole, line

by line, first in the copy and again in the proofs.

The matter of the Supplement has been prepared by a carefully chosen office staff, assisted by the contributions of a large number of experts in special fields. We invite attention to a list of these specialists in the Editor's Preface, and in their high standing in their various departments will be found a guarantee of the trustworthiness of the work on its scientific side. All of these gentlemen have not only prepared the original definitions of the terms in their respective provinces, but have examined the revision of the definitions by the office editors, in manuscript, and yet again in the proofs

With this thorough treatment of the scientific part of the vocabulary the character of the literary element will, it is believed, be found to correspond. In the Supplement, as in the original work, the aim has been to combine the soundest scholarship with a discriminating recognition of every-day usage, and to present the whole in forms of such clearness, practicality, and convenience as shall make the book serve all purposes necessary in the best possible way.

A large number of changes and additions, made necessary by the advance in knowledge, have also been introduced

in the body of the book in this edition.

### CONTENTS.

### INTRODUCTORY

	PAGE	1	PAC
FRONTISPIFCE. PORTSAIT OF NOAR WEDSTER (Steel)		EXPLANATOLY NOTES ON THE REVISED ET	
REFACE	ili	MOLOGIEP	11
VILMOU OF NOVI WERSTER	711	A GUIDE TO PROVUNCIATION	ly-lannyı
LPFFACE TO THE EDITION OF 18 8	xii	KET TO THE SYMBOLS	1
IPFI ACE TO THE LDITION OF 1847	<b>x</b> ui	STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION	lv.
PLFFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1861	272	SYSTEM OF EXACISH YOWEL SOUNDS	Iv
A LIST OF AUTHORS QUOTED AS AUTHORITY		ACCENT, QUANTITY, AND EMPHASIS, AND THEIR PEL	
FOR THE FORMS AND USLS OF WORDS	ziz	TIONS TO THE QUALITY OF YOWAL SOUNDS	li
A BUTUL HIS CORY OF THE INCUSH LANCUAGE :	xxix-xliv	THE YOWELS OF THE ALPHABIT IN DETAIL	1:
LANCUAGES KINDRED TO THE PROLISH	XXIX	ANALYTICAL SCEVEY OF THE ENGLISH CONSONAN	T
General Features of the Tectonic Languages	222	COLADS	lxi
ANGLO SAXOY AS A TITERARY LANGUAGE	lxxx	THE CONSONANTS OF THE ALIHABET (WITH THE CO-	
INFLUENCE OF OTHER LANGUAGES OF ANGLO-SAXON	izzz	SONANT DIGRAPHS) IN DETAIL	lxvii
TRANSFISON FROM ANGLO BARDY TO MODERY LYGLISH	xxxil	Sylladication	İxx
THE PAGLISH A COMPOSITE LANGUAGE	zzziv.	RULES FOR THE STELLARIO DIVI 10% OF WORDS IN WEST	ı
THE LYGLI II TOOR IN FORMATION AND I TLECTION	xxxiv	ing on Print	irri
DIALECTS	2227	STYOPSIS OF WORDS DIFFERENTLY PROVOUNCED BY DIS	r
AACLO-GAXON INFLECTION	1222	FERENT OPTHOLPISTS	lxxu
BENT SAXON INFLECTION	XXXY11	ORTHOCRAPHY	lraziz-zer
I ARLY INCLISH INPLECTION	x1	Observations	lxxxix
Specimens of the English Language in its Eablier		RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS	xe
STAGES	xhi.	A LIST OF WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WATS	Xc11
INDO-GERMANIC ROOTS BY LYGLISH	xlv lái	ADBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK	zevi
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF INGLISH	zlr.	EXPLANATORY NOTES	zeni
LIST OF ROOTS OF THE ORIGINAL LANGUAGE IN ENGLISH	xlvii		
		•	

### DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1-1681

#### APPENDIX

ALLES.	NTY
THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEA	PLOYOUNGING VOCABULARY OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES 1881 199
EXPLANATORY AND PRONOUNCING DICTION ARYOF THE NAMES OF NOTED FIGURITIOUS PERNONS AND PLACES 1683-1716	PPONOUNCING VOCABULAIN OF COMMON ENC LIGHT CHRISTIAN NAMES WITH THEIR DEPTRATION SIGNIFICATION ETC, 1991-190
PREFATOR'S PEMARKS TO THE 1 PONOUNCING CAZETTEEP AND PRONOUNCING DIO- CRAEHICAL DICTIONARY 1,17-17-0	QUOTATIONS, WORDS, PHRASES I ROVERBS ETC FROM THE GREEK, THE LATEN AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES 1907-191
DICTIONARY OF THE WORLD 1=01-1816	ADDI EVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS USED IX WRITING AND PRINTING 1319-192
PROYOUNCING BIOCI APHICAL DICTIONARY 1817-18-2 PROYOUNCING VOCABULATY OF SCRIPTULE PROPER NAMES 1873-1880	ABBITRAPY 916\5 USED I\ WRITING A\D PRINTING 15°4-19
NAMES FROM THE COMMON ENGLISH VERSION 1873 NAMES FROM THE DOCAT BIBLE 1879	A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF 1 ICTORIAL ILLUS TRATIONS (see Lader on next page) 19_3-01.

exact knowledge of the subject in its details, and having made himself familiar with the teachings of the leading writers in English Orthoepy. Professor Porter contributes, in the Guide to Pronunciation, the result of a careful and long-continued study of Phonology in the physiological method pursued by Mr. Alexander Melville Bell, whose system in its more prominent features is accepted as scientifically true and practically useful. The history of the various methods of pronunciation has been subject to a most careful revision and rendered, if possible, more trustworthy than ever before. The Synopsis (§ 277) of words differently pronounced by different Orthoepists, and the marking of the pronunciation of the words in the vocabulary by respelling, are the work of Mr. Barnum.

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in the body of the book in this edition.

### CONTENTS.

### INTRODUCTORY

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE BEVISED ETT

liv

ş

PRONTISPIECE PORTRAIT OF NOAR WEBSTER (Stoel).

PRI LACI

PRI TACI	ıii	MOLOGILS	10
MI YOR OF NOAH WEBSTI R	vn i	A GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION	lv-Ixxxvi
I PLEACE TO THE LIDITION OF 1828	xii	LET TO THE SYMBOLS	1
PREI ACE TO LILL POITION OF 1917	xui	STANDARD OF PROVUNCIATION	lr.
PUFFACI TO MIE I DITION OF 18CF	zvi	STREEM OF FAGLISH VOWEL SOUNDS	lv.
A LIST OF AUTHORS QUOTED AS AUTHOPITY		ACCENT QUANTITY AND LIBER'S, AND THEIR PEL	
FOR THE FORMS AND USES OF WORDS	xix	TIONS TO THE QUALITY OF YOWEL SOUNDS	- lu
A BPH P HISTOPY OF THE ENGLISH LANCUAGE		THE YOURLS OF THE ALPHABET IN DETAIL	i.
I ANGLAGES AINDRED TO THE ENGLISH	2322	AVALITICAL SURVEY OF THE ENGLISH CONSOVA	
CENERAL PEATURES OF THE TEUTONIC LANGUAGES	xxx	Souther penint of the resemble	Jav
ANGLO SASON AS A LITERARY LANGLAGE	2221	THE CONSOLARTS OF THE ALPHADET (WITH THE CO	
INFLUENCE OF OTHER LANGUAGES ON ANGLO-SANON	zzzi	SOLANT DIGRAPHS) IN DETAIL	Ixvn
TRANSPITION FROM ANGLO SAXON TO MODERN ENGLISH	XXXII	SYLLABICATION	ixx
THE PAGLISH A COMPOSITE LANGUAGE	xxxiv	I LLES FOR THE SYLLARIO DIVISION OF WORDS IN WEL	
THE I SOLLIE FOOR IN FORMATION AND INFLECTION	xxxiv	ING OR PRINT	izzl
DIALECTS	YZZZ	STROPS OF WORDS DIFFERENTLY PROPOUNCED BY IN	
ANGLO-SAXOY INFLECTION	IIIY	FERENT ORTHOLPISTS	lxxui
SENI SAXOV INFLECTION	xxxviii	ORTHOGRAPHY	lxxxxx-xevi
LARLY LEGISIC INFLECTION	z)	OBSERVATIONS	lxxxix
SPECIMENS OF THE LUGLISH LANGUAGE IN ITS EARLIER		I CLES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS	xc
Stages	xhi	A LIST OF WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WATS	<b>X</b> cin
INDO GERMANIO ROOTS IN ENGLISH	zlv-bii	ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK	zevii
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ENGLISH	xiv :	EXPLARATORY NOTES	xevil
LIST OF ROOTS OF THE ORIGINAL LANGUAGE IN ENGLISH	xlesi		
DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH	LANGU	AGE	1 1681
<b>A</b> .	PPE.	NDIX	
THE METFIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	1652	PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF GIELL AND LATIN PROLER NAMES	1881 1990
TYPLANATOPY AND PRONOUNCING DICTION		PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF COMMON PAC	
ARY OF THE NAMES OF MOTED FICTITIOUS		LISH CHRISTIAN NAMES WITH THE	:R
	1685-1716	DERIVATION SIGNIFICATION FIG	1901-1901
PREFATORY PUMARES TO THE PRONOUNCING		QUOTATIONS, WORDS, PHRASES IROLLES	
GAZETTETR AND PRONOUNCING BIO-		ETC PROMINE CREEK, THE LATEN AND	,
	1~17 1720	MODERY FOREIGN LANGUAGES	1007-1018
PRONOUNCING GAZETTFER OF CEOGRAPHICAL		ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS LEED IN	
	1~01-1816	WRITING AND IRINIING	1919-19.3
	191-19-2	ADBITRARY SIGNS USED IN WRITING AND	
PRONOUNCING NOCABULARY OF SCRIPTLER		PRINTING	19*1 19*3
	1873-19°0	A CLASSIFIED SPLECTION OF PICTORIAL ILLUS	
NAMES FROM THE CORNOY EVELISH VERSION	18"3	TRATIONS (see Jules on pert roce)	10 0-2311

SUPPLEMENT OF NEW WORDS

# INDEX

TO THE

# CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

PAGE	240
AERIAL LOCOMOTION (see Vehicles) 1962	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
ACDICULTURE AND HORTICHLITIE	MYTHOLOGY, IDOLS, ETC
ALPHABETS · ANCIENT · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, OPTICS, SCIENTIFIC IN-
SIGNS USED BY THE DEAF AND DUMB 1960	STRUMENTS, ETC
AMUSEMENTS (see Games)	NAUTICAL AFFAIRS (see Snips)
ANATOMY, EMBRYOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND	OPTICS (see Natural Philosophy) 195
PHRENOLOGY	ORNAMENTS (see Art and Dress) 1934, 194-
ANTIQUITIES, DRESS, UTENSIES, ETC 1931	PALEONTOLOGY Fossil Animals and Plants 1956 PUNISHMENT, MODES OF 1958
ARCH #OLOGY 2007	PUNISHMENT, MODES OF
ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, ETC 1931	RACES OF MEN
ARMOR (see Middle Ages)	RELIGION HTTPNSITS DRESS, ETC. USED IN WORSHIP AND
ART, OBJECTS OF. ORNAMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, ETC . 1934	Religious Cerevionies
ACTIONOLICAL INCOMPLIATIONS 1004	SHIPS AND NAUTICAL AFFAIRS
ASTRONOMICALI INSTRUMENTA	SIGNS USED FOR LETTERS BY THE DEAF AND
BANNERS (see Flags)	DUMB
BUTANY ILLUSTRATIONS OF TERMS	SKELETON, THE HUMAN 2009 SNOW, HAIL, DEW, HOARFROST, ICE 2000
ILLUSTRATIONS OF PLANTS	SNOW, HAIL, DEW, HOARFROST, ICE 2000
CARPENTRY, JOINERY, AND MASONRY 1944	STEAM ENGINES
CHIVALRY (see Middle Ages) 1951	TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, VESSELS, INSTRUMENTS,
ORYSTALLOGRAPHY (see Mineralogy) 1953	UTENSILS ANGIENT
DEW 2006	UTENSILS Ancient
DOMESTIC ECONOMY Utfnshs, etc 1944	
DRESS, ORNAMENTS, ETC MODERN 1944 ANCIENT	Religious
Ancient	See also Tools
Middle Ages 1051	VEHICLES FOR LAND AND AERIAL LOCOMOTION . 1902 VESSELS (see Tools)
Religious	VESSELS (see Tools)
EMBRYOLOGY	WEAPONS
FLAGS, BANNERS, INSIGNIA, ETC 1945	ZOOLOGY —
FOSSIL ANIMALS AND PLANTS (see Paleontology) 1950	Amphibians
GAMES, AMUSEMENTS, ETC 1945	Annelids
GEOGRAPHY, TERMS IN	A PACUATOR 1069
GEOLOGY	Birds
IIAIL	Brachiopods
HERALDRY	Bryozoans
MOARFROST	
HYDRAULICS (see Mechanics)	CRUSTACEANS
ICE 2006	ECHINODERMS
IDOLS (see Mythology)	Fishes '1979
INSTRUMENTS ART 1034 MUSICAL 195-	Herminths
Musical	Insects
Scientifia	Leftocardians
See also Tools	MALACOPODS
MACHINERY (see Mechanics) . 1940 MATHEMATICS	
MATHEMATICS	11 Managapan agas 1000
MECHANICAL POWERS	Mollusks 1998
MECHANICS, MACHINERY, HYDRAULICS ETC . 1949	Myriapods
METEOROLOGY Show, HAIL HOARFROST, ETC. 2000	PROTOZOANE
MIDDLE AGES: ARMOR, DRESS, ETC.	Pyryogovins. 1063
MILITARY TERMS, WEAPONS, ETC 1959	REPTILES
MINERALOGY, CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, ETC. 1955	Sponges
MUSCLES OF THE HUMAN BODY 2010	Tunicates
(41)	

### MEMOIR OF NOAH WEBSTER.

#### BY CHAUNCLY A GOODRICH, D D

Ir is natural for those who make frequent use of a work like this to ! desire some knowledge of the author's life and expecially of that long Mr Webster at the augustion of a list required committed of his secomese of intellectual labor by which ne contributed so largely to the hiter ary treasures of our language. To grantly this desire is the object of ary treasures of our language of organity this desire is the object of the present Bernoir. A brief outline will be given of the Jading occur-rances of his I is with particular reference to the occasions which call do forth the principal productions of I is pen. The materials of this sketch were obtained from Dr. Web ter himself about ten years before his death and were first used in the preparation of a recount inserted in the National Portrag Gallery of Datinguished Americans "in the year

That memory has been rewritten with large additions, and is now brought down to the period of the author a d ath.

YOMH MESSTER was born in Hartford, Connecticut, about three miles from the center of the city on the I'th of October 1 of His fath r was a respectable farmer and pustice of the peace and was a descendant in the fourth generation of John Webster one of the first settlers of Hart f ed who was a magistrate, or member of the colonial council, from its first formation, and at a subsequent period governor of Lonnecticut ills moth r was a descendant of William Brailf rd the second governor of the Plymouth colony. The family was remarkable for I ngovity. He father died at the advanced age of pearly ninety-two. He and one of his father died at the advanced are of nearly ninety-two. Is a not one of 1:3 brothers lived considerally beyond the age of righty. If it remaining brother died in his eightieth year; and of his two sizers, one was at another love absenced beyond between the other had enably reached the axine age at the period if their death.

M. Velsare commenced the study of the classice, in the year IT2, under the period of the classice, in the year IT2, under the period of the classice, in the year IT2, under the period of the classice, in the year IT2, under the period of the classice, in the year IT2, under the period of the classice, in the year IT2, under the period of the perio

der the instruction of the elergyman of the parish, the I ov hathan I arking D D and in 1"1 was admitted a member of Tale College. The was of the I evolution commencing the next year interrupted the re-wise attendance of the atudents on their usual exercises and d prived them of no small part of the advantages of a collegiate course of instruction, Is his Junior year, when the western part of New England was thrown into confusion by General Rurgoyne a caped than from Carada, Mr. Webster columnsered his services under the exammand of his father who was captain in the slares I st a body compring those of the militar who were above forty-five years of age, and who were called into the field only on pressing emergences. In that campaign all the males of the family flar in number were in the array at the same time. Vertilated by the interpretion of his studied by these causes. We Welster gradue of with rematab m in 1774

The class to which he belonged produced an unusual number of men who were afterward dutinguished in public I to Among these may be mentioned Joel Barl w author of the Commhavl, and municipe of the I sited distes to the court of keases; Of res Welents, secretary of the treasury of the United States under the adults strange of West to-ton, and subsequently governor of the historic Connecticat plirt & Tracy a datagraphed recenter of the breate of the United history hereby Jac 1. thirf justice and himbermith, amounts judge of the hoprems Courted Lermont: Lephanuh S Mr. a.m. junture and Ashur Miller associate jud-s of the Supreme Lours of Congresses. Leads a similar of others, who were sither members of Congress or among the loaders of our great

political parties at the supports corner of the present evening.

The period at which Mr. W better entered upon his was an arrange. tions one for a young man to be east most the moral wittens properly. The country was in proverished by the was to a degree of which it is did on I at the provent day to form any just convey one I there was no presyet of proces the force of the content was fir by the most magnine, to be extreme, a doubtful; and the practice of the low which her his other intermed to purpose was far great preserve and and by the organish on family. It was under these electrostative that, on I is return from the Commissioners when he produced has father up a him an auti-litude he lad the Continued I remany guess worth about four deficer is surer and sold him that he trust themsel wit ruly on his wan secremon his up-from. As a presse of firmediate gradulation, he remoted to the increa-An individual for me then was those beyond between throw they produced with was knownered will by the doctor to the short beginn

Not having the means of obtaining a regular education f o the bar qualitance determined to pursue the study of the law in the intervals of his regular employment, without the sol of an instruction and harlas presented himself for exam nation, at the expiration of two years, was admitted to practice in the year 1"51 As he had no encourage a cut to own as of reinter in the evision state of the country be resumed the box mass of instruction and tangle a classical school, in 1°2, at ( other, in Orange county law lork Here in a despending state of m.cd, created by the unsettled condition of things at the close of the war and the gloomy prost ects for business, be undertack an emilyment while gara group projects for numers, he appreciate an employment or agree a complexion to he whole future his. This was the compassion of he has for the in traction of pouth in achods. Havin, proposed the first draught of an elementary treatic of this kind, he mad a journey to erectimen of the work to several members of Congress and after exh? og Mr Madaon, and to the lay 5 5 wolth, D.D. at that a we a profewer and afterward receibent, of the coll co a Praceton he was encouraged ly their approba sen to present a his des ca. I cook as y ha the winter Libraries he revised what he lad written, and he my theory in 1703, le returned to Hartlend, where he published his Tirp I art of a ( rammitted let itste of the L at Language " The second and the a Committee 1st title of the L. All Advenore "The aerood and the figurest we problished in this press immed a left flow at These works, a consume a Speling Book, an Lo, list Granness and a computer the condin-were the first books of the kild published in the Lo note? accent They were gradually introduced it on make if the school of correct various to such to suggest an action that the Spelin. Book been used this, if a said to so great an extent has the Spelin. Book been used this, if a the twenty years in which he was my yed in even my his American Dictionary the estire surp at of his family was derved from the profits About twenty-four rammen of this book he a been pel miled of was the present year [14] his the diff out I manufact it is present year [14] his the diff out I manufact it was a first interest in the present year [15]. the results of the author and its popularity has given restrictedly increasing. The decand for some years part has at rapid about rose musion expects year. To its influence probable more than to say other came are we todelized for that remarkable an few its of presentiation in our country which is no off a spoken of with surprise by La 'sh travelere

To entering thes early on La Tierry error Mr W toter dil u.d. emfine himself to the pullication of the own works. At a per I when to the had at ver been come to perpetuate the meserchan of our to be history he led the way is that the utant knowle of Luceur effect by the publication of that highly valuation as I charact work, with I victory Worthern a Lucreal. Having heared that a so constitute way was in possess s as of Governor Transball, of Connerticut, to reneed it to be transer of at his eva expense by the pressure a persite secretary and pakes seem than the amount of k whole property to its pelvious on. The same never reconnected him to the expenses that he errol.

At the period of Me Welmer's return to Hartfort lat 1 thet, sie large had worse ord to order loss to the deport would be outroop and Large and works are no second or the first own prices on most a collection to the parties control, the next present of the first temperature and the collection that the first temperature to take a first temperature temperature to take a first temperature tem though only tweet to a sense of him make devent to hospitally and engines and display a property of and and the soil experience of the second and t From the white, and desires the nemone of 17% months at Hereton Lewest, the tensity is not to be a been proported from the white has been a street and the second of the second to the first from the second to the first from the street from the second to the first for the street from the second to the first from the second to the second t Itherha ad Cornera Trausa." in proven duties of paths you we be

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a member of the council, to have "done more to allay popular discontent, and support the authority of Congress at this crisis, than any other man

These occurrences in his native State, together with the distress and stagnation of business in the whole country, resulting from the want of power in Congress to carry its measures into effect, and to secure to the people the benefits of a stable government, convinced Mr Webster that the old Confederation, after the dangers of the war were past, was utterly madequate to the necessities of the people He therefore published a pamphlet, in the winter of 1784-85, entitled "Stetches of American Policy," in which, after treating of the general principles of government, he endeavored to prove that it was absolutely necessary, for the welfare and safety of the United States, to establish a new system of government, which should act not on the States, but directly on individuals, and rest in Congress full power to carry its laws into effect. Being on a journey to the Southern States, in May, 1785, he went to Mount Vernon, and presented a copy of this pamphlet to General Washington It contained, the writer believes, the first distinct proposal, made through the medium of the press, for a new Constitution of the United States.

One object of Mr Webster's journey to the South was, to petition the State legislatures for the enactment of a law securing to authors an exclusive right to the publication of their writings. In this he succeeded to a considerable extent; and the public attention was thus called to a provision for the support of American literature, which was rendered more effectual by a general copyright law, enacted by Congress soon after the formation of our government At a much later period (in the years 1830-31), Mr. Webster passed a winter at Washington, with the single view of endeavoring to procure an alteration of the existing law, which should extend the term of copyright, and thus give a more ample reward to the labors of our artists and literary men In this design he succeeded, and an act was passed more liberal in its provisions than the former law, though less so than the laws of some European govern-

ments on this subject

On his return from the South, Mr Webster spent the summer of 1785 at Baltimore, and employed his time in preparing a course of lectures on the English language, which were delivered, during the year 1786, in the principal Atlantic cities, and were published in 1789, in an octavo volume,

with the title of "Dissertations on the English Language '

The year 1787 was spent by Mr. Webster at Philadelphia, as superintendent of an Episcopal academy. The convention which framed the present Constitution of the United States were in session at Philadelphia during a part of this year; and when their labors were closed, Mr Webster was solicited by Mr. Fitzsimmons, one of the members, to give the aid of his pen in recommending the new system of government to the people He accordingly wrote a pamphlet on this subject, entitled an Examination of the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution."

In 1788, Mr Webster attempted to establish a periodical in New York, and for one year published the "American Magazine," which, however, failed of success; as did also an attempt to combine the efforts of other gentlemen in a similar undertaking. The country was not yet prepared

for such a work

In 1789, when the prospects of business became more encouraging, after the adoption of the new Constitution, Mr. Webster settled himself at Hartford in the practice of the law Here he formed or renewed an acquaintance with a number of young men just entering upon life, who were ardently devoted, like himself, to literary pursuits. Among these may be mentioned his two classmates, Barlow and Wolcott, Trumbull, author of McFingal, Richard Alsop; Dr. Lemuel Hopkins; and, though somewhat older, the Rev. Nathan Strong, pastor of the First Congregational Church, who, in common with the three last mentioned, was highly distinguished for the penetration of his intellect and the keenness of his The incessant contact of such minds at the forming period of their progress had great influence on the literary habits of them all in after life. It gave them a solid and manly cast of thought, a simplicity of taste, a directness of statement, a freedom from all affectation and exuberunce of imagery or diction, which are often best acquired by the salutary use of ridicule, in the action and reaction on each other of keen and penetrating minds It had, likewise, a powerful influence on the social circles in which they moved; and the biographer of Governor Wolcott has justly remarked, that at this time "few cities in the Union could boast of a more cultivated or intelligent society than Hartford, whether

In the autumn of the same year, encouraged by the prospect of increasing business, Mr Webster married the daughter of William Greenleaf, Esq , of Boston, a lady of a highly cultivated intellect, and of great elegance and grace of manners. His friend Trumbull speaks of this event in one of his letters to Wolcott, who was then at New York, in his characteristic vein of humor. "Webster has returned, and brought with him a very pretty wife. I wish him success; but I doubt, in the present decay of business in our profession, whether his profits will enable him to keep up the style he sets out with. I fear he will breakfast upon Institutes, dine upon Dissertations, and go to bed supperless." The result, however, was more favor-ble than it appeared in the sportive anticipa-tions of Trimboll. Mr. Webster found his business profitable, and conturnally mercusing, during his residence of some years in the practice of the law at Hartford.

This employment he was induced to relinquish, in 1793, by an interesting crisis in public affairs General Washington's celebrated proclamation of neutrality, rendered necessary by the efforts of the French minister, Genet, to raise troops in our country for the invasion of Louisiana, and to fit out privateers against nations at peace with the United States, had called forth the most bitter reproaches of the partisans of France, and it was even doubtful, for a time, whether the unbounded popularity of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY could repress the public effervescence in favor of embarking in the wars of the French revolution. In this state of things, Mr. Webster was strongly solicited to give the support of his pen to the measures of the administration, by establishing a daily paper in the city of New York. Though conscious of the sacrifice of personal ease which he was called upon to make, he was so strongly impressed with the dangers of the crisis, and so entirely devoted to the principles of Washington, that he did not hesitate to accede to the proposal. Removing his family to New York, in November, 1793, he commenced a daily paper, under the title of the "Minerva," and afterward a semiweekly paper, with that of the "Herald"—names which were subsequently changed to those of the "Commercial Advertiser," and "New York Spectator." This was the first example of a paper for the country, composed of the columns of a daily paper, without recomposition—a practice which has now become very common In addition to his labors as sole editor of these papers, Mr. Webster published, in the year 1794, a pamphlet which had a very extensive circulation, entitled "The Revolution in France."

The publication of the treaty negotiated with Great Britain by Mr. Jay, in 1795, aroused an opposition to its ratification of so violent a nature as to stagger for a time the firmness of Washington, and to threaten civil commotions. Mr. Webster, in common with General Hamilton and some of the ablest men of the country, came out in vindication of the treaty. Under the signature of CURTIUS, he published a series of papers, which were very extensively reprinted throughout the country, and afterward collected by a bookseller of Philadelphia in a pamphlet form. Of these, ten were contributed by himself, and two by Mr., afterward Chancellor, As an evidence of their effect, it may not be improper to state, that Mr. Rufus King expressed his opinion to Mr Jay, that the essays of Currius had contributed more than any other papers of the same kind to allay the discontent and opposition to the treaty, assigning as a reason, that they were peculiarly well adapted to the understanding of the people at large.

When Mr Webster resided in New York, the yellow fever prevailed at different times in most of our large Atlantic cities; and a controversy arose, among the physicians of Philadelphia and New York, on the question whether it was introduced by infection, or generated on the spot The subject interested Mr. Webster deeply, and led him into a laborious investigation of the history of pestilential diseases at every period of the The facts which he collected, with the inferences to which he was led, were embodied in a work of two volumes, octavo, which, in 1799, was published both in this country and in England This work has always been considered as a valuable repository of facts; and during the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera in the year 1832, the theories of the author seemed to receive so much confirmation, as to excite a more than

ordinary interest in the work, both in Europe and America.

During the wars which were excited by the French revolution, the power assumed by the belligerents to blockade their enemies' ports by proclamation, and the multiplied seizures of American vessels bound to such ports, produced various discussions respecting the rights of neutral nations in time of war. These discussions induced Mr. Webster to examme the subject historically; and, in 1802, he published a treatise full of minute information and able reasoning on the subject. A gentleman of competent abilities, who said he had read all that he could find on that subject in the English, French, German, and Italian languages, declared that he considered this treatise as the best he had seen. The same year, he also published "Historical Notices of the Origin and State of Banking Institutions and Insurance Offices," which was republished in Philadelphia by one Humphrey, without giving credit to the author, and a part of which, taken from this reprint, was incorporated into the Philadelphia edition of Recs's Cyclopedia

At this time, Mr. Webster resided at New Haven, to which place he had removed in the spring of 1708. For a short period after his departure from New York, he wrote for the papers mentioned above, which, although placed under the care of another editor, continued for a time to be his property. He very soon succeeded, however, in disposing of his interest in them, and from that time devoted himself entirely to literary

In the year 1807, Mr. Webster published "A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language." This was a highly original work, the result of many years of diligent investigation. The author's views may be gathered from the motto on the title-page, taken from Lord Bacon's Aphorisms - "Antisthenes, being asked what learning was most necessary, replied, 'To unlearn that which is naught.'" He considered our English Grammars as objectionable in one important respect, namely, that of being too much conformed to those of the Latin and Greek languages in their nomenclature and classification. True pluilosophy, he maintained, requires us to arrange things, and give them

names, according to their real nature But our language is rude and [Languages stregular in comparison with those of the ancients. It can not be reduced been published though its principal results, so far as our language is connargues in comparison with those of the ancients. It can not be reduced to the same orderly system. The several parts of it can not be brought under the same names and classifications. We need therefore a nomenclature of our own in some important particulars. Thus the word pronous properly d notes a substitute for a nous. Lut in many cases, words of this class are substitutes for clauses or parts of sentences, and not for single nonns There are also other words not ordinarily ranged among pronouns which act equally as substitutes, that is perform the office of pronouns Mr Webster therefore proposed to lay aside the word pronoun and apply the term substitute to this whole class, as describing th ir true office Other changes were proposed of the same nature and for the same reasons No one, who examines the subject with attention can doubt the advantages of Mr Webster a nomenclature in itself considered It enabled him to give an analysis of sentences and to explain constructions in a manner incomparably superior to that of the ordinary systems His intimate sequaintance with the sources of our language prepared him to account in the most satisfactory manner for many puzzling forms of expression btill the prejudice arginst a change of nomenclature is so great that this work has been far less known than it ought to be It contains much valuable matter found in no otler work and is believed to be the most truly philosoph cal Grammar which we have of the English language

After publishing his Grammar Mr Webster entered in the same year (1807) on the great work of his life whi h he had contemplated for a long period - that of preparing a new and complete Dictionary of the English language As preliminary to this he had published, in 1806, a dictionary in the octave form containing a large number of words not to be found in any similar work with the definitions corrected throughout, though necessarily expressed in very brief terms. From this time his reading was turned more or I ss directly to this object. A number of years were spent in coll cimg words which had not been introduced into the English dictionaries in discriminating with exactness the various senses of all the words in our language and adding those a guifications which they had recently received bome estimate may be formed of the labor bestowed on the part of the work, from the fact that The American Dictionary of the English La guage contained, in the first edition twelve thousand words, and between thirty and forty thousand defintions which are not to be found in any preceding work The number has been swelled by subsequent additions to about thirty thousan I new words. Seventy years had clared since the first publication of John son a Dictionary and scarcely a single improvement had been attempted in the various editions through which it had passed or the numerous compilations to which it had given rise except by the addition of a few words to the yocabulary 1 et in this period the English mind was putting itself forth in every direction, with an accuracy of research and a fertility of invention which are without a parallel in any other stage of its history. A complete revolution had taken place in almost every branch of physical science, new departments had been created new purciples developed new modes of classification and description adopted The pol tical changes which so signally marked that period, the ex item at of feeling and conflict of opinion resulting from the American and French revolutions, and the numerous modifications which followed in the institutions of society had also left a deep impress on the language of politics law and general literature. Under these circumstances, to make a defining dictionary adapted to the present state of our language was to produce an entirely new work and how well Mr. Wetster executed the task, will appear from the decision of men best qualified to judge both in this country and in Europe who have declared that his improvements upon Johnson are even greater than Johnson himself made on those who preceded him Still more labor however was bestowed on another part of the work viz the etymology of our leading terms. In this subject, Mr W later had always felt a lively interest, as presenting one of the most cursous e hibstons of the progress of the human mind But it was not till he I ad advanced considerably in the work as originally commenced that he found how indispensable a knowledge of the true derivation of words is to an exact development of their various meanings At this point, therefore he suspended his labors on the defining part of the Dictimary and devoted a number of years to an mon ry into the origin of our language and its connection with those of other countries In the course of these researches, he examined the vocabularies of twenty of the principal languages of the world, and made a synopes of the most important words in each; stranging them under the same radical letters, with a translate n of their significations, and references from one to suother when the senses are the same or similar. He was thus enabled to discover the real or probable affinities between the different languages, and in many instances, to discover the primary pl jeleal idea of an original word from will the secondary senses have branched forth. Being thus turnished with a claw to good I ton among the noncerous, and often accuracy In addition to this, the refirms contains a noncern apparently incommentent neighborhood of our root important world in papers of an interesting character and the whole collection forms a tery provinced in the house of the forms and of the forms a tery provinced in the house of the forms a tery provinced in the house of the forms a tery provinced in the forms a tery provinced in the forms and of the forms a tery provinced in the forms and the forms a tery provinced in the forms and the forms a tery provinced in the forms and the forms a tery provinced in the forms and the forms a tery provinced in the forms and the forms are provinced in the forms and the forms and the forms are provinced in the forms and the forms and the forms are provinced in the forms and the forms and the forms are provinced in the forms and the forms are provinced in the forms and the forms are provinced in the forms are pr regression that the members are the foreign and was all valuable record of the author surface force terms are to give our results and consistency to much that had before appeared cor. In this tracing the practical force of the force of the surface facilities and the surface facilities are the force of the practical force of the 
This owing to the expense of the undertaking has not yet cerned are briefly given in tracing the etymology of our leading terms.

During the progress of these labors 'Ur Webster finding his resources madequa e to the support of his family at New Haven, removed, in 1812, to Amherst, a pleasant country town within eight miles of Northampton. Massachusetts Here he entered, with his characteristic ardor into the literary and social interests of the people among whom he was placed His extensive library which was open to all, and his elevated tone of thought and conversation had naturally a powerful influence on the habits and feelings of a small and secluded population. It was owing in part, prohably to his removal to this town that an academy was there established which is now among the most flourishing sem names of our land A question having soon after arisen respecting the removal of Williams College from a remote part of the State to some more central position Mr Webster entered warmly into the design of procuring its establishment at Amherst as one of the most beautiful and appropriate locations in New England. Though the removal did not take place so strong an interest on the subject was awakened in Amherst and the neighboring towns that a new college was soon after founded there, in the establishment of which Mr Webster as president of its first board of trustees had great influence both by his direct exertions to secure it patronage and by the impulse which he had given to the cause of education in that part of the State

In 1922 Mr Webster returned with his family to New Haven and, in 1823 received the degree of LL. D from Yale College Having nearly completed his Dictionary he resolved on a voyage to Lurope with a view to perfect the work by consulting I terary men abroad and by examining some standard authors to which he could not gain necess in this country He accordingly sailed for France in June 1971 and spent two months at Paris in consulting several care works in the BU of que du I or and then went to England where he remained till May 12. He spent about eight months at the University of Cambridge where he had free access to the public bluries and there he finished The Merica-He afterward visited London Oxford, and some of the DICTIONARY other principal cities of England and in June returned to this country This visit to England gave him an opportunity to become acquainted with hterary men and hterary met tutions in that country and to learn the real state of the Lughel language there

boon after Dr Webster returned to this country the necessary arrangements were made f r tl e publication of the work. An edit n of twenty five hundred copies was printed in this country at the close of 1800 which was followed by an edition of three thousand in England under the supermisend new of E. H. Barker Leg editor of the Thesaurus Greece Linguas of Henry Stephens. With the publication of the American Dict nary at the age of seventy Dr Webster consid red the labors of his literary life as brought, in a great measure to a close. He course! a few of his earl or works for publication and particularly his History of the United States a book designed for the higher classes of schools, for youth who are acquiring a taste for history and for m a of

business who have not time to peruse larger treatises.
In 1840-41 Dr. Webster published a second edition of the American Determiny consisting of three ti usuad copies, in two volumes, regal octave. The improvements consisted chaffy in the a idition of a numixr of thousand words to the vocabulary the correction of definitions in several of the sciences in couf muty with later discoveries and classifications and the introduction and e planat n of many phrases from foreign languages, and of foreign terms used in lice ha of munic. In 1843, he published "A Collect on of Popers on I diteral Literary

and Moral Suljects" to one volume octavo. This was composed of selly of tructs and disquisitions, which had been published at an earlier; creal of his life either in the form of pamphlets, or of papers read before his of mis mine etimes in the lown of paraphrees, or or papers want teleors in erary and philosophical societies, and princed among the it Transactions. It contains his Observations on the Fr and Revolution has "I say as the Pights of Neutral Net ons and the papers around Curryn's, in via dication of Mr Jay a treaty with Great Brights. To those is added an Brater which was read before it Compert out leading of the Toperators of Brater which was read before it Compert out leading of tits and Sciences, in the year I'll. In this be controverts the or so my which has generally prevailed that the temperature of the winter a same in posth em latitudes, has suff red a material charge and become warm w in modern than it was in assent times. The subject was one willow required very great minuteness and extent of historical research, and this power contains the result of a series of investigations, with heal been carried on, in conjunction with the nation a cities pursuits for a revise of more than ten years. Many of the facts which it presen s are of a very nors that our years current or the probably no other treates which called a the historical evidence on the subject with no much follows and

an i fillation of languages were embedded to a work about had the sime hore to passe for a more and consider some at these grave of the American Incidency entitled. A Sympas of Hondrie Torsty tree and habits of saind which prepared him is this long source of table

service and literary labor. The leading traits in the character of Dr. Webster were enterprise, self-reliance, and indomitable perseverance. He was naturally of a sanguine temperament; and the circumstances under which he entered on the active duties of life were eminently suited to strengthen the original tendencies of his nature. Our country was just struggling into national existence. The public mind was full of ardor, energy, and expectation. His early associates were men of powerful intellect, who were engaged, to a great extent, in laying the foundations of our government, and who have stamped the impress of their genius on the institutions of their country As the advocate of the Federal Constitution, and a strenuous supporter of Washington's administration, he was brought into habits of the closest intimacy with Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Oliver Wolcott, Timothy Pickering, and the other great men on whom Washington relied for counsel and aid in organizing the new government The journal which he established at New York was their organ of communication with the public, in the great commercial emporium of the United States. He was thus placed on terms of constant and confidential intercourse with the leading members of the cabinet, and the prominent supporters of Washington throughout the coun-While he had their respect as a ready and energetic writer, he enjoyed their counsel, imparted with the utmost freedom, as to the manner in which he might best conduct the defense of their common The natural result, especially on a mind constituted like lus, was the formation of all his habits of thought and action into a resemblance to theirs. Energy, self-reliance, feurlessness, the resolute defense of whatever he thought right and useful, the strong hope of ultimate success, - these became the great elements of his intellectual character He carried them with him, at a subsequent period, into all his literary pursuits, and they sust used him under the pressure of difficulties which would have crushed the spirit of almost any other man.

One of the habits which Dr Webster formed in this early course of training, was that of arranging all his acquired knowledge in the most exact order, and keeping the elements of progressive thought continually within his reach. Although his memory was uncommonly quick and tenacious, he saw, as the editor of a daily journal, how idle and unsafe it is to rely on mere recollection for the immense mass of materials which a public writer must have ever at command. He learnt, therefore, to preserve documents of all kinds with the utmost care. All that he had ever written, all that had been written against him, everything that he met with in newspapers or periodicals which seemed likely to be of use at any future period, was carefully laid aside in its appropriate place, and was ready at a moment's warming He had also a purticular mark by which he denoted, in every work he read, all the new words, or new senses of words, which came under his observation. He filled the margin of his books with notes and comments containing corrections of errors, a comparison of dates, or references to corresponding passages in other works, until his whole library became a kind of Index Rerum, to which he could refer at once for everything he had read.

Another habit, which resulted in part from his early pursuits, was that of carrying on numerous and diversified employments at the same time To men of the present generation, Dr. Webster is known chiefly as a learned philologist; and the natural inference would be, that he spent his whole life among his books, and chiefly in devotion to a single class The fact, however, was far otherwise Though he was always a close student, - reading, thinking, and writing at every period of his life, - he never withdrew lumself from the active employments of society. After his first removal to New Haven, lie was for a number of years one of the aldermen of the city, and judge of one of the State courts. He also frequently represented that town in the legislature of the State During his residence at Amherst, he was called, in repeated instances, to discharge similar duties, and spent a part of several winters at Boston as a member of the General Court. He entered with zeal into all the interests of the town and county where he lived, its schools and academics, its agriculture and mechanic arts, its advance in taste and refinement. He gave freely of his time, his counsel, and the efforts of his pen, when requested, in public addresses, or through the medium of the press, for the promotion of every kind of social improvement. Equally large and diversified was the range of his intellectual pursuits was hardly any department of literature which he had not explored with lively interest, at some period of his life. He wrote on a greater variety of topics than perhaps any other author of the United States: foundations of government, the laws of nations, the rights of neutrals, the severce of banking, the history of his country, the progress of discases, and the variations of clumate; on agriculture, commerce, education, morals, religion, and the great means of national advancement, in e idition to the principal theme of his life, philology and grammar. Such var the activity of his mind, and the delight he found in new acquisitions, that a change of employment was all the relief he needed from the weariness of pretricted study The refreshment which others seek in jerracy, or the entire suspension of intellectual effort, he found, during most of his life, in the stimular afforded by some new and exciting object Mental exertion was the native element of his soul; and it is not too much to rry, that another instance of such long-continued literary teal, such servaly, unfaltering industry, can hardly be found in the amals of our country.

The last of those mental habits which will now be traced was that of original investigation, of thorough and penetrating research. The period at which Dr. Webster came forward in public life was one, to an uncommon extent, in which every important subject was discussed in its principles. It was a period when the foundations of our civil polity were laid. and when such men as Hamilton, Madison, and Jay became "the expounders of the Constitution," and the advocates of the new government. All things conspired to make the discussions of that day masterly exhibitions of reasoning and profound investigation, - the character of the men engaged, the conflict of great principles, and the weighty interests Dr. Webster for some years took a large share suspended on the issue in these discussions, both in pamphlets and through the journal which he conducted. The habits which he thus formed went with him into all the literary pursuits of his subsequent life. They made him a bold, original thinker, - thorough in all his investigations, and fearless in proclaiming the results. He had no deference for authority, except as sustained by argument. He was no copyist, no mere compiler. Everything he wrote, from a chapter in "The Prompter," to his "Introduction to the American Dictionary, 'bore the same impress of original thought, personal observation, and independent inquiry.

It is unnecessary to say how perfectly these habits were adapted to prepare Dr. Webster for the leading employment of his life, the production of the American Dictionary. Nothing but his eager pursuit of every kind of knowledge, and his exact system in bringing all that he had ever read completely under his command, could have enabled him to give in his first edition more than twelve thousand words and forty thousand definitions, which could then be found in no other similar work ing but his passion for original investigation prevented him from building, like Todd, on the foundation of Johnson, or arranging Horne Tooke's ctymologies, like Richardson, with some additions and improvements, under their proper heads in a dictionary. But, commencing with the Diversions of Purley as the starting point of his researches, he was led by the character of his mind to widen continually the field of his inquiries He passed from the Western languages to the Eastern, in tracing the affinities of his native tongue. He established some of those great principles which have made etymology a science, and led the way in that brilhant career of investigation by which the German philologists are throwing so clear a light on the origin and filiation of the principal languages of the globe. But into these studies he would never have entered, nor even thought of attempting such a work as an original dictionary of the English language, except under the impulse of those other traits, - that sanguine temperament, that spirit of self-reliance, that fearless determination to carry out everything that he thought useful and true, to its utmost hmits, - which were spoken of above, as forming the master principle of his character. It is difficult to conceive, at the present day, how rash and hopeless such an undertaking then appeared on the part of any citizen of the United States. It was much as though we should now hear of a similar design by one of the settlers of New Holland He was assailed with a storm of ridicule at home and abroad; and even his best friends, while they admired his constancy, and were fully convinced of his erudition, had strong fears that he was engaged in a fruitless effort, that he would never have justice done him, in bringing his work before the world under such adverse circumstances. Nothing, plainly, but uncommon ardor, boldness, and self-confidence, could have sustained him under the pressure of these difficulties. But such qualities, it must be confessed, notwithstanding all the support they afford, are not without their disadvantages. They often lead to the adoption of hasty opinions, especially in new and intricate inquiries. Of this Dr. Webster was aware. He saw reason to change his views on many points, as he widered the sphere of his knowledge. In such cases, he retracted his former statements with the utmost frankness; for he had not a particle of that pride of opinion which makes men so often ashamed to coufess an error, even when they have seen and abandoned it. This arder of mind is apt. also. to lead men into a strength and confidence of statement which may wear at times the aspect of dogmatism. If Dr. Webster should be thought by any one to have erred in this respect, the error, it should be remembered, was one of temperament - the almost necessary result of that hold, selfrelying spirit, without which no man could have undertaken, much less have carried through, the Herculean task of preparing the American Dictionary. Those, however, who knew him best, can testify that his strength of statement, however great it might be, was never the result of arrogance or presumption. He spoke from the nicro frankness of his nature; he practiced no reserve; he used none of that cautious phraseology with which most men conceal their feelings, or guard against misconstruction. He was an ardent lover of truth, and he spoke of the discovcries which he behaved himself to have made, much as he would have spoken of the same discoveries when made by others. Ho was aware that there must be many things in a book like this, especially on a serence so imperfect in its development as etymology, which would not stand the test of time. But he never doubted, even in the darkest sensous of discouragement and obloquy, that he could at last produce such a work, that the world "should not willingly let it die." The decision of the public verified his anticipations, and freed him from the charge of presumption. Three very large editions, at a high price, have already been exhausted in this country and England. The demand is still increasing

learn that a gentleman who asked some years more at one of the principal bookselling establishments of London, for the best English diction ary on their shelves had this work handed to him with the remark
That, air is the only real dictionary which we have of our language though it was prepared by an American

In his social habits Dr Webster was distinguished by dignified case affability and politeness. He was punctilious in his observance of all the more proprieties of his. There was nothing that annoved him more or on which he remarked with greater keenness than any violati n of the established rules of decoram any disposition to med ile with the concerns of others or to encreach on the sunctity of those rubts and feelings which as they can not be protected by law must owe their security to delicacy of sentiment in an enlightened community. He had an ancommon degree of refinement in all his thoughts and feelings Never in his most sportive or miguarded moments did any sept must escape him which was coarse or vulgar. He had in this respect almost a feminine purity of poind It mucht be truly said of him as was remarked concerning one of his distinguished contemporary a in public life that he was never known to utter an expression which mucht not have been used with entire freedom in the most refined female menty. In his pecumary transact tions he was acknowledged by all to be not only just but liberal. It was a principle with him for his never to be in debt. Everything was ourse he was remarkably direct, frank and open He had but one character and that was known and read of all men What yer faults might be imputed to him no one ever suspected him of double dealing no one over thought be was expable of a mean or dishesorable action

In the discharge of his domestic duties Dr Webster was watchful consistent and firm. Though immersed in study he kept in his hands the entire centrel of his family arrangements down to the minutest particulars Everything was reduced to exact system all moved on with reclair regularity and order for m it was the press ling principle of his life. In the government of his children there was but one rule and it at was instantan ous and entire obsdicince. This was insisted upon as right
—as in the neture of things due by a cluld to a perent. He did not rest his claim on any explanations or on sh wing that the tlung re infred was reasonable or ben ficial. While he endeavered to make it clear to he children that I e sought their happin as in what ver he require I he commanded as one having authority and he enforced his command is to the utmost as a daty which he owed equally to his children and to God who had placed them and r his control He felt that on this subject there had been a gradual I thing down of the tone of public sentiment which Many in I reakin away from the sternoes was much to be d plored of Paritan discipline have gone to the opposite extreme. They have virtually aban loned the exercise of parental authority and endeavored to reculate the conduct of their children by reas ning and persuasion by the mere presentation of motives, an I not by the enforcement of com mands If such persons succeed as they rarely do in preserving any thi glike a comfortable state of subordination in their familes they fail at least in the accomplishment of one great end for which their off ; ring were committed to their cars. They send forth their children into his without any of those habits of submission to lawful authority which are ess attal to the character of a good cutizen and a useful member of soci ety. In the intell crual training or a secondress on the out of m many Webster had much less of system and complicated machinery it in many to be set. In the intell ctual transper of I is children on the otler hand Dr are d mosed to ad mt. His great principle was not to overdo, - to let na ture have free scope and to leave the development of the mind within certain limits, to the operation of awaken d currouty direct I to its Proper objects. He therefore threw open his extensive library to his children at an early period of their lives, and said in the words of Cotton Math r Read and you will know " He felt that hildren should are to acquire knowledge by severe effort; that the prevail og lisposition to make everything easy is unphilosophical and wrong that the great object of early training is to form the min I into a capacity of surmounting intellectual difficulties of any and every kind. In his view also the youn, have much to I am in early life the use of which they can not young many many then the many learn it ly rote particularly the spell m, of so complicate is language as ours and all those syst ms which lead f rward children no faster than they can understand and apply every I want chuldren are sweet tunn tray can inderstant and apply very word they spill, he could read as evidently fermeness. If was ded, on the contrary at this early period of ready memory and I'm ted comprehension to store it o mind with many things which would after need he I and of independable use things which are I are with the uninest red clanes or rath r I mort cases, are poil I are tat all in the mro advanced stages or rath r I mort cases, are poil I are tat all in the mro advanced stages. of int liseteal progress. He f it that th ro mu t n cessarily be much of den heers in the formation of a th roughly ed scate I mind He ti out ht it wise therefore to comm no those tasks will hit involves, from the these principles to constructed but pelling Look and other work for the use of children. He excueil to make them instructive, and not mere Wh ther Lis views were incorrect or unchilosoph books of an isoment leal, the public will Judge

In respect to religion Ily Webster was a firm bel ver daring a large part of his life, in the great distinctive doctries of our l'uritan ancestors.

on both at les of the Atlantic and the author might well be gratified to | whose character he always regarded with the highest reneration use a negral however from the time of his I name college to the son of forty when he had doubts as to some of those doctrines and rested in a different system. Soon after he graduated being uncertain what business to attempt or by what means he could obtain subsistence he felt his mind greatly perplexed and almost overwhelmed with gloomy apprehensions. In this state as he afterward informed a friend he read Johnson a Lambler with unusual interest and in closing the last vol ume he made a firm resolution to pursue a course of virtue through life and to perform every moral and social duty with scrupulous exactness To this he added a settled behaf in the inspiration of the Scriptures and the covernme providence of Cod connected with lighly reverential views of the divine character and perfections. Here he rested placing his chief reliance for salvation on a faithful discharge of all the relative duties of life though not to the entire exclusion of deven lence on the ments of the Redeemer In this state of mind he remained, though with some misciving and frequent fluctuations of feeling to the winter of 180 -8 At that time there was a season of general religious interest at \cw Haven, under the ministry of the Rev Moses Stuart now a professor in the Andover Theological Semmary To this Ir Webst r a attention was first directed by observing an unusual decree of ten lines; and sol muty of feeling in all the adult members of his family. He was thus led to reconsider his former views and inquire with an earnestness which he had never felt before, into the nature of personal religion and the true ground of man a acceptance with God He had now to deer le not for himself only but, to a certain extent for others whose apiritual i terhe took up the study of the Bible with painful solicitid. As he ad vanced the objections which he had formerly entertained accust the humbling doctrines of the gospel were wholly removed. He felt their truth in his own experience. He felt that salvation wast be whelly of errore He felt constrained as he afterward told a friend to cast him self down before God conf as his sine, implore pardon through the ments of the Rediemer and there to make his yows of entire obedience to the common is and devotion to the service of his Maker Hath ha charge ti ristic prompt tude be instantly made known to his family the feelings which he entertained. He called them together the next morning and told them, with deep emotion, that while he had aime I at the faithful ds charge of all his dute a as their parent and head I e had neglected one of the most important — that of family purger After reading the viri-tures, he led them with deep solumnity to the throne of grace and from that time or ninned the practice with the livelest interest, to it opened of his d ath. He made a public profession of religion in April, 1808.
His two oldest dauchters united with him in the act, and another only

twelve years of age was soon ad t d to the number In his robgious feelings Dr Webster was remukably equable and cheerful He had a very strong sense of the provulence of God as ex tending to the minutest concerns of 1 fe In this he f and a source of continual st prort and consolation under the sovere labors and numerous trials which ic had to endure. To the same living hand he habitually referred all his enjoyments and it was known to his family that he rarely if ever took the slightest refreshment of any kind even between meals, without a momentury pause and a selent tribute to God as the giver He made the emptures its daily study. After its compil to of its Dictionary excelally they were always lying on his table and he probably read it em more than all other books. He filt from that time that the labors of his life were ended, and that little else remaned but to propage for death With a grateful a use of past mercies, a cheering consciousness of present support, and an unin sting hare if future blessedness, he waited with patt nee until his appointed change should

Puring the spring of 1943 Dr. Welster revised the Appendix of his Detonary and add d some him breds of words. He completed this print ing of it about the mr 10 of May. It was the closing act of his life. His hand rested in its la t labors, on the volume which he had com menced th rivels years before. Within a few days, in calling on a number of f lends in lifferent parts of the town, I a walked during one afternoon, between two an litree miles. The day was chilly and immediately after his return he was se sed with faintness and a s very opprousion on nater me record no was server with anothers some a verse opposed nor his lunger An atta ket perspeciement at flower i which the only not alarm gat first took as a blen turn after four or few days, with fourful indications of a falar result, it soon becomes necessary to inform be in that he was in immunent danger. He received the communication with that he was in imminent usingst an executive boundaries and surprise tut with entire composure. His health had been so good, and every boddy function so perfect in its exercise that he undoubtedly every occup source me person in our correson that his indenticies, as expected to it we scene years force. But it soph and indig relief he was completely ready. It leaves to me harsesteratio directions as to the descent of the scene of the body after death. He apole of he heard for one of uniform c symmet because filled up at every stage with active laters for some valuable and He expressed lake entire readjustant to the will of God and his nushaken trust in the atoning blood of the Red weer twos and no measure trust in the atoming blood of the Red weet. It was an interesting colored sec, that his immer pastor the Rev. Mr. St. art, who received him to the church thirty-fire years hef re lad just arrived at New Hay is on a visit to his friends. He called immediately; and the interview brought into affecting comparison the beginning and

the end of that long period of consecration to the service of Christ. The | to the author of this sketch , the third, now deceased, was first married same hopes which had cheered the vigor of manhood were now shedding a softened light over the decay and sufferings of age. "I know whom I have believed,"—such was the solemn and affecting testimony which he gave to his friend, while the hand of death was upon him, - " I know whom I have believed, and that he is able to keep that which I have committed to him against that day." Thus, without one doubt, one fear, he resigned his soul into the hands of his Maker, and died on the 28th day of May, 1843, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

In his person, Dr Webster was tall, and somewhat slender, remarkably creet throughout life, and moving, even in his advanced years, with a

Dr. Webster's widow survived him more than four years, and died on the 25th day of June, 1847, in the eighty-second year of her age seven children who arrived at maturity, — one son, William G Webster, Esq , who resides at New Haven, and six daughters Of these, the oldest is married to the Hon. William W Ellsworth, of Hartford, late governor, and now judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, the second stored.

to Edward Cobb, Esq., of Portland, Maine, and afterward to the Rev. Professor Fowler, of Amherst, Mass.; the fourth, also deceased, was married to Horatio Southgate, Esq., of Portland, Maine, and left at her death a daughter, who was adopted by Dr Webster, and is now married to Henry Trowbridge, Jun, Esq, of New Haven; the fifth is married to the Rov. Henry Jones, of Bridgeport, Conn, and the sixth remains unmarried, in the family of her brother.

In conclusion, it may be said that the name of NOAH WI ISTER, from the wide circulation of some of his works, is known familiarly to a greater number of the unhabitants of the United States, than the nune, probably, of any other individual except the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. Whatever influence he thus acquired was used at all times to promote the best interests of his fellow-men. His books, though read by millions, have made no man worse. To multitudes they have been of lasting benefit, not only by the course of early training they have furnished, but by those precepts of wisdom and virtue with which almost every page is

August, 1847.

# AUTHOR'S PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1828.

elementary book for facilitating the acquisition of our vernacular tongue, and for correcting a vicious pronunciation which prevailed extensively among the common people of this country. Soon after the publication of that work, - I believe in the following year, - that learned and respectable scholar, the Rev Dr Goodrich, of Durham, one of the trustees of Yale College, suggested to me the propriety and expediency of my compiling a Dictionary which should complete a system for the instruction of the citizens of this country in the language At that time, I could not indulge the thought, much less the hope, of undertaking such a work, as I was neither qualified by research, nor had I the means of support, during the execution of the work, had I been disposed to undertake it For many years, therefore, though I considered such a work as very desirable, yet it appeared to me impracticable, as I was under the necessity of devoting my time to other occupations for obtaining sub-

About thirty-five years ago, I began to think of attempting the compilation of a Dictionary I was induced to this undertaking, not more by the suggestion of friends, than by my own experience of the want of such a work while reading modern books of science. In this pursuit I found almost insuperable difficulties, from the want of a dictionary for explaining many new words which recent discoveries in the physical sciences had introduced into use To remedy this defect in part, I published my Compendious Dictionary in 1806, and soon after made

preparations for undertaking a larger work

My original design did not extend to an investigation of the origin and progress of our language, much less of other languages I limited my views to the correcting of certain errors in the best English dictionaries, and to the supplying of words in which they are deficient. But after writing through two letters of the alphabet, I determined to change my I found myself emburrassed, at every step, for want of a knowledge of the origin of words, which Johnson, Bailey, Junius, Skinner, and some other authors, do not afford the means of obtaining laying aside my minuscripts, and all books treating of language, except lexicons and dictionaries, I endeavored, by a diligent comparison of words having the same or cognate radical letters, in about twenty languages, to obtain a more correct knowledge of the primary sense of origand words, of the affinities between the English and many other languages, and thus to enable myself to trace words to their source

I had not pursued this course more than three or four years before I discovered that I had to unlearn a great deal that I had spent years in learning, and that it was necessary for me to go back to the first rudiments of a branch of erudition which I had before cultivated, as

I had supposed, with success

I spent ten years in this comparison of radical words, and in forming a Synopsis of the principal Words in twenty Languages, arranged in Classes under their primary Elements or Letters. The result has been to open what are to me new views of language, and to unfold what appear to he the genuine principles on which these impunges are constructed.

After completing this Synopsic, I proceeded to correct what I had written of the Dictionary, and to complete the remaining part of the work. But before I had finished it, I determined on a voyage to Europe, with the view of obtaining some books and some assistance which I ranted, of learning the real state of the pronunciation of our language in England, as well as the general state of philology in that country, and of attempting to bring about some agreement or coincidence of

In the year 1783, just at the close of the Revolution, I published an | construction In some of these objects, I failed; in others, my designs were answered

It is not only important, but in a degree necessary, that the people of this country should have an American Dictionary of the English Language, for, although the body of the language is the same as in England, and it is desirable to perpetuate that sameness, yet some differences must exist Language is the expression of ideas; and if the people of one country can not preserve an identity of ideas, they can not retain an identity of language. Now, an identity of ideas depends materially upon a sameness of things or objects with which the people of the two countries are conversant. But in no two portions of the earth, remote from each other, can such identity be found. Even physical objects must be different. But the principal differences between the people of this country ind of all others arise from different forms of government, different laws, institutions, and customs. Thus the practice of hauking and hunting, the institution of heraldry and the feudal system of England, originated terms which formed, and some of which now form, a necessary part of the language of that country; but, in the United States, many of these terms are no part of our present language, and they can not be, for the things which they express do not exist in this country can be known to us only as obsolete or rs foreign words. On the other hand, the institutions in this country which are new and peculiar give rise to new terms, or to new applications of old terms, unknown to the people of England, which can not be explained by them, and which will not be inserted in their dictionaries, unless copied from ours Thus the terms land-office, land-warrant, location of land, consociation of churches, regent of a university, intendant of a city, plantation, selectmen, senate, congress, court, assembly, escheat, etc., are either words not belonging to the language of England, or they are applied to things in this country which do not exist in that. No person in this country will be satisfied with the English definitions of the words congress, senate, and assembly, court, etc., for although these are words used in England, yet they are applied in this country to express ideas which they do not express in that country

feudal sense in the United States But this is not all. In many cases, the nature of our governments and of our civil institutions requires an appropriate language in the definition of words, even when the words express the same thing as in England. Thus the English dictionaries inform us that a justice is one deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment; he is a ford by his office; justices of the peace are appointed by the king's commission - language which is maccurate in respect to this officer in the United States constitutionally is defined, by Chalmers, legally; but in this country the distinction between constitution and law requires a different definition In the United States, a plantation is a very different thing from what it is in England. The word marshal, in this country, has one important application unknown in England, or in Europe

With our present constitutions of government, escheat can never have its

A great number of words in our language require to be defined in a phriseology accommodated to the condition and institutions of the people in these States, and the people of England must look to an American Dictionary for a correct understanding of such torms

The necessity, therefore, of a dictionary suited to the people of the United States is obvious; and I should suppose that, this fact being admitted, there could be no difference of opinion as to the time when such a v ork ought to be substituted for English dictionaries.

There are many other considerations of a public nature which serve to op nions in regard to unsettled points in pronunciation and grammatical justify this attempt to furnish an American work which shall be a guido

which I trust, will meet with approbation in correspondent feelings in any other language on earth except the Chinese in Asia — and even that my fellow-chinens ought not to be passed in all nee. It is thus — The jump not be an exception chief glory of a nation says Dr Jonesov arises from its authors give celebrity to BACON to HOOKER, to MILTON and to BOYLE

I do not undeed, expect to add celebrity to the names of FRANKLIA WASHINGTON ADAMS JAY MADISON MARSHALL, I AMSAY DWIGHT SWITH TRUMBULL, HAMILTON BELLINAP AMES, MASON KENT HARE, MILLIMAN CLEAVELAND WALSH INVING and many other Americans distinguished by their writings or by their science but it is with pride and satisfaction that I can place them, as authorities, on the same page with those of Hoyee, Hooker, Milron Divider Addison Ray Millong, Cowfer, Davy Tromson and Jameson

A life devoted to reading and to an investigation of the origin and ; rintiples of our vernacular language and especially a particular examina tion of the best English writers with a vi w to a comparison of their style and phraseology with those of the best American writers and with our colloquial usage enables me to affirm with confidence that the gen ume English ideom is as well preserved by the unmixed English of this country as it is by the best English writers

It is true that many of our writers have neglected to cultivate taste and the embellishments of style but even these have written the lancuage in its genuine idiom In this respect FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON I hose language is their hereditary mother tongue unsoplisticate l by mod rn grammar present hereuitary monther tongue unsopi refeate 10 y noon in grammar present as pure models of gramuse hard in hea Indivisor Swift? Illu I may not be the present of the property of CLANKING of Washington 1810 of 100 sepas sociation to use the case of the period of the first States of the species of legil decree and glory of my count business Danking of the species of legil decree and glory of my count business. Danking the case of the period of similar k nd

to the youth of the United States Most of these are too obvious to seconds our crizens are very little behind the most enlightend people on earth, - in some respects they have no superiors and our hardest One consideration however, which is dictated by my own feelings but within two centuries, will be spoken by more people in the security that

It has been my arm in this work now offered to my fellow-extres, to With this opinion deeply impressed on my mind I have the same ascertain the true principles of the language, in its orthography max ambitton which actuated that great man when he expressed a wish to structure to purify it from some palpable errors, and reduce the sum her of its anomalies thus giving it more regularity and considered to an forms both of words and sentences and in this manner to farach a standard of our vernacular tongue which we shall not be a barred to bequenth to five hundred me hours of people who are desired to occup-

an I I hope to adorn the vast territory within our parediction. If the language can be improved in regularity so a. to be more train acquired by our own critizens and by foreigners and thus be remarks more useful instrument for the propagation of science, arts, reserve and Christianity if it can be rescued from the muscherous and army of soudusts and that dabbling sp rit of innovation which is prostant turling its settle I usages and filling it with anomalies of to show our vernacular language cus be redeemed from corruptions, and our philosoppe and hterature from degradation, - it would be a source of grant at tion to me to be one among the instruments of promoting these valuable objects If this object can not be effected and my walne and home are to be frustrated my labor will be lost and the work most and such oblivion

This Dictionary like all others of the kind, mas both manner d gree imperfect for what individual is comprised to trace to the source and define in all their various a plicatives, power, search and technical secently or eighty thousand words? It searches are midthat I have done all that my health, my talents, and my parametr news would enable me to accomplish I presen at to my prime and see with frigid indifference but with my ardent wither La ther many ment and their happiness and for the continued mercar of 30 view. the learning the moral and religious slevation of charges and the

disappointments infirmities, and depresson, who has been no said my manuscripts in safety across the Atlantic and given no streeth and similar hed
The United States commenced their existence under circumstances; resolution to being the work to a claim to a street in symmetry wholly novel and uncampled in the history of nations. They come my most grateful acknowledgments. And there are no street of the come of the contract of the cont 

NEW HAVEN 1828.

JAME WALKING

# EDITOR'S PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION OF 1S47.

The demand for The American Dictionary of the Exonal Law (added it introduction and emission of one account for the demand for the American Dictionary part that it is publish. languages frequently used by large steps of the product of the control GUAGE has i screamed so rapidly within a few years past that the publish ers have I it it encessaty of its being stereotyped for the greater con-velence of the public in a single quarto volume. In deciding upon the mer use they were descrous it take no keel ould be thoroughly relised mer me it y were described it the work is called thoroughly re-level () MILLIAM V MERVER, Leg. of the Energy of the son anners at that each department which it embraces should be borned in quest period by represent the reservations of the later impresent days. With the same at a rhose at a star as possible to the latest distances of sconce laterture and father. The later impresent days with this us w it was placed in the hands had send as where inserted of distance of the later impresent day. With this us w it was placed in the hands had send as where inserted of the later impresent day. With this us w it was placed in the hands had send as where inserted of the later impresent day. With this us w it was placed in the hands have done a "Green's along the later impression of a later of the later impression of the sold has now been made, now more allowers along the sold in the sold in the later is the later impression of the later impression made have more allowers along the sold in the sold in the sold in the later is the later impression of the l the art at the present day vini aims is a control for desired at all College as one parties were not set. Let these process of the let Charter at A college as one parties were not set. Let the process of the Verserra of mily in the expectation of his orbit has now been made, are made, are made and the control of the members of the Verserra of mily in the expectation of all now been and of the process of the control of the members of the members of the verse of the control of the process of the control of the members of the verse of the control of the process of the process of the control of the members of the verse of the verse of the control of the process of the verse of last open the sleets to the impacti u of the oil rm n bers of the fam and no important alternt one have been made especially in any of the I ad a characteri ties of the work except with the concurrence or at the request of Dr W beter a leg I representatives. In laying before the pull can ed to thus prepared the fruit of nearly three years of care an last union the Editor will be expected to make sone brief state-to at of the principles on while he conducted the review and the

no at of the principles on war a management of a thought of the principles of a thought of a tho At the expration of review years, or in the expression of the control of the cont

languages frequently uses to take a safer of a personnel and also of many for gut terms such a feet of many for the first was safed in two per of he not section that was the first term of the first two per ons the pers his death are here inserted such and payer hand from the mann acripts which he left. Be these monographical from the mann han made, new matter is dred pages, has been so and a way and all with by the use of a small c type, and by careful con-man, a say knowledge within the common of the same and the contract within the common of the same and the contract within the common of the same and the contract within the common of the same and the contract within the common of the same and the contract within the common of the same and the contract within the common of the same and the contract within the common of the contract within mail c type, and by eaterst supposed a 2 street within the com-ease of this volume. Of the same third is the serious it will now

proper brenty to speak.
In respect to the Lipsuspeet of Low he are to stalered it as from In respect to the angular property of the set of the se within his province we have a some a natural. In a very section of the province with the first had been made. But it is a first his difficult is ket first being the sure, has been bestored to the first being being the sure, has been bestored to the first being being the sure. chief labor in reserver to ter an of the next, has been bestoned to difficult in he of pring and antity the universal world from a language with the universal world from the country of t

the difficult in R of friend with analytic structures words from outsident forces to the free outside of the free outside outs

with the statements made on each topic, by the latest and most approved authorities. Smart's English Dictionary, in the edition of 1846, has been carefully collated with this work, and also the unfinished one [Craig's], in a course of publication by Gilbert, so far as the numbers have appeared Reference has likewise constantly been made to Richardson's Dictionary, -although this had been previously examined by Dr Webster, - and also to the Analytical Dictionary of Booth. Each of the articles in Brande's Encyclopedia of Science, Literature, and Art, has been collated with the corresponding portions of this Dictionary, as the starting-point, when necessary, of investigation in larger treatises Penny Cyclopedia has been consulted at every step, especially in matters of science; and the Encyclopedia Americana (bused on the German Conversations-Lexikon) has been relied upon, particularly on subjects of Continental literature, philosophy, lustory, art, etc. In order to secure greater accuracy, numerous special dictionaries or vocabularies, confined to some single department, have also been collated with this work; and the ablest treatises on important branches of science and art have been diligently examined In architecture, the chief reliance has been placed on the Oxford Glossary of Architecture (1845), and the Encyclopedia of Architecture (1842), by Gwilt, author of the articles on this subject in Brande's Encyclopedia In agriculture, Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia (1844), and Gardner's Farmer's Dictionary (1846) have been chiefly used In general antiquities, the large tre itise of Fosbroke has been frequently consulted, while in classical antiquities, the principal rehance has been placed on the recent Dictionary of Smith (1846), as a work of the highest In respect to the antiquities of the church, the elaborate anthority work of Coleman (1841) has been frequently consulted; and Hook's Church Dictionary (1544) has been collated throughout, with reference to the rites, ceremomes, vestments, etc., of the Church of England, and also of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches In botany, uso has principally been made of the writings of Lindley and Loudon In Natural History, Partington's British Cyclopedia of Natural History (1835-37), and Jardine's Naturalist's Library (1831-43), have been much consulted, in connection with the articles on these subjects in the Penny Cyclopedia and similar works In geology, mineralogy, and some associated branches of natural history, Humble's Dictionary of terms in these departments (1840) has been compared with this work throughout In respect to mercantile subjects, banking, coins, weights, measures, etc. M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary (1845) has been collated at every step, as the standard work on these subjects. In manufactures and the arts, Dr Ure's Dictionary of Manufactures, Arts, and Mines, with its Supplement (1845), has been relied upon as of the highest authority In engineering and mechanical philosophy, Hebert's Engineer's and Mechanic's Cyclopedia (1842) has been carefully collated, with a constant reference to the more popular and recent Dictionaries of Francis, Grier and Buchanan, in the editions of 1846. In seamanship, the Dictionary of Marine Terms, in Lieutenant Totten's Naval Text-Book (1841), has been taken as a guide. In military affairs, the Dictionary of Campbell (1844) has been followed, in connection with the more extended articles contained in Brande and the Penny Cyclopedia, on the kindred topics. the fine arts, much use has been made of the Dictionary of Elmes domestic economy, the Encyclopedia of Webster and Parkes on this subject (1844) has furnished many important statements, on a great variety of topics, presented for the first time in a scientific form; and to this has been added Cooley's Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts (1846), as exhibiting much collateral information in respect to the arts, manufactures, and trades. Such, in general, are the authorities which have been relied on in this revision

But it is obviously impossible for any one mind to embrace with accurary all the various departments of knowledge which are now brought within the compass of a dictionary Hence arise most of the errors and inconsistencies which abound in works of this kind. To avoid these as far as possible, especially in matters of science, the Editor at first made an arrangement with Dr James G Percival, who had rendered important assistance to Dr Webster in the edition of 1828, to take the entire charge of revising the scientific articles embraced in this work. This revision, however, owing to causes beyond the control of either party, was extended to but little more than two letters of the alphabet; and the Editor then obtained the assistance of his associates in office, and of other gentlemen in various professional employments To these he would now return his acknowledgments for the aid they have afforded articles on law have been collated with Blackstone, and with Bouvier's Law Dictionary, by the Hon ELIZUR GOODRICH, formerly Professor of Law in Yale College, and the errors discovered, which were few in number, have been carefully corrected The departments of ecclesiastical history and ancient philosophy have been thoroughly revised by the Rev JAMES MURDOCK, D. D., late Professor in the Andover Theological Seminary, who has furnished, in many instances, new and valuable The terms in chemistry have been submitted to Professor SILLIMAN, of Yalo College, and whatever changes were requisite in the explanations have been made under his direction. In the departments of botany, anatomy, physiology, medicine, and some branches of natural history, Dr Webster received assistance, in the revision of 1840, as mentioned above, from Dr William Tully, late Professor in the Medical constant use there as local terms. The recent investigations of Forby,

in its various applications, has been diligently examined and compared | Institution of Yale College. Still further aid has been received from the same source in the present revision, and much of the accuracy of this work, in these brunches, will be found owing to the valuable assistance he has thus afforded On topics connected with Oriental literature, aid has frequently been obtained from Professor Gines, of Yale College. A part of the articles on astronomy, meteorology, and natural philosophy, in the edition of 1828, passed under the revision of Professor Olmsten, of Yale College. This revision has now been extended to all the articles on these subjects throughout the work, and new definitions have been furnished in numerous instances The definitions in mathematics, after having been compared with those given in the Dictionaries of Hutton and of Barlow, have been submitted to Professor STANLEY, of Tale College, and the alterations have, in all cases, been made under his direction. In the sciences of geology and mineralogs, a thorough revision of the whole volume has been made by JAMES D. DANA, Esq., Geologist and Mineralogist of the United States Exploring Expedition, and associrto editor of the American Journal of Science and Arts, to whom the editor is likewise indebted for assistance on various other subjects, which his greatly enhanced the value of the work. In practical astronomy, and the science of entomology, aid has been frequently received from EDWARD C HERRICK, Esq., Labrarian of Yale College. The articles on punting and the fine arts have, to a great extent, passed under the inspection of NATHANIFL JOULLYN, Eq., Painter, of New Haven, and new definitions have in many cases been furnished.

A correspondence has likewise been carried on with literary friends in England, and especially with one of the contributors to the Penny Cyclopedia, with a view to obtain information on certain points in respect to which nothing definite could be learned from any books within the reach of the Editor. Extended lists of words linve been transmitted for examination, and returned with ample notes and explanations. Much obscurity has thus been removed in respect to the use of terms which have a peculiar sense in England, especially some of frequent occurrence et the universities, in the circles of tride, and in the familiar intercourse of life. To the friends who have given their assistance in these various departments the Editor would return his corduit thanks. Whatever improvement the work may have gained from this revision, in respectto clearness, accuracy, and fullness of definition, will be found owing, in

a great degree, to the aid which they have thus afforded.

With regard to the insertion of new words, the Editor has felt muchhesitation and embarrassment. Some thousands have been added in the course of this revision, and the number might have been swelled to many thousands more, without the slightest difficulty. There is, at the present day, especially in England, a boldness of unnovation on this subject which amounts to absolute licentiousness A hasty introduction into our dietionaries, of new terms, under such circumstances, is greatly to be deprecated. Our vocabulary is already encumbered with a multitude of words, which have nover formed a permanent part of English literature, and it is a serious evil to add to their number. Nothing, on the contrary, is so much needed as a thorough expurgation of our dictionaries in this respect the rejection of many thousands of words, which may properly find a place in the glossaries of antiquarians, as a curious exhibition of what has been proposed, but never adopted, as a part of our language, but which, for that reason, can have no claim to stand in a dictionary designed for general use. All words, indeed, which are necessary to an understanding of our great writers, such as Bacon, Spenser, Shakespeare, etc. ought, though now obsolete, to be carefully retained, and in the present revision a considerable number of this class have been introduced for the first time Other words have likewise been admitted, to a limited extent, namely, the familiar terms of common life in England, which have been much used of late by popular writers in Great Britain. Many of these need to be explained for the benefit of the renders in this country, and, if marked as "familiar," "colloquial," or "low," according to their true character, they may be safely inserted in our dictionaries, and are entitled to a place there, as forming a constituent part of our written and spoken language One of the most difficult questions on this subject relates to the introduction of technical and scientific terms. Most of our general dictionaries are, at present, without any plan as to the extent and proportion in which such words should be inserted; nor can they ever be reduced to order until each department is revised by men of science who are intimately acquainted with the subjects, and who are competent to decide what terms ought to be admitted into a general dictionary, and what terms should be reserved for special dictionaries devoted to distinct branches of science Something of this kind, on a limited scale, has heen attempted in the progress of this revision. Lists of words have been obtained from the gentlemen mentioned above which might properly be inserted in this volume; and very few terms of this class have been admitted except under their direction. In accordance with their advice, a small number have been excluded; but in this respect the Editor has not felt at liberty to carry out his views in their full extent

In respect to Americanisms, properly so called, it is known to those who are conversant with the subject, that they are less numerous than has been generally supposed Most of those familiar words, especially of our older States, which have been considered as peculiar to our country.

names of these authors are therefore frequently placed under the words fullness skillful willful as well as at fluess and graffiness? in question, to indicate their origin and their present use in Lin land. Notes have also been added to some words which are peculiar to our country but their number is comparatively small

In reference to Orthography, some important alterations have been made but in strict conformity it is believed with the Author's princi ples on this subject. The changes in our orthography recommended by Dr Webster are of two distinct kinds, and rost on very different grounds. These it may be proper for a moment to consider. His main principle was, that the tendence s of our language to greater simplicity and broader anal gies ought to be scatched and cherished with the utwost care. He filt therefore that whenever a movem at toward wider analogies and more general rules had advanced so far as to leave but few exceptions to impede its progress these exceptions ought to be set aside at once and the analogy rendered complete On this ground, he rejected the a from such words as farour labour etc. Of these we have a large number which came to us, in most cases, from Latin terminations in or through the Norman French, but encumbered with the silent & as in empered author editor etc From this entire class, except about twenty words the s has been gradually dropped and in respect to these sourcely any two persons can be found however streamons for retaining it who are in practice con istent with each other or with thems lves as to the words in which the letter i used. In fact we have reached a point where unless we take Webster and the dicti names which acree with him as our guil) we have no standard on the subject for Jol uson Walker and others retain the a in numerous words into which no one would think Public convent uce therefore of introducing it at the present day No one can demands that we lo at once what must ultimat ly be done believe that the progress of our language will be arrested on this anbiect The a will speedily be omitted in all words of this class unless from the sacredness of its associations it be retained in Surveys which may stand for a time as a sel tary exception. Nor is it Dr. Webster who is the innovator in this case but the English min I which has for two centuries been thrown, off a useless encumbrance and moving steadily on toward greater simplicity in the structure of our language Such too is the case with certain terminations in -re pronounced like -rr as centre metre We have numero is words of this class derived from the French all of which originally ended in -re us, et fer (et fre) chamber (chambre) ato These have been gradually conformed to the Luglah spelling and pronunciation, till the number in -re is reduced to not far from twenty words with their derivatives; and in respect to them also the process is still good on Center is, to a considerable extent, the spellin of the best mathematical writers Meter is the word given by Walker in his I hym ing D ctionary from a sense of the green inconsistency of attaching to this word and its derivative d'ameter a different termination. Others are gra fually an ler, oing the same change. Dr. Webster proposes, there fore to complete the analogy at ones and conform the spellme of the few il at remain to the general principles of our language. Arre luve and massacre pres at the only difficulty from their hability if changed to be mispronounced and may therefore be suffered to stand as ner wary Another d parture from the principles of Eighah orthography which Dr Welster has end avored to correct is one that was pointed out by Valker in very (m) hatta terms nearly hity years ago. It o principle in que atton is this — that in a dding to a word the f reastives — is — if or one a goingle consonant (if on precedes) is doubled when the accent falls on the last sellable as in forgetting beginning ate but is not dost of when the accent full on any of the preceding pillables as in benefit and good ni o etc. Walker in I s fifth Aple room says. Pr Lowth justly remarks that an error frequently takes place in the words accessing from the accent on the first syllable ought to be written worsh is a cosmell of An Licorance of this rule has led many to write beyond for begoing and from this spellin, has has led many to write log-rest are poped and room this spound, one frequently states a false premionication. But no letter sevent to be more frequently loudled improperly than I. Why we should write libraling declarior seried as at 1 yet off-cong and river a better plea than any other a loss to di-forming and subset of our tree a better plea than any other librar of the alphabet for being doubt. It is thus stated in I must in th. style of Lucian in his trial of the I tter T doclare for an expuls in " These were the de'borne and little typinism of Waller If he had taken the troughest course them into his receiving interest of relying con a mere remark of this kind for the correction of the error—if he had usually stand and reduced by the control of the contr had unify stant 1 and a about forty verbs, how the particults should be [ To the overseers of the machasival assention of that we do not privited by it I not give parts ploss in he a bullionary and had alternal [Derect Trace area Symmetric Fernance that I would be well to engite words, as word year into word per into word

Holloway and Hallwell have thrown much light on this subject; and the [ Walker also says in his Aphorisms ' Why should we not write dallases on lea of our language planty require us to do so and Dr. Webster felt that the change might enally be mad. The words which need to be reduced to this anal my are only about eight in number including inital ment and ir headment, which if spelt with a single I are liable to be mispronounced institutent etc. Again the words expense heense recom pense which formerly had a c in the last syllable have now taken an a because the latter consonant is the only one used in the derivatives as expen me etc. A similar change is neal 1 in only three words more to complete the analogy namely defense offense and pretense and these Dr Webster has changed It is sometimes asked Why not change fence also P ' For the mple reason that its certratives are spelt with a c as f need fencing and the word therefore stands regularly with oth ra of its own class. Finally Dr. Webster proposes to drop the a in riould and moult because it has been dropped from rold and all other words of the same ording buch are the principal changes under this head introduced by Dr Webster into his D tionary. In the pre ent edition the words are spelt in b. th wars for the convent ace of the pubhe except in cases where this seem I to be unnecessary or was fould to be meenvem at These changes committening the difficulty that always belongs to such a subject lave in twith far more favor from the public thru was reasonably to be expected. Most of them have been extensively adopted in our country. They are gaining ground daily as the reasons by which they are supported are more generally an least sod; and it is confidently believed that, being found it in established analogies and intended merely to repress irregularities and remove petty exceptions

they must ultimately prevail The other class of changes mentioned above rests on a different basis - that of Etymology These will be estimated very differently accord ing to the acquaintance of different persons with the languages from which the words are direct. When Dr. W. beter substituted bridewom for brulegroom, f ther for f ath r etc., t) e German entire hart ly applauded the change. They predicted its speedy and universal reception, because similar improvements, on a much broad r seal had been on ilv made in the r language. But Dr Webster f und the case to be walch hillerent among us After an experiment of twelve y are he restored the old orthography to a cound rable number of such words. In the present edition it is restored in respect to nearly all that remain, from the full conviction that lowever learnable these changes may be in themselves considered as they do not relate to the general anal gues of the language an I can not be duly appreciated by the body of the people they will never be generally received

On the subject of Pronunciat o much labor has been bestowed in the rogress of this revision 1 careful comparison has been made with the latest authorit was I whereve charges seemed desirable and could be made in con isteney with the Anthora prin ples they have been lore introduced The key to Pronunciation has been sor ewhat enlarged, and placed at the bettom of each page for greater en e of ref rence and the pointed letters have been need to a still greater extent. Many thousand words have been respelled and no efforts have been spared to read r the work in all respects, a complete I researcing D channy. In the procress of these labors the Ld tur has been frequently struck with the wastom of Dr Webster in met attempting too much as to mark in, the pronunciation. Most of the lat corthequite as Knowles, emart, ete have made their system of potation so ext us ve and complicated and have aimed to ext that so many more shades on distinction, as in many

cases to perplex rather than as i.

The Publishers being decreus to make the in all respects, a compicte work of ref rence have in resinced, at the class of the rol me a list of Greek and Latin Prop r Names with their presumeriation prepared by Professor THACHER of Yale C liege a list of Scripture Proper Names, prepared by Professor Putters of La. Colores; and a Pro-nouncing Vecabulary of Modern Geographical Names, present also under the superintend per of Professor Porter Of these a full noount will be found in the several profaces by which they are accompanied In conclusion the Filter would acknowledge his objections to the

gentlemen who ha e astel him for more than two years in these labore Exemended who are anison and for proof some two years in the shorter.

Mr Santra W Blankin M A., of I ale College and Principle Co.

Wenster, Eng. of her Haven. The fitting sequentiance of the
latter with his fath ris views has mad, his contest and conversion of great value in the procress of il is serube.

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ARE HAVEN SUSSEMBLE 191"

Now whenever the mornes from which words not be former alliton have been dure all mornes thank to make of a casel-year of terreion t of all Asset wheel by Proofines Attex to and by Profiled atter 12. of Funding College, which were relieved by him he the record of he reading derived growed of her week for period.

( record liberation, and forms for the great part with a referrible numbers). This will are made in 10 months between 10 months in the works and provided by the French of the Control of the work of peneltial and an interface of the Control of the works.

# EDITOR'S PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1864.

Tiop Al X in 1847, the purpose has been kept steadily in view to prepare are the reduces, and mong all the alterations and improvements which the progress of the larguese and the additional facilities for improving he Lexicography might seem to require The late Professor Goodmen Ind, for me the first, directed his attention to the collection of words not inserted in the previous edition, and to the preparation of definitions of rice face which had been overlooked, or were made necessary by new art text, one of words in the writings of respectable authors, and by the Progress of Sequen and the Ar's

I'm of deservords and definitions were given to the public in the

Pictor of Edition of 1859, together with numerous illustrative wood ents. The the wins added a large collection of discriminated Synonyms, which List have carefully prepared by Professor Goodrich. This edition was, ture (1) ... I must anal one, designed to serve only until the more careful and thomach resistor, a high I ad been so long in contemplation, could be

parter: il

In it is not be present revision, the attention of both the Editor and the Palaladiers was first directed to the Ltymology. They were court the, however admirable the industry and valuable the contributo 13 of the Webster in this department, the science of comparative Illicity was by no means perfort in his time, if indeed it could be said to expert all. It is only within a very few years that the true principles civil Atlaste ace restabline been suggested and confirmed, and the rucheds have be a determined by which future investigations may be so confelly presented. It seemed a covery, fir t of all, that these new pringles and methods alould be appled in the entire revision of the Paytool are not Dr. Webster, by a scholar who had made Etymology his spread stude. In 1854, arrangements were made with Dr. C. A. F. Many, of B rlm, Prussia, to undertake this task Dr. Mahn was the ree aid by some of the most distinguished scholars of Germany so with really qualified for the service, and he had been favorably known I want all executives in this department. He has employed several years view il a with, and has performed it in a manner worthy of his link repotation. The realts are azimulted to all persons who are intensted in philat graditudies, with the belief that they will find in them a new and valueble reactifustion to the stores of linguistic knowledge. This feature of the product edition will, it is thought, be neknowledged by all at lare on one of rearked successive, or I will be gratefully welcomed by the a weight farm member of a structure and studious per one who to firm sted in sequence a more thorough Lrawledge of the English

The form - James D. Dana of Yale College, had been engaged, at an exclude the term in the defeating and Georges. Natural History, etc., and the transport of the sent training to the description of the best completed

ky k n. enkess of tander his ear internaling. The work of note is the detailing of the principal north accasioned The following persons have been actively engaged in the preparation of a function of the defective method which the scale of the following persons have been actively engaged in the preparation of the defective method which the scale of the first of the following persons have been actively engaged in the preparation of the defective method which the scale of the first in connection with his honored father, and substituted by the first in the scale of the father and of the family, in respect to all questions of doubt or difficulties for the first of the first of the father and of the family, in respect to all questions of doubt or difficulties. are a cold for him differ this to Prohiour Goodnoh and those with a first conferred. He was well are not the defection method which The state of the contraction of

Spece the publication of the Revision Europa or Werstein's Dic- | was reluctant to assume the labor and responsibility which it involved. At last, with enfeebled bodily strength, he consented to enter upon a tentative process in connection with able and experienced associates. These associates were, at first, Mr. William G. Webster, the Rev. Chaus-cey Goodrich, and Professor Chester S. Lyman, of Yalo College, all of whom had been employed in preparing the Pictorial Edition. Only repeated trials could satisfy so conscientions a lexicographer as Professor Goodrich in respect to the best plan of subjecting to new forms of expression the mass of valuable matter accumulated by Dr Webster, and of rearranging it according to more approved methods. The undertaking involved so much labor, and required changes so extensive and material, that Professor William D WHITNEY and Professor DANIEL C GILMAN, both of Yale College, were soon added to the corps of associates. To these gentlemen was assigned the special duty of suggesting the changes and modifications which seemed to be required in the definitions of the principal words, their suggestions being submitted to Professor Goodrich Under this arrangement the work of for his judgment and decision experiment was going on till the death of Professor Goodrich. This untoward event occurred, however, before the experiment had been curried so far as to determine how much it was desirable to attempt in the way of recasting the definitions, or how much it was practicable to accomplish

After the death of Professor Goodrich, in 1860, the direction of the work of revision was committed to Professor Noah Poutry, who had been intimately acquainted with his views ever since the publication of the Revised Edition of 1847, and had frequently conferred with him in respect to the excellencies and the defects of that edition, as well as the methods by which these defects might be remedied. Before the present revision was undertaken, Professor Porter had communicated in writing his views of the changes which ought to be made in the matter and form of the Dictionary; and, with a full knowledge of these views. Professor Goodrich had carnestly solicited him to undertake the entireresponsibility and direction of the work. When the proposal was renewed by the proprietors of the copyright and by the family of Dr. Webster, it could not easily be declined; for it was enforced by considerations of affection and of duty, both to the living and to the dead. But the service was assumed by him with great reluctance, as being foreign to his special studies, and incompatible with very pressing occupations. At the urgent solicitation of his valued friends the publishers, as well as of the family interested, and of his beloved associate the late Loward C Hennick, - whose acquaintance with the Dictionary, and whose intenst in it, extended back to the publication of the first edition in 1623,—he at first consented to undertake a general superintendence of the revision, but soon, by the force of circumstances, was constrained to bestow upon at a more minute effection. The collaborators already named continued their services to the end, and others were from time to time employed

for a longer or a shorter period

is acted for front to one, and he know the in this, Johnson had father and of the family, in respect to all greetions of doubt or difficulty to the total forms, of one and he had been affected by the solid forms of the real forms of the promision. Professions With the action of the real forms with the definition of the real forms of the real forms with the definition of the real forms of per state of the best of a few exercises of the termination of the electric of the second of the sec terms pertaining to Musical Science and Art were chiefly prepare I or revised by Lowert Mason Esq of New York but many of the articles Medical Science, Professor R. Criesson Stilles M. D. has furnished many carefully considered definitions and emendations The Hon J ( I ERKINS of Salem Massachusetts who has had long experience as editor of various law publications has with great labor and care revised the terms of Law and Jurisprudence He has sumed to phrase these defini tions in the more exact language which is required by the advance of Local Sc; nee and to support them by copious references to I gal authorties L B O CALLAGHAN LI D of Albany has revised and rewritten the definitions of such terms as have special meaning in the Roman Cath ohe Church. It having been deemed desirable slightly to condense some of the stymological articles furnished by Dr. Mahu and to translate portions of them into English, this work was committed to the care of Mr ELDEVE SCHUTLER under the direction of I rofessor JAMES HADLEY of Yale College The derivation of a number of words of Indian origin has been furnished by the Hon J HAMMOND TRUMBULL, of Hartford well known as a learned and accurate student of the aboriginal languages of America

To the Rev Chauncey Goodrich was committed the very important duty of receiving the mass of material furnished by the most of the assistants who have been named, verifying its accuracy and then incorporating it into the final copy for the printer. In this work he was ussisted for several months by the Rev Pisk P Brawgr and the Rev Jony M Morris. Mr Goodrich has also remed or prepared many of the def minors in Agriculture and Horticulture in Antiquities and Archi tecture in Biblical matters and Ec lemastical History in Commerce Domestic Leonomy and the Fine Arts, makin, use of the best authorities in each of these departments. He has also brought to the service the results of his own axperience while laborang und r has father s gu I ance and the remembrance of his father's views and wishes in respect to many important details

It was thought desirable, in order to secure the greatest possible accuracy and perfection to the copy to place it for further revis on in the hands of some scholar of critical liabits and approved experience who Had not been concerved in its earlier preparation. Accordingly Mr. William A. Wilzelf's was employed for this service, and also to correct the proof sheets, and with him was associated, at a later period. Mr Arthur W Wright Mr Wheeler was also employed in various oil er services hereafter to be named and he has furnished especially valuable contributions from his ample literary at res and given the work throughout the berefit of his exact learning and his nice discrimination.

Mr. William C. Webster shared with Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Wright the responsibility of correcting the proofs. Mr SAMUEL PORTER, of Hart ford besides realing a portion of the first proofs, has examined with great care il e final or plate proofs and the Dict mary is much the better for his detection of oversigl ts, and for the alterations I e has suggested Yanahle assistance has been received from various persons connected with the Boston blerectype Foundry especially from Mr Trionas floar the Reader of the establishment whose taste experience conscientious fidelity and accurate but unprotes lug scholarship have materially benefited the work

The preparation of the Appendix was intrusted almost entirely to the supervision of Mr Wheeler who has read every page of it with critical care. The Pronouncing Vocabulary of Scripture Names was wholly prepared by him, and he constru ted the very interesting and valuable Vocabulary of the Names of Noted Fictitions Persons Places, etc. The full and accurate "Pronouncing Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names was prepared with much labor and care by Professor PHOMAS A THACHER, of Yale College The Pronouncing Vocabu lanes of Modern Geographical and B ographical Names ' are the work of Dr JOSETH THOMAS of I'h ladelphia, the well known editor of Lap-p neetts Pronouncing Gazetteer of the Worll and his name will be a p near the transmission of the restaurant and val of Tie Etymological Vocabulary of Modern Goographical Names was prepared by the Rev Charles H Wheelers of Cambrilgo Massiches its who also prepared the Preplanatory Vocabulary of Christ an Names from materials furni hed in part by Charles J Lukevs Esq of Philadel phia. The Table of Arb trary S can used in Writing and Printing the Was originally prepared by Professor Lyman and has been revised for this ed ton by Mr William A. Wheeler. Mr William A. Waseler. G Webster with the axis tance of several of the oth r collaborators, has rev sed and greatly improved the last of "Abbreviations and Contract rev sea and greatly improved it's last of "Abhevnations and Contractions used in Verting and Training and the last of Q outsiens Word Pinasse Provets etc., from the Greek the Latin, and Modern bereign Languages, which were originally compiled by him. A particular account of the various vocabularies will be found in the general fact ace to the Appendix and in the special I refaces to the vocabularies

The elaborate and learned Introduction to the previous editions has been omitted. It is not without regret that this venerable memorial of the enterprise the sagnesty and the sel clars ip of Dr Weister has

instance carefully reviewed and expressly sanctioned his work. The the advance of Philological Science and the wants of the present gen cration To supply its place Professor JAMES HADLEY has contributed A Brief History of the Euclish Language designed to show its ni dological relations, and to trace the progress and influence of the causes which have brought it to its present condition I referent Hadley has also contributed his advice in respect to numerous questions philological and general, which were constantly arising and his given his spection to the principles and suns that have guil of the Editor and his collaborators in the changes which have been adopted in this edition.

. . . . The Principles of Pronunciation originally prepared by Professor Goodrich for the edition of 18/) have been carefully revised and much expanded by Mr Wheeler whose attention had been previously directed to this subject in the preparation of A Manual of Loglish Pronuncia tion and Spelling (Boston 1951) Mr Whoel r has also revised and much enlarged the Synopsis of Words Differently Pronounced by D f
ferent Orthoopiets 'which was originally prepared by Dr Jostrii I WORCESTER and inserted in the Octavo Abridgment of Webst rs "American Dictionary and which was afterward revised by Professor Goodrich

The features of the present editi n which deserve to be specially enu merated are the following -

I The Levised Etymology This feature has already be a noticed. It is believed that critical readers will acknowl dge the learning the brev ity the sound judgment, the self-explaining order and the minutely traced ramifications which characterize these etymologies and it is bored that they will attract the attention and stimulate the studies of all who desire to know more of the varied history of their mother

IL The Revis d Definitions TI o definiti as of the principal words not scientific or technical have been carefully clabe ited by Professors Whitney and G Iman each possessing pocular qual fications and each performing his work as thoroughly as was possible within the limits pre-Their work was carefully reviewed by the Editor before it was admitted into the copy. The rule which he adopted for his own guid ance was freely to accept and make any change in the matter and the language of the previous edition which he hal reason to suppose would be desired by Dr Webster himself were he now hel g and fully posseased of the principles which have been unive sally accepted by modern philologists and loxic graphers or which I rofessor G sodneh would have sanctioned had le been able to give to the work of revision the full measure of his well known energy and asgacious judgment. In accord ance with this rule great pains have been taken 1 To contract and condense the definitions into as few general haads or numbered divisions, as was practi able In this the example of Dr Coodrich, in his experi m ntal work, was followed and the I evisers have sought to avoid all redundancy and tautology to strike out all m re enumerations of parties lar applications of meanings and to reduce the number of illustrative phrases to the actual wants of the reader While they have been thus bold on the on hand they have been studiou ly caref I on the other to retain the exact language of the earlier edition in every case possible esteem g very highly Dr Webster's plain and clearly-expressed definitions for their own sake as well as for that of the author and preferring to err on the side of c utious reverence rather than on that of thoughtless innovation. In many cases in which the numbered articles and ra word have been diminished, it will be found that the number of real definit as has be a materially increased and that the gath ring of them into f wer groups has control uted to their more easy comprehension and more ready use A single article often includes a group of kindred n campra, and thus enabl a the render to view at a glance their close relation an I similarity and to truce out the subtle movement of thought by which one was evolved from moth r. Often too a well-chosen cityto from a good author has been referred, as a means of definition, to an explanatory circumfocution. 2 An effort has been constantly made to develop and arrange the several meanings and groups of meanings in to develop and arrange the several meanings and groups or meanings in the order of their actual growth and I stry beginning if possible with the primitive signification as indic ted by the etymolomy. As this for many reasons has now become possible in num rous cases in which it was impossible in the time of Dr. Welster and as, in many instances, Dr. If bater did not perfect this order wi n the materials were within his reach it has been often foun I necessary in the present e lition, to chauce the arrangement of the defi stons Special consideration has been g ven to this point in view of the fact that the study or even the causal notice of the order of growth in the meanings of single world, as a simulant of thought, and the habitual attention to it is of itself an educa-tion. 3 M my new meanings have been added subser as they have been brought to light by an e tended examination of authors in the earlier and later periods of English literature or as they have occurred to the Levisers in perform ug their work or have been suggested by the kind es f critical an I thoughtf I friends

III The Illustrative Cital us Special off by that been made to blain illustrative passages from classical English writers, both old and n w In order to collect su h passages and also to discover words and no n-Even desplaced to make room i r new matter more in accordance with lings that had been contited in other English D climaries a systematical

of literature were carefully read by many competent persons, and a copious collection of illustrative passages was placed at the disposal of the The principal dramatic authors, and various prose writers, of the age of Queen Elizabeth, were read with care by Mr H S DANA. The plays of Shakespeare and the poetry of Milton were carefully studied by the aid of the excellent Concordances of Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke and Mr Guy Lushington Prendergast, with particular reference to any special usage which these poets have sanctioned The most prominent in the long series of English writers, down to the latest, have been read for the purpose of selecting illustrations, especially those writers whose use of language is particularly idiomatic or classical. Sir Walter Scott, Southey, Coleridge, Lamb, Byron, Washington Irving, De Quincey, Macaulay, Tennyson, Hawthorne, and many others, have received as much attention as the older writers. A comparatively small portion only of the passages which were marked and copied has been actually used, it being thought undesirable to multiply such passages when they were required for no valuable end. In cases where to cite a passage would serve no purpose in illustrating a meaning or justifying the use of a word, the name only of the author has been given, provided, as in the case of words obsolete or not now approved, the authority of some writer was deemed desirable. The free use of this large and varied collection of citations will, it is thought, add greatly to the value and interest of this It is believed that no other dictionary of the language contams so many apt illustrations from so large a variety of writers citations which have been retained from the preceding editions, as well rs those introduced for the first time, have, as far as possible, been verified and copied with serupulous care Such passages were preferred as would throw additional light upon the definitions, or as possessed any interest of thought or of language

The Vocabulary No pains have been spared to introduce additional words, provided they were of such a character as to deserve inser-At the same time, the Revisers have been actuated by no desire to Words which were the swell the list to the greatest possible number offspring of the individual conceit of a whimsical or lawless writer, which did not conform to the analogies of the language, and which were never accepted or approved by good writers, of their own or a subsequent generation, have not been admitted. On the other hand, new words which have been acknowledged and approved as good have been carefully garnered, whether used by old authors or new A great number of obsolete or obsolescent words, which were once accepted and freely used, have been recovered by the readings and researches that were directed in part to this end. Self-explaining compounds have been designedly omitted by hundreds, if not by thousands, while care has been taken to introduce and explum all those which need to be defined It will be observed, however, that this edition differs from the former editions in following a stretly alphabetical arrangement of all such words. The participles, participial adjectives, and verbal nouns in most cases do not appear in the vocabulary as separate words, but are given under the verbs from which they are formed, and which evplain their meaning. But the participial adjectives and verbal nouns have a separate place and treatment, in those cases in which they have obtained a meaning different from that which they derive from the verbs to which they belong The principal parts of the verbs, regular and irregular, are given together, within brackets, under the verb, instead of being entered and defined separately. But the principal parts of the irregular verbs are usually inserted in their proper alphabetical places, with a simple cross reference to the verbs themselves A similar course has been pursued in regard to the comparative and superlative degrees of many adjectives, and the irregular plurals of nouns The vocabulary, as a whole, though not constructed for any display of enumerated titles, will be found to be greatly increased and enriched. It comprises an aggregate of upward of 114,000 words.

V. The Scientific and Technical Definitions have been carefully revised and elaborated by very able gentlemen, and with the and of the best authorities Many of the articles, it is believed, will command conf deuce and cheit commendation for their scientific value, while their brevity and plan I inguage fit them for the use and instruction of all

VI. The Collection of Stnonyme, so carefully prepared by Professor Goodrich, has, with a few slight changes been incorporated into the body of the work for greater facility of reference The number of the words thus defined and distinguished is far greater than the number of separate articles would seem to indicate. The meanings are thoroughly dierne nited in every case the words being traced from their ets. reology, and explained by formal definitions, as well as illustrated by continued examples of their various use. In addition, copious lists of typea, money or interchangeable terms have been attacked to most of the important words, for the convenience of teachers and inexperienced

VII. To Proprial Illustrations, more than three thousand in number, have been inserted in the body of the work; in the previous edition they ere priored to an appendix to the volume, but it was thought it would

plan was devised by which a large number of works in all departments | so as to avoid the necessity of any further reference, and it is hoped that the advantages of the present arrangement will be appreciated. It will be observed that an entirely new selection of illustrations has been made for this edition, many being taken from original drawings, and the remainder chiefly from works of high authority in their respective departments For the artistic beauty of these cuts, the work is indebted to Mr JOHN ANDREW, of Boston, who has a distinguished reputation as an engraver on wood It will be remembered that only a partial selection could be made of objects to be illustrated. Even in illustrated works on Natural History, it is customary to represent only a limited number of objects, and, in a work like the present, a still smaller number of such illustrations could be admitted The general aim has been to illustrate those objects of which a drawing would convey a better conception than a mere verbal description Those who use the Dictionary will not fail to observe that, to many words which are not themselves illustrated, there are subjoined references to illustrations given in connection with other words, as, under Withers, it is said, "[See Illust. of Horse]'

VIII The Vocabularies in the Appendix have been reedited, or expressly prepared for this edition by able scholars, as will appear from the full account of the Vocabularies themselves, and of the researches and aims of the authors in the special Introductions which accompany The first and most prominent, the "Vocabulary of the Names of Noted Fictitious Persons, Places, etc ," by Mr. Wheeler, is a novel and appropriate accompaniment of an English Dictionary. It is the first attempt of the kind, at least in our language, and is valuable for its interesting gleanings from history and biography, as well as for its explanations of many obscure allusions in the best and most popular The remaining Vocabularies are all the products of original and laborious research, or are trustworthy compilations from the best

IX. The Pronunciation of English words has been carefully attended to in this edition The principles adopted are stated at length and fully illustrated in the article on the Principles of Pronunciation, which was originally prepared by Professor Goodrich, and has been elaborated by Mr. Wheeler, with suggestions from able scholars, who, as well as himself, have made a special study of English orthocpy and the science of phonology. A more thoroughly practical and satisfactory treatment of the subject, the Editor confidently believes, can not be found in the lan-The "Synopsis of Words Differently Pronounced by Different Orthoepists" will be found to be a comprehensive, practical, and fully trustworthy exhibition of the various modes of pronunciation given in the best English Dictionaries. The pronunciation of each word in the Dictionary is indicated by the marked or figured Key which is to be found at the bottom of the page. This Key has been remodeled and arranged with special reference to this edition, and contains some few characters additional to those of the Key previously used The number of characters now employed is thought to be as large as is desirable. To attempt more is to seem to promise more than it is practicable to perform, and is, besides, open to the objection that a complex notation would not be readily understood.

X. The Orthography In this department no change has been made in the principles adopted and clearly set forth in the Revised Edition of 1817, and so generally accepted by the American public. In a few classes of words the Dictionary recommends and follows the peculiar modes of spelling which Dr Webster introduced for the sake of carrying out the acknowledged analogies of the language - modes of spelling, which, in every instance, had been previously suggested by distinguished English grammarians and writers on orthography, such as Lowth, Walker, etc. and the propriety of which has been recognized by Smart and other recent English lexicographers. But to remove every reasonable ground of complaint against the Dictionary in regard to this matter, an alternative orthography is now given in almost every case, the old style of spelling being subjoined to the reformed or new. In two or three instances it has been found that the forms introduced by Dr. Webster, or to which he lent his sanction, were based upon a mistaken etymology; and therefore these forms have been set uside, and the old spelling has been restored. Preceding this account are some Observations on the general subject of Orthography, with copious "Rules for Spelling Certain Clusses of Words," prepared by Mr Wright, followed by "A List of Words Spelled in Two or More Ways," compiled expressly for the present edition. These new features give this edition of the Dictionary a great superiority over the former editions.

In conclusion, the Editor desires to express his thanks to all the persons who have assisted in the preparation of the present edition, for the fidelity and perseverance with which they have discharged their duties. It 13 to their industry, scholarship, and zeal, that the peculiar excellences of this edition are chiefly to be ascribed. Though the Editor is more sensible of its deficiencies than any other person can be, yet he does not heutate to commend it to the public for the improvements which are due to the thorough research and careful attention which have been be-stowed by his associates in preparing it. To them the public owe a debt Li an improvement to place them under the words which they illustrate, of grateful appreciation, which, he believes, will be cheerfully discharged. RICHWELL & WALCONSING

### LIST OF AUTHORS QUOTED

# AS AUTHORITY FOR, OR IN ILLUSTRATION OF, THE FORMS AND USES OF WORDS GIVEN IN THIS DICTIONARY

The Books of the Bible, Periodicals, and some works of anonymous or doubtful authorably are cited by name only

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Blair	Blair, Hugh (Scot divine and rheto-		Sir G Buck	Buck, Gurdon (Am surgéon) Buck, Sir George (Eng historian) Buckingham, Geo Villiers, second	-1023	Cator Caulfeild & S	Caulfeild, S F A, & Savard,	1015-	/
R Blair Blakely	Blair, Robert (Scot clerg and poet) Blakely, Edward T [Dict of	1039-1147	ınaham	duke of (Fng poet) Buckland, William, Dean of West	1027-1027	(Dirt of Nec-	Blanche C [Dict of Needlework, Lond , 1645.]	. 1501-1581?	
R Bloomfield	Com'c'l Information, Lond, 1878] Bloomfield, Robert (Eng poet)	1566-1823	_	minster (geol and paleon ) Buckle Henry Thomas (Lng his-	1781-18 <i>.</i> 6	Catetl orn .	Cavendish, Geo (Eng author) Cawthorn, James (Eng poet) Caxton, Wm (first Eng printer)	1714-176t	
Blount C Blount	Blount, Thomas (Eng legal writer) Blount, Chas (Eng deistic writer) Blount, Sir Henry (Fng traveler)	1007-1007-1		torian) Buckley, Arabella Burton (Fng	1821-1862	Cecil	Cecil, Robert, Farl of Salebury (Fng statesman)	15531-1812	ş
Sir H Blownt  J Boaden  W.E. Baardman	Boaden James (Eng dramatist) Boardman, Wm E (Am clerg)	1763-1800	Buckminster	reientific writer) Buckminster, Joseph Stevens (Am	1810-	Mrs. Centlière	Centlivre, Susanna (Eng drama-		
Bolingbrole	Bolingbroke, Henry St John, Vis	1678-1751		Unitarian divine) Budgell, Eustace (Fing vriter)	1784-1812 1681736	The Century	The Century Illust Monthly Mag (estab in N Y, 1841)	, .	
Bolton .	Bolton, Robert (Eng Puritan di vine)	1572-1631	-	Buston, Georges Louis Lecters (Fr naturalist) Bull, Bp George (Eng theologian)	1707-1789 1634-1710	J W Chadwick	Chadwick, John Winte (Am Unit	Jaki-	٠,
Bl. of Com Prayer	Book of Common Prayer	1766-1816	Bullinger	Bullinger, Heinrich (Swiss re former)	1,01-1575	Cl allhill	Chalkhill, John, perhaps pleud of Izaak Walton	1780-1847	
Pooth Boswell	Booth, David (Fnglish lexicog) Boswell, James (biog of Dr John-		Bullokaı Bungay	Bullokar, William (Fng gram) Bungay, George W (Am journalist	fl 1380	Chalmers . 1 Chalmers	Chalmers, Thomas (Scot divine) Chalmers, Alex (Brit editor)	17,0-1934	
Bosworth	Bosworth, Joseph (Eng philol) Boucher, Jonathan (Eng author in	1789-187G	Bunyan	and poet) Bunyan, John (I'nglish preacher)	1825-		[Todd's Johnson's Diet] Chambers, Lphraim (Eng editor), Chambers, William and Robert	-1.0	
Bouche <del>r</del> Bourre	Am ) Bourne, Henry [Antiquities, 1725]	1733-1504		[Pilmin s Propiess] Burdon Sanderson, John Scott	1029-1698	Chambers Fr	(bcot. compilers and publishers).	, ^	•
J Rourne Bourser	Bourne, John (Eng engineer) Bouvier, John (Am jurist) [Law		derson Burke	(Eng physiologist)  Burke, Edmund (Eng statesman)  Burke, Sir Bernard (Fng antiq)	1829-1832 17207-1797 1815-1992	Chambers & En	Chambers's Encyclopedia, 1930-1932 Chambers's Edinburgh Journal,	<u>.</u>	ŧ
H I Bowditch	Dict ] Bowditch, Henry Ingersoll (Ain	1787-1851	Sir B Burke Ld Burleigh	Burleigh or Burghley, Lord, Wm Cecil (Fng statesman)	1570-1578	nal	(estab 182). Champness William Swain [Jano]		
F Bowen	surg and physiol) Bowen, Francis (Am philos) Bowring, Sir John (Lng traveler	1808- 1811-1890	Burn Br Burnet	Burn, Richard (Tug law writer) Burnet, Bp Gilbert (Scot historian)	1720-1783	Channing	Dic', Loud ] Channing, Wm Fllery (Am Unit.	-	
Bouring A K H Boyd	and linguist)  Boyd, Andrew Kennedy Hutchi	1793-1872	T Burnet	Burnet, Thomas (Fig writer) [Theory of the Farth]	1635-1715	A I Chapin	divine) . Chapin, Aaron Lucius (Am divine,	7150-1010	
Royle	zon (Scot clergy man) Boyle, Robert (Irish chemist)	1925- 162⊳-1691	Rurney G P Burnham		1720-1514	Chapman Chapman	) and writer on polit. econ ) Chapman, Geo (Eng. dramatis	t 1557-1634 .	, 1
Boyse Braction	Boyse, Samuel (Eng poet) Braction Henry de (Eng lawyer)	1708-1749	Burrs	journalist) Burns, Robert (Scot poet)	1759-1796	Mrs Chapone Charles I .	chapone, Hester (Fig. author) Chas Stuart (k of Ling, 1649-49)	1600-1647	,
Bradford	(Laws, 1569) Bradford, John (Eng martyr)	12277-1267 15107-1555 1643-1700	F Burr Burrill	Burr, Fearing, Jr [1 regetables of America Boston 1-65] Burrill, Alexander Mansfield [Law		T Chase . Ld Chatham	Chase, Thomas (Am educator) - Chatham, Wm Pitt, Lord (Eng	155-	
R Brady Abp Bramhall Bramston	Brady, Robert (Eng. historian) Bramhall, Abp John (Eng. author Bramston James (Eng. vicar)			Diet, NY, 1839] . Burroughs, John (Am nat. and es-	1807-18°D	Chatterion	chatterion, Thomas (Fng poet)	1708-1773 1752-1777 . 13497-1471	
J Brand	Brand, John [Description of Ork nev, Edin , 1701]		1_	enylet) Burrow, Sir James. [Reports in	1937-	Chaveer Chaucer's Dream	Chaucer, Geoffrey (Eng poet)	١	•
Brande	Brande, William Thomas (Eng	1783-1866	Burt	Aing's Bench, 1756-72] Burt, Captain Edward [Letters,		Chaunry Chamenet	Chauncy, Chas (Am Unit. divine) Chauncy, Chas (Am Unit. divine) Chauvenet, Wm (Am math)	4000 123	
Brande & C	Brande, Wm Thos, and Cox Geo Wm [Diet of Sei, Lit, and Art		Burton	Lond, 1754] Burton, Robert (Eng. philos)	-1755	Cheever Sir J Cheke Chenevix	Cheever, Geo Barrell (Am elerg) Cheke, Sir John (Eng scholar) Chenevix, Richard (Irith writer)	15'4-139	
Brathwait T Bray	Lond, 187.] Brathwait, Richard (Eng poet) Bray, Thomas (Eng clerg an	1589-1673	I H Burton R F Burton	[Anat of Melancholy] Burton, John Hill (Scot. advocate) Burton, Sir Richard Francis (Fng	1577-1610 180^-1692			1694-1773	,
Brende	philan) Brende, John [Quintus Curtiu	1656-1730		traveler) Busby, Thomas (Eng mus writer)	1921-1800 1735-1808	Chery Chase Cheyne	(Eng ballad, in Percy's Reliques) Cherne Geo (Scot, phys. and phil.)	1071-1760	
Brerewood	Lond , Lass } Brerewood, Edward (Eng. math	1	H Bushnell Bp Butler	Bushnell Horace (Am clergyman) Butler Bp Joseph (Eng theol)	1602-1876 1602-1752	Sir J Child	Chillingworth, Wm (Eng divine		
Breton	and antiq ) Breton, Nicholas (Eng. poet)	1585-1615 1542?-1626?	S Butler	Butler, Charles (Fug clergyman) Butler, Samuel (Lug poet)	155°1-1647 1612-1680		Chipman, Nathaniel (Am jurist)	1752-1843 1776-1341	
Brevint . brewer	Brevint, Daniel (Eng divine) Brewer, Edward Cobham (Engeompiler)	1616–169. 5 1810–189	ì	Byles, Sir John Barnard (Eng writer on commercial law) . Byrd, Wm (Eng musician)	1801-1984 1538*-1623	Chitty R Choate W D Christie	Chitty, Joseph (Eng jurist) Choate, Rufus (Am orat and jur) Christie, Wm Dougal (Fng dip)	1910-1474	
A Brewer	Brewer, Anthony (Eng dram , tim of Charles I )		James Byrne	Byrne, James [Eng Language, Lond, 1883.]	1000 -1000	Churchill	Churton Rainh (Eng divine)		
Sir D. Brewsti Brieger	Brieger, Ludwig (Ger physic	ol	Byrom Byron .	Byrom, John (Eng poet) Byron, George Noel Gordon, Ld		Cibber .	Cibber, Colley (Eng dramatist and actor)	१ १६मी-मध	
J Bright Brimley	chemist) Bright, John (Eng statesman) Brimley, George (Eng critic)	1819- 1811-188 1819-18.		(Eng poet)  Cable, Geo W (Am writer)	1788-1824	Circular of Mas Clarendon .	s Representatu es (1768) Clarendon, Edward Hyde, first ear	1 1008-1674	
Brinton C A Bristed	Brinton, Dan Garrison (Am ethn	ol ) 1837-189	9 Caird	Caird, John (Scot clergyman) Cairnes, John Elliot (Eng polit	1944- 1920-	D A Clark W 5 Clark	of (Eng historian) Clark, Daniel A (Am divine) Clark, Wm Smith (pres Amhers	* 7115-101	7
Brit. Critic	British Critic (Eng review, organ High Church party, 1793-1843)		Calamy	economist) Calamy, Fdm (Eng divine)	1823-187 <i>5</i> 1600-1660	i <b>[</b>	Agricultural College)	) 1815-1745	
British Phar Prit Quart	m British Pharmacopæia fer British Quarterly Review (esti London, 1812)	ıb	Calderwood Calderwood		1575-16.0	A Clarke	commentator)	17/22-167	
Britton Brockett	Britton, John (I ng antiquary) Brockett, John Trotter (Brit	1771-183	(Fleming's Vo cabulary) Callander	Calderwood, Henry (Scot philos) Callander, John (Scot lawyer and	1830-	Coicden Clarke John Clarke	Clarke, Charles C (Eng writer) Clarke, John (Eng phys. & writer)	1606-16-0	
Brome (1657)	tiquary) Brome, Richard (Fing dramatist	1789-184	2 Calthrop	editor) Calthrop, or Calthorp, Sir Harry	-1789	Mary Cowden Clarke S Clarke	Clarke, Mary Victoria Cowden (Eng author) Clarke, Samuel (Eng philosopher	16 5-1729	
C Bronte Prooke (Ea		or	1	(Fing jurist) [Customs of Lond 1012]	1000-100	Claus & Sedg	Claus, Can Friedr (Ger Diologist	1745-1973	
ford) H Brooke N K Brook	Household Sketches, Bo ton, 18, Brooke, Henry (Fng poet) Brooke Wm Leith (Am biologi	1703-178	F C Calvert G H Calvert Camden	Camden Wm (Fra entiquedant	1819-1873 r) 1803-	Clausius	(Con physicist)	1822-	
Broome .	Broom, Herbert (Fing legal write Broome, Wm (Fing translator)	er) 1815-18 1689-17	32   Campbell 45   Campbell (Dic	Campbell, Thomas (Brit, poet)	1551-162 1777-181		Clayton, John [Repts and Pleas of Assices at 1 ork, 1651] Cleaveland, Parker (Am geologist)	1780-18M	•
brougham  Dr J Brow	Brougham, Lord Henry (Brit statesman) Brown, John (Scot preacher)	1778-18		" Campbell, John (Scot polit, hist)		Cleland	Cleland, John (Eng writer) Clerke, Richard (Ing divine)	1700-1,50 -1634 1613-1/1.3	-
G Prown R Brown.	Brown, Goold (Am grammaria: Brown, Robert (Scot botanist)		57 Lord Campbel	Campbell, Geo (Scot divine)  Campbell, Lord, John [Lives of Le Chancellors]	1719-179 1	Cleveland W K Clyfford	Cleveland, John (Fng poet) Clifford, Wm Kingdon (Fng phil)	) 1843-1879	ı
T Prown J Browne	Brown, Tom (Fng author) Browne, Edward (Fng physics	1063-17 1014-17	04 J V Cane 08 Canning	Cane, John Vincent (Eng friar) Canning, Geo (Fng statesman)	1779-186 -167: 1770-182	2 De Witt Clinto	n Clinton, De Witt (Am statesman)	1819-1551	
P Browne Sir T Eroi	Browne, Peter (Fng bishop) rne Browne, Sir Thomas (Eng ph	-17 1581- 1603-16	Carew	Carew, Richard (Fug antio	1303-146	F P Cobbe	Cobbe, Frances Power (Ditt. Writer)		
W Brown Mrs Brown	Browne, William (Eng poet) ung Browning, Eliz Barrett (Fne p	- 1,00-164	157 T Caren	[Survey of Cornwall, Lond , 167] Carew, Thomas (Fng poet) Carleton, Capt Geo [Memoirs of	2] 1855-102 15982-1620	R Cobden . Cobham	Cobham, Sir John Oldcastle, Ld	10.07-1117	-
	Browning, Robert (Eng poet)  Brownson, Orestes Augustus (	1912-19 Am	Bp of Carlut	an Fng Officer, Lond , 1728 ] Carlisle, Harvey Goodwin, Rp of	1818.	Cocker . Cockeram	(Eng martyr)	1631 16.5	6,
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	thing thron and poet trans; union Brunton, Thomas Lauder (	) 1200°-13 Scot.	Dr A Carlyle	Carlyle, Thomas (Brit essayist an historian) Carlyle, Alexander (Scot divine)	1795-188	Cogan	Cogan, Thomas (Eng physician	1735-1918 154-7-1607	
Bryant J Erpart	physician) . Bryant, William Cullen (Am. Bryant, Jacob (Eng. theol	1844-		Carroll, Lewis, pseud of C		5 Cogan (1505) 5 Cole	Cogan, Thomas (Eng physician) Coke, Sir Edward. [Laws of Law of L	1552-1634	
Prydges	Brvdges, Sir Famuel Egerton (		994 Cartwright .	Cartwright, Thomas (Eng Purits	18332-189 m	Coleman	coleman, Lyman (Am scholar)	176-167 176-158 1772 1831	΄,
Bryslett	Bryske't, Ledowick (Brit poe	1762-1 t and	1	he Cartweight, Wm (Eng poet an	1535-100 id	Coleradge .  H Coleradge .	Coleridge, Samuel T (Fng poet) Coleridge, Hartley (Eng poet)	1776 1549 16407-1630	
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J Bucha	an . Dor is is in James (Pres. U.S.)	) 1791-	1915   Sir L. Cary 1938	Cary, Sir Lucius (Brit. politic	al	Collier 3 J P Collier	Collier, Jeremy (Eng divine) Collier, John Payne (Eng lit hist)		
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ng Statute .	Act of Henry VIII (cited fr John son's Dict )		J D Forbes Forby	Forbes, James D (Scot physicist) Forby, Robert (Fng philologist) .	1757-1825	Cool	Good, John Mason (Eng physician) 1	1766-1997
nfield	Fuffeld, Wm (Eng divine) .		Ford Loresyn Quart	Ford, John (Fig. dramatist) . Foreign Quarterly Review (Lond.,	15%-1629*	Goodale	Goode, Geo Brown (Atn febth) 1	153)- 154-1896
rstine	Erskine, John (Scot prof of law) . Erskine, Thomas (lord chancellor	1015-1765	Per Iomey .	1827-1840) Forney, Matthias Nace (Am me-		J Goodman	Goodman, John (First clery) [Win-	-1000
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ustace	Fustace, John Chetwode (R C divine)	1765?-181		Lorterene Sir John (Fng lawver) l kortnightij Review (London	2012-01	Googe Tierdon	Gordon, Thomas (Scot relig and	2
tans . Et arts	Evans, John (Brit antiquary) Fyarts, Jerciniah (Am writer)	1531-1831	riew Fo broke	anonthly, estab 195) Fosbroke, Thomas D (Eng antiq)	1770-1542	Ilra Gore	Gore, Catharine Grace (Frg rov.) 1	611-170 1789-1861
telyn teres*	Everest, Chas Wm (Am clere and		Løster J. Føster	Loster, Michael (Lng. physiol.) Loster John (Eng. empyist)	1770-1643	Gorpes	Gorges, Sir Arthur (Transcription of His Hafest st letters patent,	
	poet) Fverett, Fdward (Am orator)		Fotherhj Iourcroy(Frans	Fotherby Martin (Eng bishop) Fourcrov, Autoine François (Fr	1350-1619	I' W Gotte		-1015 1413-
D I verett . frs. J. H		1831-	Far	chemist) Fox, Cha- James (Fng. statesman)	1765-1599 1713 1806	J' Il Gosta . Goston	Gosson, Philip Henry (Eng. nat.) . I Gosson, Stephen (Frg. divine and	1e10-18GS
Ewing	nov) Examiner The (Lond weekly jour-	1842-1850		loxe, or Fox, John (Eng marty gol) lrampton John (Ing merchant)	1511-1157	Gosticiel (Phj	poet) Gostwick, Joseph [Eng Grammar,	1554-1623
Ixaminer	nal, 1808-1881)		-	[Jouful Yeur, 1677] Frances, Philip (Ing. translator) .	10067-1073	Gram) Gould	1875] Gon'd, John (Pur ornithologie') . 1	-797 - 1845-1991
S Faber .	Faber, George Stanley (Fng theol)		G Francis	Francis George Wm (Fing bot writer) [Dirt of ir s, Sci, and	2000 2000	B A Cold N D Goal!	Gould, Renj A , Jr (Am astron) I Gould, Nath Duren (Am musicisa) I	1424-1896
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<sup>c</sup> airfax Lord Fairjax	Fairfax, Ed and (Eng poet trans) Fairfax, Ld Thos (Fng general)	1611-1071	Frantland T Frankland	Frankland, Edward (Fug chemist) Frankland, Thomas (Fug physi		Gower	John Rall, 1883-1819 Gower John (Eng poet)	
v Fairfax Fali kolt	Fairfax, Nathaniel (Lug author) Fairholt, Ired Wm (Eng art v rit	1037-1099	Franklın	cian and historian) Franklin, Benj (Am philosopher		Grafton Graham	Grahani, Th mas (Scot chemist) , 1	-ah 1572 14,5-1469
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Fallows . Fanshawe	Fallows, Samuel (Am lexicog) Fanshawe, Sir Richard (Eng. 8 ates	1835-	Fraser's Mag	Benj Tranklin) Fraser's Magazine (London month	1141-120-	T Granger	Granger, Thomas. [Px] antion on Feeler, 1021]	
Faraday .	man and poet) Faraday, Vichael (Eng chem and	1009-1006	L 1 Deeman	ly, 1630-1552) Freeman, Fdward Aug (Fng hist)	1823 1892	U C Grant .	Grant Ulysses Cimpson (Am gen crai and president)	1°22-1885
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(1888)	(Philadelphia agric monthly)	1014 1000	Fulke Fuller	Fryth, John (Eng. martyr) Fulke, Wm. (Ing. Puritan divine)	1539-1549	(Trans Maetz-	Grece, Clair James (translator of	
Farmer Farmer		1714-1787	A Fuller	I uller, Thomas (Fng preacher) . I uller, Andrew (Fng Bapt divine)	1754-1615	ner's Gram ) J.P. Green M. Green		1807-1983
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Farquha) Fara)	Farquhar, George (Irish dramatist) Farrar, Fredk Wm (Lng divine)	1831-	Gage Gale & Whatley	Gare, Thos. (Eng divine and trav) Gale, Chas Jas, and Whatley, T D	n mue	Greenhill	Greenhill, Thor [Necrola lela, or Art of Fmbalining, Lond , 1705]	
Fairer's Dict	Farrier's Dictionary (cited from Johnson s Dict)		T Gale	[On Farements, Lond., 189] Gale, Theophilus (Eng. nonconf.)	1025-1079	Greenleaf B Greenleaf	Greenleaf Benjamin (Am math) I'	765-1653 766-1864
	cer) [Vil Fneye A 1,155]		Galt F Galton	Galt, John (Scot novelist) Galton, Francis (Eng tray and rel )	1779-1839 1822-	Gregory ,	Gregory, Wm (Scot chemist)	799-1837
Fau cett	Favour, John (Eng divine) Fawcett, Henry (Ln, pol sci)	1500°-1623 1833-18 4	Gammer Gur-	Gamgee, Arthur (Eng histologist)		J Cregory James Gregory	Gregory, James (Scot physician) . 1	007-1643 1753 1821
Faickes Featley	Fawker, Fr (Fng poet and trans.) Featley, Daniel (Eng divine)	1721-1777 1 +2-1644		(Fng comedy attrib to John Still), Ganot, Adolphe (Fr physicist)	1904-	John Gregory Gregory XVI	Grehory XVI (Pope 1831-1846) 13	724-1773 1765-1846
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Felton C C Felton	Felton, Henry (Eng divine) Felton, Corncllus C (Am author)		Garrick	chem) [Farrier's Diet , 1840.] Garrick, David (Eng actor and		Z Grey .	and physical of Eng )	6
Female Quixot	Charlotte Lennox 1720-1504)		Garrison	Garrison, Wm L (Am abolitionist)	1717-1770 1805-1870	Grier .	Grice, Wm (Scot civil engineer)	697-1766
Fenton G Fenton	Fenton, I high (Fing poet) Fenton, Geoffrey (Fing writer) Fenton, Thomas. [Sermon before	1673-1720 -1603	Garth .	Garth, Sir Samuel (Eng physician and poet)	1661-1719	F D Griffin S E Griffin	Griffin, Edward Dorr (Am divine) 12 Griffin, Solomon B (Am journalist) 15	
T Fenton	Univ of Oxford 172) ]		Gascoigne Urs Gaskell	Gascoigne, Geo (Fng poe') Gaskell Eliz Cleghorn (Eng nov)	1525?-1577 1810-1805	If E Criffis . Griffith (Currer)	Griffith Edw (trans of Cuviers	843-
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guson , J Fergusson	and novelist) Fergusson, James (Scot architect)	1810-1896 1808-1898		author of Pikon Basilike) Gay, John (Fug poet and dram) Gayton, Ldm (Eng humorous wri	1005-1002 1685-1782	Abp Grindal A Grisebach	Grisebach, August Heinrich Ru-	519-1553
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	Melancholy, trans. by E Chil mead, 1640]		Geddes Gegenbaur	Geddes, Alex (Scot R. C theol) Gegenbaur, Carl (Ger anatomist)	1737-1802 18307-	Grott	Gross, Samuel David (Am surgeon) 18 Grote, Geo (Fing hist and philos) 1;	794-1871
Miss Ferrier Filess	Ferrier, Susan E (Scot novelist) Fiddes, Richard (Fug divine)	1671-1725	C Geikie	Geikie, Archibald (Scot. geologist) Geikie, Cunningham (Brit divine)	1835- 1826-	J Grote . Grore .	Grove, Sir Geo (ed of Mur Dict ) 18	813-1666 120-
R Fold :	I ield, Richard (Eng divine) Fielding, Henry (Eng novelist)	1561-1616 1707-1751	Generan Test	(trans by Eng exiles at Geneva, 153) Genevan Testament, 1557	-	II' Il Grove Guardian	Guardian, The (Fng period, March	811-1895
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J Fisher tof U			J F Genung Gerarde (1507)	Gerarde, John (Eng herbalist and	1850-	F Guthrie .	Gurney Edmund (Fng writer) 184 Guthric, Frederick (Fng physicist) 18	477-1633 800-1856
(1884) J G Fit h	Fisheries of the United States (1884) Fitch, J. G. (Eng. educ. writer)	1824-	Gesta Roma-	surgeon) (collection of old chronicles, leg	1545-1008	T Guthrie .	Guthrie, Thomas (Scot. divine and philanthropist)	903-1873°
Fitz Geff y Fitzpatru's			Gibon	ends, etc of unknown authorship Gibbon, Edward (Eng historian)	1737-1794	W Guthrie Gwyof Warwsch	Guthrie, Wm (Scot historian) 17 (anc. Eng poet romance)	708-1770
Ilciman .	bp of Boston) Flatman Thomas (Eng poet)	. 1512-1866 . 1632-1672	Bn Gibson	Gibson, Bp Edmund (Fng antiq)	1669-1748	Guyot .	Guyot, Arnold Henry (Swiss Am geog) . 18	507-1894
Flarel , Fleetwood Fleming .	Flavel, John (Fig. nonconf. divin Fleetwood William (Fig. bishop Fleming, William (Scot. diving	A 1656-1723	31	flowers, Lond , 1580 ]		Gwilt	Gwilt, Joseph (Eng architect) 17	184-1813
x tenting .	<ul> <li>Fleming, William (Scot. divine ar scholar) [Vocab of Philosoph 2d ed , 1960]</li> </ul>	id.	G Gifford	Gifford, or Gyffard, George (Eng di vine) [Dialogue of Witches, 1003]	15602-1620	Habington Hackett	Hackett Horatio B (Am. biblical	205-1645
J Fleming	Flenting, John (Scot nat philos)	1785-1857	W Gifford	Gifford, John (Eng hist) Gifford, William (Fng author) Gifford, W. S. (Fng department)	1758-1818 1756-1826	Dp Hackett	eommentator) . 18 Hackett, Bp John (Eng divine) 15	908-197 <i>5</i> 992-1670
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P Fletcher	poet) .	1579-102		sayist) Gillespie, Geo (Scot. Pre-b divine)		Hardel	Hacckel, Frast Heinrich (Ger nat ) 18 Haggard, Henry Rider (Eng nov ) 18 Hakewill, Geo (Eng abp) . 15	34 (i
Flint . C Flint	Flint, Austin (Am med. vriter) Flint, Chas. Lewis (Am agr wri	18917-1015 1812-189 tor) 1824-	6 Gladstone	Gilpin, William (Lng divine) Gladstone, Wm E. (Eng statesman Glanvill, Joseph (Eng philos)		Hakluyt	Makingt, Richard (Eng goog) . 13	53-1616
Prof P Fl	int . Flint, Robert (Scot theol and pi	ter) 1824- hi- 1879-	Glanvill . Gladdon Glaver	Gladen Geo R. (Am archeol) Glover, Richard (Fug poet)	1636-1680 1809-1857	Haldeman	Hale, Edward Everett (Am clerg	112-18%)
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Flow+r	translator) . Flower, Wm Henry (Eng 200'og	15533-162	5 Godum T Godwin	Godwin, Wm (For misc. writer), Godwin, Thomas (Eng antiq)	1757-1800	Hales	Hales, John (Eng divine and critic) 13: Hales, Wm. (Brit misc author) . 174	00-1676 ' 54-1148 47-1821
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•	and printer) .	14327-1553	Rp Lavington. Imousier,	Lavington, Bp Geo (Fug divine) Lavoisie, Ant Laurent (Fr chem)	1741-1791	Lerdon Truth	tab 197)	•
Judd Juker .	Judd, Sylvester (Am novelist) . Jukes, Joseph Beete (Fing gool)		Iaw .	Law. Wm (Fng divine and author)	16-41 1-01	G Luip .	Long, George (Fing scholer)	1500 1-72 .
1- Junius	Junius, Franciccus (I ng philoi )	1580-1677	Pp Law	Inw. Bp Idmund (Ing divine) .	1700-1767	Poger Img Longfellow	Long Roger (I og astron ) Longfellow Henry W. (Am port)	160-1770
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	uted to Sir Philip Francis)			1851	1625		trees, let)	1910 1483
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	Kames, Hen Home, Ld (Scot phil) kane, Flisha Kent (Am explorer)	1820 1537	Laws of Massa-	Pantence, ou um (enf anticon)	11.50 17.1	Louis	Loudon John Claudius (Scot bot )	11°3-1-13
Hane harslake	Karalake, William Henry (Fug di	- 1	chusetts .	Laws of Marsachusetts,		T I Lounsbury	Louisbury, Thomas Raynesford	1454
	sine, and writer on logic)	16375-	Layainon	Layamon's Brut (a poctical chron- icle of Britain, 12102)		Lovelon	(Am schiler and author)	10
Keary	Keary, Charles Francis [Dawn of History, 1878]	i	Layard	I stard, Bir A H (Fig archmol)	1817-1801	Lovelace	Lovelsce Hichard (Fing poet)	1715-1733
Ketus	Keats, John (Fug poet)		Laycock	Laycock Thomas (I bg physician)	1412 1-11	Lover	Lover, Samuel (Irish nov and sorg	1191-198
Xeble	Keble, John (Eng divine and poet) Keightley, Thomas (But author)	1702 1506	5 If Leake Lecky	Leake, Stephen M (Eng writer) . Leeks, Wm Edw Hartpole (Brit	14/2-1110	Lowell	writer) . Lowell, James Russell (Am. port	1101-12-0
Keightley • Keill	Keightey, Thomas (1811 author) . Keill, John (Scot math and phil)	1671-1721	25. Chy	hist.)	1850-		and ex avist)	1419-1501
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D Kemp .	Kemp, Dixon (Eng. naut writer)	ł	F G Lec	Lee Frederick Geo (Fng divine)	152-		Lubbock, Sir John (I no scientist)	1534-
Bp Ken .	hen Bp Thomas (English hymi	1637-1710	I Ire II Iee	Lee, James (Fug botani t) Lee, William (Irish elergyman)	-17% 1815-18%	Licar	Lucar Cymian (Fig trans) [det of Mosting Lond, RNI]	
T Kendall	writer) Kendall, Timothy (Fnghsh poet)	1001-1110	Legend of Dido	(poem formerly attrib to Chancer)	1010-17-0	Luce .	Ince Stephen Bleicker, [Text	
	[Flowers of Prigrains, 15.7]	İ	Leibnitz	Leibnitz, von. Gottfried William	1010 1010	* * *	back of Camarilia, rev ed. 1841	1:2-
-G Kennan Kennet	Kennen, George (Ain traveler) Kennet, Basil (Eng class writer)	1845-	Leidy	Baron (Ger philes and math) . Leidy, Joseph (Am naturalist)	1616-1716	In lden	Ludden, Win (Am mix writer) [Prov. Mrs. Det. N. Y., 1975]	1-03-
Bp Kennet	Kennet Bp White (I'n, historian	) 11491-1724 (	Sir E Leigh	I eigh, Sie Fdward (Fn., theologian		Ludlon	I udlow, Ldmun1 (Erg republican	
Kenney Kenrick	Kenney, James (Irish dramatist) Kenrick, William (Eng critic)	1770-1779	Abp Leighton	and linguist) . I eighton Abp Robt (Scot divine)	1000 1171 1111-11-1	Lujtra	Inner [A Transand Act-	1617* 1602
Kent	Kent James (Am jurist)	1763-1847	I-land	I land, John (Fing antiquary)	1.0 2-1552	20/171	able Tale v. Loud . 1591.1	,
Kepler	Kepler, Johann (Germ astronomer	9 1 71-1011	C G Leland C Leslie	Leland, Chas Godfrey (Am author)		Indgate		3.01-1421
Kerr hersey .	Kerr, Robert (Scot historian) Kersey, John (Fing math and phi	1,.35-1913	L'Lstrange	Leslie, Charles (Brit author) L Fstrange, Sir Roger (Enj. polit.	16307-1722	Iyell . Lyly	Lyll, Sir Charles (Brit genlegist) . Lyly John (I ng dimmati t)	1537-107
	lol ) [Fng Dict , 1708]	16162-10202	-	Writer)	1615 1704	Tynan	Lymrn, Chester Smith (Am phrsi	1811 1640
Kettlewell F S Key	Kettlewell, John (Fng divine) Key, Francis Scott (Am poet)	10 s3-1005 1760-1843	Sept, 1543	Letter dated Sept , 1343 (cited from Nares)		Lyttelton	clet and refron ) Lot elton, La fico (Lng writet).	1700-1773
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King	King, William (Eng author)	1077-1712	John Lewis	Lewis, John (Fng divine and antiq	3075-1745	Do Dinon	Baron I ; tton (Erg novedst)	12:3-1573
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C Kingsley H kingsley	Kingsley Chas (Fng nov and poe kingsley Henry (Fng novelist)		F Lieber .	lish lexicon, 7th ed ] I leber, Francis (Am publicist)	1900-1872	Gen G B Me-	McCirilan, George Brinton (Am	
Kirby	Kirby, William (Eng entomologis	t) 17.J-18.0		(extracts from his diary and papers		Clellan McClintock	McClintock, Air Francis Leopold	
Airby & Spence	Kirby, William, and Spence, V. [Int to I ntomol , 7th ed , 1850.]	`	1	by I Hearne and R Rawlinson,	,	30.00	(Irish arctic explorer) .	1919-
Airwan .	Kirwan Richard (Irish phys cist	17.0-1412	Lightfoot	1673) Lightfoot, John (Fing theologian	ì	McCosh . McCulloch	McCosh, Jas (Scot metaph in Am) M Culloch, John Ramay (Scot	
Ailto V Kittredge	Kitto, John (Fing biblical writer Kittredge, Walter (Am song write	) 1904-1854 er) 1832-	7 B Lightfoot	and rabbinical scholar)	1002-1075	× 15 100 11 .1	polit economist)	1,50 1/01
Knatchbull	Knatchbull, Sir Norton (Lng a	u-	I moobi	Lightfoot, Jos Barber (Fing comm. I incoln, Abraham (Pres of U.S.)		J il se ci lloch	M'Culloch, Jas Melville (Sent edu cational writer)	1-11-192
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John Knoz	Knox, John (Scot reformer)	1305-157.		Linton, Fliza Lynn (Eng novelist Linton, Wm J (English American	-ئىتەر ر n	D I Maclenza G Mackenzae	Machanaia Ganwa (Sant shoul)	-1726
V Knox	knox, Vicesimus (Eng divine a	and 1732-1821	I Isle .	engrater) I isle, William (Eng antiquarian)	1612-189	7 Lord Mackenzie	Mackenzie, Lord Geo (Scot. law) er	100-1001
hollock	Kollock, Henry (Am clergyman	n) 1778-1811	J I ister .	I ister, Joseph (Eng author)	-1077 1027-1700	-le	Meckenzie, Sir Morell (Fng paval-	1937-1992
J Köstlin (Schaff Her			Littleton	I ithgow, William (Scot traveler) Littleton, Sir Thomas (Fng jurist	1150-1646	T Maclensie	Mackenrie Thomas (Scot judge)	1807-1971
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Krauth .	Kranth, Charles Porterfield (2 divine and philosophical write	er) 1823-188	3 Littre .	and philologist) Littre, Maximilian P. F. (Fr. philo	1000-100	Man Linesh	Mackinght, James (Scot divine)	1721-1800 1751-1835
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Il Kuhne	Kühne, W (Ger physiologist)		Llewellyn	I lewellyn, Martin (Brit. poet	)	1	Hist , Trinity Coll , Dublin)	1839-
Ayd.	Lyd, Thomas (Ln. dramatist)	. fl 159		Lloyd, Robert (Fng. poet)	1773-170	Jahan Ld Mahon	Mahan, Dennis Hart (Am civ eng ) Mahon, Philip Henry, Farl of Stan-	
Laing	Laing, Samuel (I'ng traveler)		Bp I loyd S Humphrey Llo	Lloyd Bp William (Fng divine) oyd Lloyd, Humphrey (Brit physicist	7(4)~ 7074	• 1	hope (Eng. historian)	1184-1814 1602-1912
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Lambert	Lambert, John (Eng traveler)	1775'-	Inche	Locke, John (Eng. philosopher)	. 1622-170	Mallock Malone	Mallock Wm Harrell (Fng author)	1849- 1741-1512
Lament of 3 Magdalen	form occas seer to Change	•1	Lockhart Lockyer	Lockhart John G (Scot author)	1794-185	Sir T Malory	Malone Fdm (Ir Shak. scholar) Malory, Sir Thos (Brit translator)	14305-
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	seum formerly belonging t	o the	London Qua	irt London Quarterly Review (our	r	G P March	ncer and novelist)	1792-1913
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			AUTHORS	AND WORKS C	UOTFD	भी	जिल्ह.	(राजधुवाना,)	XXV
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cile 1	Pelle, John [Gr and Lat Ftymol., 2d ed , Lond , 1872]	1	(1607) . Puttenkam	Watling Street (an anon play) Puttenham, George (Brit writer) 1	5727-70007	J J Rosswau 's		172-1714
	Pennant, Thomas (Brit zoulogist)	1726-1799		Pye, Henry James (I ng poet) .	174 -1413	S Lordands Lord-y		197-16747 1-16715d
	Pepys, Samuel (I'ng diaris') . Percival, James Gates (Am poet	1622-1703	Quain .	Quain, Richard (Brit. physiciar) .	1816-1247	Ps Idinan .	Ruddiman, Thomas (Scot scholar) 1	
	and reologist)	1773-1886		Quain, Jones (Fug anatomist) . Quarles, Fr (Fug poet) [1 riblems]	1715-1871	Rush	Rush, James (Am physician and philanthropist) - 1	7 17-1520
cy Reliques	Percy, Thomas (Eng bishop) (a collection of old lynce, ed by	1729-1811	Quart Pev	Quarterly Review (Fig. periodical,	1,03-1-11	Judin	Ruskin, John (bug writer on art) . 1	
	Bishop Percy, 1765)	1994-1833	Charam of Counts	founded 1900) (a play by Massinger, Fletcher, etc.)		br W. O Russel	Rur ell, Sir William Oldnall (Fng legal writer)	877-1571
	Percira, Jonathan (Fng. physician) Perkins, Jacob (Am inventor)	1766-1649	Queen or Corinia	Quines, John (I ng medical writer)	~1723		Russ II, Villiam Ciark (Ing nov ) 1	
- king .	Perkins, William (Fig. divine)	1538-1602 1644-	Jouah Quincy	Quincy, Josiah (Am statesman)	1772-1501		Hussell, Wm Hot and (Brit. journ.) F Rust, Bp. George (Lug divine)	-101.1 271-
	Perrier, Edmond (Fr naturalist) Perry, William (Eng. levicogra-	2017	Bp Pamhou	Rainbow, Bp Ldward (Fug divine)		Kisrim .	Ruxton, Geo Fred Any (Lrg tray) 1	
	pher) [Dict, 1725] Peters, Richard, Jr (Am blog)	1790-1949	Sir W. Raleigh	Haleigh, Eir Walter (I'ng states- man and navigator) .	1552-1618	Pycaut	Rycant, Sir Paul (Ling traveler and diplomatist) 1	433-174+
Peters .	Peters, Hugh (Fng divino) .	1607-1660	I ambler	Rambler, The (Eng periodical,		Pymer		412-1713
P Peters therick	Peters, John Punnett (Am traus) Petherick, John (Brit traveler)	18°2- 1820°-	Ramsay .	1750-1752) Ramsay, Allan (Scot. poet)	155-173	Sact .		s22- '
· P Pett .	Pett Sir Peter (Eng polit writer)		D Ramsay 1 B Ramsay	Ramsay, David (Am historian) .	1740-1815 17/0-1572	Sa La file .	Sackville Thomas, first earl of Dor tet (1 og poet)	127-1009
trie :	Pettie, George [Introd to Guazo s Carl Conversation, 1584]	17497-1590	J handolph	Rameny, Ldward B (Scot clerg) Randolph, John (Am polit cian)	177"-1577		Sackville, Sir Liw (Eng statesman) 1.	
	Petty, Sir Wm (Ing polit con)		T Pandolph Rankine	Randolph, Thos (For dramatist). Rankine, W J Macquorn (Scot	100-1004	Saintenry	Saintebury, George Edward Bate 1 un (Eng literary liftorian) L	C13-
	Phaer, Thos. (Brit phys and poet) Philips Ambrose (Fug poet)	1671-1749		mechan cian) .	1920-1872	G A. Sala	Sala, George Augustus Henry	Q2-1505
Philips . illips	Philips, John (I'ng poet) Phillips, Willard (Am. jurist)	1076-1703 1784-1873	Rawle	Rawle, Wm (Am lawyer and reholar)	1759-1576	J Salkett .	Salkeld, John (Prit clergyman) 13	22-11-11
Phillips	Phillips, Edward (Fig Textoog)	10x1-1043	G Raichneon	Rawlinson, Georga (Erg hiz'orian)		& ilriogi ndi	Sal nagundi (a cories of papers, 100, by Wm Irsia , Washington	
	Phillips, William (Brit. geologist) Phillips, Wendell (Am orator)	1773-1828 1811-1884	Sir H Laulin-	Hawlin on, Sir Henry Creswicke (In, orientalist)	1510-1575		Irving, and J K Paulding)	•
ckering	Pickering, Tim (Am statesman)	1745-1830	Ray	Ray John (Fig. nat and compiler)	1023-1707	Silmon Alip Samerof	Salmon Nathaniel (I ng antiquary) If foncroft, (bp William (Lng divine) 16	
erpont	Pickering, John (Am philologist) Pierpont John (Am poet)	1777-1846 1785-1606	Rayer	Rayer, Pierre I runçois Olive (Fr medical writer)	1700-1807	I'p Sanderson	Sanderson, By Robt (Ing divice) 12	5 7-1933
ers Plowman	Vis on of Piers Plowman (satirical poem of lith cent, by Wm Lang	į	Raymond	Raymond, Rossiter Worthington (Am engineer) [Mining Glass]	1917-	Sandys "1bp Sandys	Sandys, Geo (Fing trav, and port) I. Sandys, the I'dwin (Fing divine) To	
	land or Langles)		H Lead	Read, Henry (Am author)	1978-1551	Sir F Sandus	Sandva, Sir Edwin (Eng writer) . 13	
fard .	Piffard, Henry Granger (Am physician) [Ther of Shin, 1881]	i	Charles Reade Compton Reade	Reade, Charles (Eng. novelus) Reade, Compton (Fig. novelist)	1914-194 1931*-	C S Sargent	Sargent, Chas Sprague (Am bot ). If	841-
C Pinckney	Pinckney Chas C (Am statesman)		J I eading	Reading, John (Fng divine)	1 94-1077	Sat Per , or Sat	Saturdey Review (a London weekly journal estali 1833)	
inel inkerton	Pinel Philippe (Fr physician) Pinkerton, John (Scot author)	1745-1826 1755-1826	Rees I I eere (1657)	Rees, Abriham (Eng cyclopedist) Reese, Thomas (Fuglish divine)	1747-1825	Saun er .	Samier Claudius (Er mechanician)	
itkin	Pitkin, Timothy (Am historian) Pitman, Isaac (I ng phonographer)	1744-1847	Reul	(Go I's Piea for Amerch, 1557) Reid, Thomas (Sect metaphysician)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	M. W. Sarage .		M3-1743
itmar itt	Pitt, William (I ng statesman)	1759-1806	Periedy of Love	(a poem attributed to Chrucer)		Il Sarage	Savage, William (Eng printer) 17	771-1845
.Put laifere .	Pitt, Christopher (Eng poet trans) Platfere, John (Ing divine)	1679-1744 -1015		Pemson, Ira (Am chemist) Report of the Secretary of War,	154-	Savile	Savile, Sir Henry (I ng math and classical scholar) 1'	49-1622
lanché	Plancht James R. (Eng dramatist)	1796-1880	(1800)	U S, for 1970		J G Sare	Sare, John Godfrey (Am poet) In	19-180
lautus (Trans 1691)	(Eng translation by Lawrence Echard, 1671-1739)		het Ver Bp Peynolds	Revised version of the Bible 1894 Reynolds, Bp I dw (I ng divine)	1327-1576	A F Saxton		797-1934
layfair	Playfair, John (Scot math and physicist)	1749-1819	Sir J Reynolds	Reynolds, Sir Joshua (Eng portrait	1702 1700	Sayre	Gavee, Archibald Henry (I ng	<b>46</b> -
yon Playfair	Playfair, Lyon (Fug chemist)	1819-1898	Rhemish Trans	Rhemish translation of the New	2723-172	Set action .	Schneffer, Chas. Fred (Am theol) 19	417-19-V)
lumptre L Pocock	Plumptre, I dward II (I'ng clerg) Pocock, Edward (I'ng orientalist)	1621~1891 104-1091	Rich, the Rede	Testament, 1502 Richard the Rideless (a poem by		Schaff Herzog		10-1203 11-1203
'ococl e	Pococke, Bp Richard (Eng trav)	1704-176.	less	Wm I angland, or Langley, 120)			Hierog John Jacob . 18	705-1552
oe oem in Essex	Poe, Ldgar Allan (Am poet) John Noakes and Mary Styles (a	1807-1849	Richardson Richardson	Richardson, Samuel (Eng. nov.) . Richardson, Charles (Eng. lexicog.	1059-1761	Selmidt	[Fuche. of Relig Knowl] Schmidt, Alex. (German scholar).	-
Dialect	poem exhibiting the localisms peculiar to Fesex Lond., 1830)	1	(Dict ) B W Richard	rapher) .	1775-1963	Schoolcraft		116- 123-1364
Pole	Pole, Wm (Eng musician and sci)		8071	physician) -	1829-	Scientife Amer	Scientific American (A Y weekly,	
Pollol . N Pomeroy	Pollok, Robert (Scot poet) Pomeroy, John Norton (Am legal	1793-1827	Bp Richardson J Richardson	Richardson, Bp John (Fng theol) Richardson, Jonathan (Ing painter		Sclater (1651)	estab 196) Selater, William (Eng elergyman)	•
_	writer) Pomfret, John (Eng. poe <sup>t</sup> )	1829-1893	Rider's Dict		16657-1745		[Sermon at Funeral of A 11 heel- ock, 1634]	~
Ponfret Hadame de	Pompadour, Jeanne Antoinette		(1640)	Rider, John [IntFng Dict] .		P L Sclater .	Sciater, Philip Intley (I'ng nat ) 19	29-
Pompadour	Poisson, Marquise de (Fr. mar- chione_s)	1721-1764	Ridley Riemann	Ridley, Nicholas (Eng bishop) Riemann, Hugo (Ger mus writer)	15/07-1555	R. Scot	Scot Reginald (Log writer agains' emperatition) 1	15-1379
II W Paole	Poole, Hen Ward (Am mus writer)	1825-	Ruers	Rivers, Antony Widyile, or Wood		Scott	Scott, Joseph N (Eng lexicog).	-1773
R S Poole Poor Robin's	Poole, Reginald S (Eng archmol.)	) 1832-1895	Robert of Brunn	ville, Earl of (I ng class transl) a See Brunne	1412-1483	HL Scott .		38-1604 14-1856
Almanack Pope	(Fng almanac, 1663-1628) Pope, Alexander (Fng poet)	1688-1744	R of Gloucester	Pobert of Gloucester (Eng. antiq. 1 istorian)	fl 18the	J Scott of Am-	Scott, John of Amwell (Ung poet) 173	30.1583
Pop Sci Month	- Popular Science Monthly (N Y		Robertson	Robertson, William (Scot historian)	1721-1773	Sir W Scott	Scott Sir Walter (Scot novelist	
ly Porson	nagazine, estab 1873) Porson, Richd (Eng Gr scholar)	1759-1809	F W Robertson G C Robertson	Robertson, Fred Wm (Eng clerg) Robertson, Geo Croom (Scot phil)		T Scott	Scott, Thomas (Eng commentator) 17:	71-1932 47-1521
Porter	Porter, Noah (Am metaphysician) Porter, Fbenezer (Am divine)	1611-1893	Robinson	Robinson, John [Eudoxa, 16.8.]		William Scott F I Scribner		50-19)1
E Porter . Porteus	Porteus, Bellby (Eng bishop)	. 1772-1834 1781-1809	F Robinson	Robinson, Edward (Am philol)	1791-1863	ľ	U S. Dept of Agric , 1887-88 ]	
Potitier	. Pothier, Robert Joseph (Fr jurist Potter, Abp John (Eng prelate)	) 1024-1772 1674-1747	I' G Robinson Robinson's White	Robinson, Ezekiel G (Am. divine) byRobinson, F K (Eng scholar).	1815-	Scudamore	Scudamore, Edward [Nomenclator, or Terminolog Dict., Lond , 1841]	
Abp Potter F Potter R Power!	Potter, Francis (Eng mechanician	) 1594-1678	Glossary (1875	i) [Whitby Gioscary, 1875]		Barnas Sears	Sears, Barnas (Am scholar) 18	02-1839 -
B Powell Sır John Powel		1633?-1696	Utopia)	Robynson Raphe (Eng translator)	n 1031	Secker J Seed	Seed, Jeremiah (I ng divine)	-1747
Pownall P Plowman	. Pownall, Thomas (Eng antiquary See Piers Plowman	) 1722-1805	Rochefoncauld Lochester	See La Pochefoneauld Rochester, John Wilmot, second		J R Seeley P I Selby	Scelev, John Robert (Fng author) 183	34-1995 32-1837
Praed	Praed, Winthrop M (Eng poet)	1802-1639	1	earl of (Eng courtier)	16477-1680	Selden_	Selden, John (Eng statesman) . 158	31-1634
Pref to Book of Com. Prayer	Preface to Book of Common Praye	?r	Rockstro Rogers	Rockstro, Wm S (Fng mus writer) Rogers (quoted from Johnson s		J M Sewall A Seward	Seward, Anna (Fing writer) 174	19-1803 17-1899
Prescott Preston	<ul> <li>Prescott, Wm Hickling (Am hist Preston, John (Eng divine)</li> </ul>	) 1796-1839 1587-1629		Dict ) Rogers, Daniel (Fig divine)		W H Seward Shaftesbury	Seward, Wm II (Am statesman) 180 Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Coo-	01-1872
T Preston	Preston, Thomas (Eng. dramatist)	-15'8	J Rogers (1839)	) Rogers, John (of St John & Coll,		1	per, third earl of (Fing writer) 167	1-1713
Price (1610)	Price, Richard (Brit. finan writer Price, Daniel (Fing divine)	1723-1791 15797-1631	J Rogers	Cambridge) Rogers J (writer in Eng Mechanic,		J C Shairp Shakespeare	Shairp, John C (Brit echolar) 151 Shakespeare, Wm (I ng dramatist) 155	19-1853 1-1616
Prichard Prideaux	Prichard, James C (Eng ethnol)	1786-1849		London, 1809)		Sharp	Sharp, John (I ng prelate) 161	4-1714 ,
II Prideaux	Prideaux, John (Eng divine) Prideaux, Humphrey (Eng hist)	1578-16.0 1648-1724	S Pogers Thorold Rogers	Rogers, Samuel (Eng poet) Rogers, James Edwin Thorold	1763-18.5	G Sharp S Sharp	Sharp, Granville (Fig aboll ionist) 173 Sharp Samuel (Fig surgeon)	-1778
Priestley	Priestley, Joseph (Eng chem an physicist)	d 1733-1804	1	(Fing political economist) Roget Peter Mark (Eng physiolo-	1823?-	S Sharpe G Shaw	Sharpe, Samuel (Lng bib scholar) 179 Shaw George (Eng naturalist) 175	9-1691 1-1813
Prior . Dr Prior .	. Prior. Matthew (Chr. nost)	1004,1001		gist) [Thesaurus] .	1779-1860	Shedd	Shedd, Prof Wm Greenough	
	Prior, Richard Chandler Alexander [Pop Names of Brit Plants, 1873	na 1600.	I Polland G Rolleston	Rolland, John (Scot. poetical trans) Rolleston, George (Eng. physiol)	1829-1881	Sheldon	Sheldon, Richard (Fng divine)	9-1594
Pritchard R A Proctor	Proctor, Richard A (Fine natural)	st) 1804-1882	Pomilli	Romaint of Rose (Eng statesman) Romaint of Rose (Eng trans of	1757-1818	i	Shelford, Robert [Learned Dis-	
Frompt Pare	Fromptorium Parvilorum (For		1210111 10 21	French romance, formerly attrib		1	course, ICS 1	
Pun. des	Lat. Dict., by Geoffrey the Gran marian, 1140)		T Roosevelt	to Chaucer). Roosevelt Theodore (Am author)	1809-	3f W Shelley	Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft (Eng novelist) . 1797	7-18.1
Proudft	Proudfit, Alexander M (Am d		H Roscoe	Roscoe, Henry (Eng jurist) Roscoe, Henry Enfield (Fng chem)	1799-1836	Shelley .		2-1622
Prout Pryre	Prout, William (Eng med chemis	1770-1843 t) 1786-1850	Roscoe &	Schorlemmer, Carl   Chem	1337	Shelton	of Don Quixote) 15502	
Prymre	Prynne, Wilham (Eng lawyer)			Roscommon, Wentworth Dillon,		Shenstone Sherburne	Sherburne, Sir Edward (Eng poet	4-1763
Pugn Puller	Tatter Trule by Chill divine)	) 1812-1870 -1630	Ross	Lord (Eng poet) Ross, Alexander (Brit theologian)	16002-1684		and translator) 1618 Sheridan, Richard B B (Brit dram	3-1702 ,
Punch Purcl as	Purchas, Samuel (Eng. compiler of		A Poss (1778)	. Ro s. Alexander (Scot poet)	1670-1784		atist) . 1751 Sheridan, Dr Thomas (B it elocu	1-1816
	travels)	1578-1626	J Ross	-Ross, James [Diseases of the Nerv- ous System, 1883]	4	Dr Sheridan	tionist and lexicographer) 1721	1-1758
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Quoted in	N mes i full.	Dates.	Q oted fra	h mest I h	D tes.	Quoted in	A mesia tu"l. Det
P H Shriston S. A. Sherky	Sheridan Philip IL (Am gen ral) Sheri y is Antho y (Eng tra )	18.5-1368 1305-1300	Steevens Steephen	Steeren Gen (Eng commentator) St phen, Il rr J h (Eng legal	1.32-75.0	I I gio (with	Tyle base (E. dish elegymun) () [Words te Place. The A. land 12] T the Jeremy (E. bahop and
Hp Sh lock Gra. H T Sher-	Sherlock, Sp Th mas (Eng divine) Sherman, Wm. Tecumseh (Am	16 6-1751	J F Stroken	Stech Jm Fit ime (For	1 3 170	Jer 2 year	the second for proposition
Man Sher vod	g rail) Sherwood Ecbert. [Dect of Eng.	1920-1901	Leslie Stephen	legal writ ) Et oh Leeli (En. literary hual.)	1629-1954	Jah Taylar	Trio Ib (Freelmanne e d
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	Smart, Benj. H (E g lexicog)	177 187	D SOLV (NAT)	ent) tok a David (E v rientalut).	1 19- 6 1 th	(1 to) The son	Th inper William (E g port) 174 173 Thomso J in (Se t l nort) 1 20-1 47
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Quoted in Dict as	Names in full.	Dates	Quoted in Dict as	Names in full	Dates	Quoted in Dict as	Names in full	Dates.
	Turner Sharon (Eng historian and philologist)	1769-1847	II ater land .	Waterhouse, Fdward (Fng author) Waterland, Daniel (Fng author)	1685-1740			18.6*-
Tusser .	Tusser, thos (Eng poet and agri	1	Haterton By Hatson (1800)	Waterton, Charles (Eng naturalist) Watson, Bp Richard (Eng divine)	1737-1916	H M Williams	William Helen Maria (Eng au- thor) [Letters from France]	1702-182*
	Tuttle Herbert (Am hist writer) Twisden, Sir Roger (Eng antiq)	1816- 1597-1672	Sir T Watson  N Watson	Watson, Sir Thomas (Fig. phys.) Watson, William (Eng. author)	-1603	M Williams Sir R Williams	Williams, Monier (Eng orientalist) Williams, Bir Roger (Fing mil hist)	-1,05
	Two Noble Kinsmen (a play ascr to Shakespeare and Fletcher)	,	Watts	Watts Henry (I ng chemist) Watts, Israe (Fing divine and poet)	1823-1554 1674-1748		Williams, Samuel Wells (Am Chinese scholar)	1812-1694
Tylor	Tylor, Edward Burnett (Eng archæologist and ethnologist)	1832-	R Watts Wayland	Watts, Robert (Am anatomist) Wayland, Francis (Amer moral	1812-1867	Willis	Willis, Nathaniel Parker (Am poet and journalist)	1506-1807
Tyndale	Indale, William (Eng reformer, and translator of the Bible)	1494-1536	Weale	philosopher) . Weale, John (Eng editor and pub-	1706-1865	Willie & Clements (The	fWillis, W , Jr \ [The Platinotype,	
Tyndall D A Tyng	Tyndali, John (Brit physicist) Tyng, Dudley A (Am lawyer)	1820-1803 1760-1829	D Il ebster	lisher) Webster, Daniel (Amer statesman	1791-1802	Platinotype) Il ilson	Clements J 1885 ] Wilson, Frasmus (English medical	1 1
	Tyrwhitt, Thomas (Eng entic) .	1700-1786	J Webster	and orator) Webster, John (Fing dramatist)	1782-1852 Gth-17th c	Arthur Wilson	writer) Wilson, Arthur (Eng. historian)	1699-1694 1694-1692
<b>U</b> dall	Udall, Nicholas (Eng. teacher and dramatist)	1506-1364	Hedgwood Heeter	Wedgwood, Hensleigh (Fng philol Weever John (Eng antiquarian).	11605	D Wilson . G Wilson	Wilson, Daniel (Brit archmologist) Wilson, George (Scotch chemist	1816-1692
	Upton, Fmort (Am major general) Ure, Andrew (Scotch chemist)	1870-1881 1778-1857	Weisbach Sir A Weldon .	Weisbach, Julius (Ger math ) Weldon, Sir Anthony (Eng au	1806-1571	H B Wilson	and physician). Wilson, Henry Bristow (Eng. di	1819-19/*
	Urquhart, Sir Thomas (Scotch poli-	16057-1600	J S Wells	thor) Wells, John Soelberg (Eng ophthal	1500?-1656°	J.L Bilson	vine and author) Wilson, John Leighton (Am mis	1803-1853
U S Census U S Const	United States Census, 1830 United States Constitution See		Welsford	mologist) Welsford, Henry (Eng author)	1810-	John Wilson	slonary) . Wilson, John (Am printer and au	1809-1886
US Dup	Constitution United States Dispensatory		If elicood Wesley	Welwood, James (Scotch physician) Wesley, John (Eng founder of		Prof Wilson	thor) [Punctuation, 1850] Wilson, John (Scotch nuther,	1802-1864
	United States Internal Revenue Statutes		West	Methodism) West, Richard (Fng poet)	1703-17 <sup>0</sup> 1 -1742	Sir T Wilson	pseud Christopher North) Wilson, Sir Thomas (English states	1785-1554
US Pharm US Statutes	United States Pharmacopæia United States Statutes		G Best	West, Gilbert (English poet and translator)	1706?-1736	Gov Winthrop	Winthrop, John (Governor of Mass	1520?-1551`
Usher	Usher, James (Eng archbishop)	1590-1656	B F Westcott	Westcott, Brooke Foss (I'ng bibli cal scholar)	1825-	Sir R Hinwood	Winwood Ralph (Eng statesman)	1599-1649 15642-1617
Vanbrugh H Van Laun	Vanbrugh, Sir John (Fng dram) Van Laun, Henri (Ir tr in Eng)	1606-1726	Hestminster Catechism	Westminster Shorter Catechism		II irt II i*eman	Wirt, William (Am law)er) Wiseman, Richard (Fing surgeon)	1772-1831
Vattel (Trans)	Vattel, de, Fmmeric (Swiss publi- cist)	1714-1767	Westm Rev	Westminster Review (a Lond quar- terly, founded 1824)		Card Hiseman	[Treatment of Wounds, 1672] Wiseman, Nicholas Patrick Stephen	fl 17th c
E Laughan H Laughan	Vaughan, Edinund (Eng divine) Vaughan, Henry (Brit poet)	1021-1695	Wharton Wharton (Law	Wharton, Francis (Am jurist) Wharton, John J S (Eng barris-	1820-1889	11 ethals (1698)	(Fig cardinal) Withals, John [Dict , 1568 1608]	1802-1565
R Laughan R A Laughan	Vaughan, Rowland (Brit trans) Vaughan, Robert Alfred (Eng poet		Dict ) H Wharton	ter and legal writer) Wharton, Henry (Eng. divine)	16167-1667 1661-1675	Wither Withering	Wither, George (Png poet) Withering, William (Png writer	1558-1607
Legetius (Trans)	and reviewer) Vegetius, Flavius Renatus (Lat	1823-1857	Whately W Whately	Whately, Richard (abp of Dublin) Whately, William (Fng divine)	1584-1639	W Withington	on natural science) Withington William (Am clergy	1749-1799
Venner	military writer) Venner, Tobias (Fing physician)	A 395 1577-104)	11 heaton	Wheaton, Henry (Am publicust and diplomatist)	1785-1818	Wit's Recrea	man and writer) (a compilation of poems and epi	
A F Verrill Lerstegan	Verstegan, Richard (Fig. antiq.)	-163.12	Wheatstone	Wheatstone, Sir Charles (Eng ph) sicist)	1902-1873	tions (1654) Il odhull	grams attrib to George Herbert) Wodhull, Michael (Fing poet)	1740-1816
Licars Lichow	Vicars John (Fing divine and trans Virchow, Rudolf (Ger physiol)	1821-	Whewell	Whewell, William (Eng. philes and scholar)	1794-1806	Wodromhe	Wodroephe, John [True Marrow of French, 1623]	,
Vites	Vives, Juan Luis (Sp. scholar)	1462-1540	B II hichcote L P Whipple	Whichcote Benj (Eng divine) Whipple, Edwin Percy (Am essay-	16102-1683	Wolcott O Wolcott	Wolcott John (Fing satirist) Wolcott, Oliver (Am statesman)	1738-1819 1760-1833
Waddell  B F Wade	Waddell, John Alex Low (civil en ginter)	1854-	Whishaw	ist and critic) Whishaw, James (Eng lawyer)	1819-1886	C Wolfe Wellaston	Wolfe, Charles (Irish poet) Wolfeston William (Lng divine	1791-1823
	Wade Benjamin Franklin (Am statesman)	1800-1878	Whiston	[Law Dict , I and 1830] Whiston, William (Fug divine and	30/2 1270	T. Y II ollaston	and author) Wollaston Thomas Vernon [Part	16:0-1724
Wagner II Hagstaffe	Wagner, Rudolf Johannes (Ger chemist) Wagstaffe, William (Eng phys)	1523-1880	Whitaler	mathematician) Whitaker, Tobias (Eng. phys.)	1007-1752	W II Wollaston	willaston William Hyde (Eng- naturalistand philosopher)	1766-1828
Hake Hakefeld	Wake, William (Eng archbishop) Wakefield, Gilbert (Fng theol)	1685-1725 1672-17^7 1786-1801	J Whitaker	Whitaker, John (Eng divine and		Wolsey .	Wolsey, Thomas (Fng cardinal and statesman)	1471-1537
Walker .	Walker, John (Eng lexicographer B) Walter, Anthony (English divine)	1702-1807	Whitby Gilbert White	untiq) Whitby, Daniel (Fug divine) White, Gilbert (Eng divine and	1635-1726	Wood		1810-1881
F A Walker	Walker, Francis Amasa (Am political economist)	1840-189	James White	naturalist) White, Jas (Brit divine and hist)	1720-1793 1806-1862	H C Wood.	Unit ]	1672-1635 1841-
A P Wallace	Wallace, Alfred Russel (Lng traveler and ornithologist)	1822-	James White	White, James (Eng veterinary sur- geon) [Farriery, 1815]		J G Hool	Wood, John George (English natu- ralist)	1827-1489
D M Wallace	Wallace Donald Mackenzie (Scote author) [Russia]	h 1841-	R G White .		) 1821-1885 B	Wood & Bache	(Wood, George B) [U S Dispensa- Bache, Franklin   tory 15th e 1]	1797-1879
L Wallace	Wallace, I ewis (Am author) [Ber	1827-	Whitehead	of Sir Thomas Browne) Whitehead, William (Fnb poet)	1715-1785	J Woodbridge	Woodbridge John (Eng clergyman in America)	1614-1691
Waller Walles	Waller, Fdmund (Eng poet) Wallis John (Ing mathematicia		ł	Whitehead, Paul (Eng poet and satirist)	17007-1774		Woodward, John (Lng geologist) Woodworth, Samuel (Am poet)	1665-1728 1783-1842
ll'alpole	and grammarian) Walpole, Horace (I'ng author)	1616-1707 1717-1797	· {	Whitelocke, Bulstrode (Eng states man)	1605-1676		Woolsey, Cheodore Dwight (Am clergyman and author)	1801-1880
Halsh I H Halsh	Walsh, Robert (Am author an journalist)	1784-1850	Whiter	Whiter, Walter (Eng. lexicog) [Univ Ltymol Diet., 1800-1811]		Bp Woolton	Woolton Bp John [Christian   Hanuel, 1576]	5357-16937
I Halik	. Waish, John Henry (Eng write on sports pseud Stonehenge) Walsh, William (Fing poet)	1810~1889		White ift, John (Ing archibishop) Whiting, Micholas [Albino and	1500-1604 !	Wordsworth C Hordsworth	Wordsworth, Christopher (Eng di	1770-18.0
Wa'ton	Walton, Izaak (Eng writer) [Con	1667-1707 n- 1597-1689	Whitlock	Bellama, 1637 ] Whitlock, Richard (Fing phys.) Whitney, Josiah Dwight (Am geol	16167-1673°	John Worthing	•	1807-1885 1618-1671
Pp Warburton	" Warburton, Bp Wm (Eng autho Ward, John (Fing writer)	771-9361 (1 1679-1789	Mrs Whitney	Whitney, Adeline D Train (Am author)	1821-	Sir II Wotton	Wotton, Sir Henry (Lng diploma	1568-1609
A W. Ward	Ward Adolphus William (Fu writer)	g 1877-	II D Whitney	Whitney, William Dwight (Am philologist)		W Hotton .	Wotton, William (Fng divine, eritic and historian)	1666-1726
Dp Ward I Ward	Ward, Bp Seth (Fng divine) Ward, Edward (Fng poet)	16177-167	1	. Whittier, John Greenleaf (Am poet)	1807-1892	Woty	Wotv. William (Eng poet) [Muses Advice Blossoms of Helicon 1 .	-1701
L F Ward	Ward, Lester Frank (Am scienti: writer) [Dimarne Sociological]	1811-	Whitworth .	<ul> <li>Whitworth, George Clifford [An glo Indian Dict , Lond , 1885]</li> </ul>		Wraxall .	Wraxall, Sir Nathaniel Wm (Fng nuthor)	1751-1801
Mrx Humphr Hard R P. Hard	thor)	1851-	J Whitworth	Whitworth, Joseph (Fug mecha	18957-1887		Wright Thomas (Fig antiquary)	1585-1667 1910-1877
Samuel Ward	Ward, Robert Plumer (Eng. statement and furit) Ward, Sartuel (Eng. theologian)	1705-181		(author unknown)		Wyatt Wycherley	Wyntt, Thomas (Lng poet) Wycherley, William (Eng drama	1507-1512
T Word W H Ward	Ward, Thomas (Ing writer) Ward, William Hayes (Im Ass	. 1652-170		Wiedersheim Robert Ernet Edu ard (Ger unatomist)	1845-	Wyels	Wyclif John (Eng reformer, and	G107-1775
W Narde	Warde, William I Servete of Pl	1835-	B G Wader	Wilherforce, Wm (Eng philanthro pist and statesman) - Wilder, Burt Green (Am anatomis	1729-1800	Sir J Wynne .	translator of the Bible) Wynne, Sir John (Brit writer)	3247-1354 1553-1626
Namer .	Varner, William (For most)	5.] 14897.1009	1	and physiologict) .	1641-	larrell . Yeli erton		1784-1855 1.66-1630
U.D Warre	than than	, 1527.	ir wikie	Phila , 1881 ] Wilkie William (Scotch epic poet)	1721-1772	Miss Youge	Yonge Charlotte Mary (Eng nov	1825-
Warren J Warton T Narton	Warren Struel (But author) Warton, Jemph (Fing poet)	1707-187	m D Williams	Wilkins, David (Fng author)	1635-1745	1 Cuati	lountt, Wm (Fng veterinary sur-	1777-1847
Har .	Wase, Christopher (Fing class,	. 1729-171 cx1	i	Wilkinson, Sir John Gardner (Fng	1797-1870	Loung	Young Edward (Tng poet) Young, Charles Augustus (Am as	1084-1767
J., Wastern Wastergton	Washburn Invrv (Am lawrer  1 kihington, George (Pres. U.S.	71- 71-mäl 71-wil (	77 Palerne	(a poem in the Midlard dialect partly trans. from the French about 13.0)	i.,	J Tonng	tronomer) Loun, John (Scotch divine)	1406-1740
-	, g- 54.74 <b>6.</b> U	, ASUM-11	~ 1			luic.	Ynle, Henry (Brit geographer)	1630-1982
						-		

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

#### By JAMES HADLEY, LL D.

PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANCUAGE AND LITERATURE IN NALE COLLEGE

#### REVISED BY GEORGE LYMAN KITTREDGF, A. B. HARVARD UNIVERSITY

#### LANGUAGES KINDERD TO THE ENGLISH.

§ 1 Angin-Saxon Teutonic Indo-European To English Linguage is the deecendant and represe tatl e of th Anglo-Sa It has lost very much of the infection and very many of the words which belonged to the old language; and on the other hand, it has borrow d words very in gely to the e tent e n of half its recabulary from other languages especially the Fren hant the Latin. Yet all th inflections that remain in it and most of its formati e endings, the pronouns and particles, and in general, the w de whi h are in most frequent as d familiar use have come to it from the Anglo-Saxon. With all it mit ture of foreign elements it is still a Testonio language Like the German Dutch Swedish D nish and oth ra-These again, make one branch in that great family of languages with as it extend from Indi westward and overs nearly the online are I Europe is called Isdo-European, Among all families of kin t ed tongu s, the Indo-Europe an is procumment both for the perfection of its organi struct re and for the raine fits literary more uncerts. The parent of the whol I mily the one primiti e I do European language meets. The parent of the whol f mily the one primit at de-Dutysean anguer, has but no each monument I itself but its forms not roots my be made o t to a great tent, by the scientific comparison (the is gauge with a are descended from it. The main bracks of the I do-Dur years fully are in fill wing — 2 a 1. The Instant, The S airs of the I what is marent books of the

3 as a few some some that the common or classical function. Even use the third the contract of the common or classical function. Even use the contract of the Valrati, Guerrati and oth rs. The Handooston c (or Crd ) formed in the c mps and courts of the Mohammedan conquerors of I dia, is largely intermixed with Fe sian and Arable. The widely scatt re I Gypses speak with great di creity of dialoct

a language which is clearly of I tian stock.

\$3 IL The Inames To this branch belong 1 The Zen I whi h is believed t have been the languag of smile t Bartria, and is preserved in the Avesta or sacred writings of the Paracea. " The Old Person which is seen in the cu if rm ( arrow headed) inscriptions of Darius and X os. The mod ra P raise has lost nearly All the ancient | flection and with the Mohammedan religi has adopted a multistud of words from the Arabic Othe languages belggig to this branch are those of the Kords, the Afghans and the Or etes (in the C c is). The Arabi are fine (ancient and modern), formerly negarided as belong ig to the irs lanf unity is now recognized.

and momenty, cornectly regarded as belong | g to the 1st that the first more recognified as an independent branch of the bindo-2 response notes. The I than an I rand are often classed together as I ruling the I dol'? rais a chargen, branch of our family \$\frac{4}{3}\$ III. The Gazze. Of the n m round allock, the first to receive literary of this was the Old Jones of Pipe I liqued by the Light too Doris, the Yew Louis univan the GMI force or Fyer I lived by the Arbet to Deric the New Joseph and Landy the Arbet with between 1 theoryth they for this was schamped it in the school and the Arbet with between 1 theoryth to great the con-or Valerie Greet. The Addisons point in a large part I modern Greet i a-posed to be a descend at it is undestinglyses. It is not a new 1 time of the Greek, but a contemply accounted mass it it of trunch of the Inde Streeges Induly 15 at 17 The I true This for the Spain with the Arbet Streeges Induly 26 IVT The I true This for the Spain with the This I he hered by I may conclude a thread by this these Best on the This I he hered by I may propose, as now somety resided at the Greek as to the Citie The most disposition

membe of the Italic branch is th Lat membe of the fluide branch is the Lal — Coordy skin to blast rate the color Links again — and contribution T . The most of sever dash of the Links are sailed the R means languages. The years the H(R) in the S-possible of the Links are sailed the R means languages. They are the H(R) in the S-possible of the Links are sailed the R means the S-possible of the S-possible of the S-possible of the S-possible of the S-possible of the S-possible of the S-possible of the S-possible of the S-possible of the S-possible of the S-possible of the S-possible of the S-possible of the S-possible of the S-possible of S-possible o Closely skin to this were the othe Ital

smother Remarkes lingua ges—that of the H' lockness the descend in f. B. Bounded Bendares in largely information with the round words, that 'this fight must be neighboring it would take a. The term Rather Remarks that grant and Print. It would be seen all fortile and the print and the print in the seen and Print. It was the print and Print. It was the contract of the print to the seen and Print. It was the contract of the print to the print and Print. It was the contract to the print to the contract the print to the contract the print to the print the print the print to the print

into the Old Staroni (often called Exclaration Staton a Old B lyari n) the Miora spokes by the Balgarians of that time. This will by diffused class of banguages did like there it to two p incipal sections. I The Sende-action Staronic in Indian the Pains a the Pathen in (in Galleis) the Bulgarian and the thre Illyrin like in Service Creation and Storence, 2. The Vectors Sixvenic in I ding the Pri & the Belgarian (with the Versian and Storence Sixvenic to Handam or Rendus and the extinct Fol burn.

\$8 VII The Battie The most impo tant language of this family is the Litha s, whi h has no mon m taglier than the midil f the sit the century b t whi ! has preserved in a s rp ising d gree the ancient inflection and structure the sun stock belong the Lettish I Courland and Livenia, which is m chl same int i its io m, d th Old Frances which was once spoken on the coset of the Balti-east of the Vistalia, b t became still i in the sevent enth oc i sy. The connection between this and the pre-eading branch is such that they ar often lassed together as th Letto-Bis le language 48 VIII To Tavronic. If re again the e liest m m t i a craion of th

Bible made by Ulfiles, a Arian bi b p of the fourth cent ry into his native Gothic (r Mato-OofM) the langu go pok t th t tim by the Goths on the Low Dauube This work is preserved only I fragme t but these are of considerable t t and are of ine timable val e to t phil logist. The T toni language are disti oui hed as --

\$10 11 Goldic almost the city monument of which is the Robe translation of Clifica. Some remarked agreements between Goth and Samodinavian he caused many scholars to include the set wo language in a single class, the Eart Ger

\$ 11 ... To Norse or Scanden vion. The Old Norse! at a called Old Icelandia as m at of its abun last literature (Eddas Sagas, etc.) was composed in I cland. The old at man ripts in whi h it is proserved are of the twelfth century but many of its p oductions are of earlie rigin, going back even to the heath n times of Scan nn is. To mod rn I landic has adhere I with remarkable fidelity to the forms I the ancient language. But the mod rn idi me of the Scandinarian maintand th

Suedish, the Demish and the Apreceptor have und gon a tensive changes.
§ 12 3 The Real Germs to con sujently divided a to High G res side & Lo:

I. The High Germani is the language of Upper or Southern G many. The Old High G rm a is see in Otifil. Krist, Noth 's Translati of th. Pesilms and oth r monuments, most of the min tweet, from the eighth or tury to Ut. 1. of the the et h. The M ddle H gld Germ from the twelfth to the fifteenth entury has rich poeti al literatus et closi gth. Sibel gen Not such it tiendant epics, and the lyric poeti yof th Minnose ger. To Ace H [I/4] German is the language of Luther h B ble version and of all G run n literat ro si ce the Roform U it.

II. The Low Germanic pole to Northern Germany and the he have. Here belong (a) The Frieric whi h was once spoken along the whole a ribern coast of y from th Elbe westward. Its ea ly me oments consi t almost wh fly of I we, beginning with the fourtee th cent ty Fo long time if has risted only as a pop tarkil m, and I n wee if ed to I wemail and scattered localiti a (b) The A ylo-Si on (aonetines called singly Stron) with in in high and it is cent river was transplanted from North astern U runny to Brital and has bad its subseq ent legislated treat work as the folial (c) Th O.F.S.z. u, which was spot u in them Germany between th Rhine I the Files, south f the narrow sea-coast ion with has see peed by the Fri sie, It is known atmost solely from the thern Germany between th Rhine region was a was ecc pied by the Fri sic. It is known atmost solid; from the Illiana [i.e. shrine] metalla marrishon of the propellate it, preserved in manuscripts I the ninth century (d) The Old Frontial, the language of th N ther lind i the same period was closely allied to th Old Surse. Its modern representation of the Dubb to Low Park h speck in Holland and used as a like any language since the last part of the thirtre th century; and (") tie Prestat, spok a impuge ance the tast part of the thirter th emittry; and (1) if a French, each as Information, and the emissional profit in Information and the emissional profit in Information and the emission profit in Northern Germa y 1 the lineal does colast of the Old Eastes. In the Fouriest and different to it ries, it was used as it ray has page but poll-ind diversitience, from sear of the third Hoffman, has a reclosed it to the first post of the High German, has a reclosed it to the first post of the High German, has a reclosed it to the first post of the High German and the Control of the High German and the Control of the High German and the Control of the High German and the Control of the High German and the Control of the High German and the Control of the High German and the Control of the High German and the Control of the High German and the Control of the High German and the High German and the High German and the High German and the Control of the High German and the High German and the Control of the High German and the High German and the Control of the High German and the Control of the High German and the Control of the High German and the Control of the High German and the Control of the High German and the Control of the High German and the High German and the Control of the High German and the Control of the High German and the Control of the High German and the Control of the High German and the Control of the High German and the Control of the High German and the High Ger

isolated domain, but comes in contact with various other families of janguages. It is bounded along its northern fronture by the Tartoric for Tat ric ! mily (called also the Erse C. Dighted Society, Society Mana (the correct bins of the Lat et Mana). In Society of the Correct between the Correct of the 18th E. The Enterons the United the Correct of The All the sant integrage of World, the Correct (which was spoken to Correct of The All the sant integrage of World, the Correct (which was spoken to Correct of The All the sant integrage of World, the Correct (which was spoken to Correct of The All the sant integrage of World, the Correct of Correct of The Correct of The Correct of The Correct of Correct

# AUTHORS AND WORKS QUOTED.

Quoted in Dict as	Names in full	Dates	Quoted in Dict as	Names in full	Dates	Quoted in Dict. as	Names in full Williams George Huntington (Am	Dates.
S Turner.		1763-1847	H aterland	Waterhouse, Idward (Eng author) Waterland, Daniel (Ing author)	1057-1740		mineralogist) Williams, Helen Maria (I ng au	1856*
Tusser .	Tueser, Thos (Eng poet and agri- cultural writer)	5157-1580?			1737-1816 1792-1892	M Williams	thor) [Letters from France] Williams, Monier (Eng orientalist)	1762-1927
Prof II Thille Sir P Twirlen	Twieden Sir Roger (Fny antig ) .	1597-1672	li Batson	Watson, William (Fng author)	-1003 1825-1884	Ser R Williams	Williams, Sir Roger (Eng mil hist.) Williams, Samuel Wells (Am Chi-	-1335
Two N Kins	Two Noble Kinsmen (a play aser to Shakespeare and Heicher)	1			1674-1749	-	nese scholar) . Willis, Nathaniel Parker (Am poet	1612-153P
Tylor	Tylor, I dward Burnett (Eng archmologist and ethnologist)	1832-	R Watts Wayland	Watte, Robert (Am anatomist) Wayland, Francis (Amer moral	1812-1867		and journalist)	1506-1867
Tyndale	Fyndale, William (Fig reformer, and translator of the Bible)	1494-1505	Weale	philosopher) Weale, John (Eng editor and pub-	1796-1865	Hillis & Clements (The	{Willis, W , Jr } [The Platinotupe, Clements   1885]	
Timdall D A Timp .	Tyndall John (Brit physicist) Tyng, Dudley A (Am lawyer)		D Webster	lisher) Webster, Daniel (Amer statesman	1701-1802	Platinotype) II ilson	Wilson, Frasmus (English medical	1800-1834
Tyrwhit	Tyrwhi't, Thomas (Eug critic)	1720-1786	J Webster	and orator) Webster, John (Eng dramatis*) 10	77%-1852 5th-17th c	Arthur Wilson	writer) Wilson, Arthur (Eng. historian) Wilson, Daniel (Brit. archæologist)	180-1632 1816-1893
Udall	Liall Nicholas (Fng teacher and dramatis*)	1500-1864	Hedgwood Heever	Wedgwood, Hensleigh (Fng philol ) Weever, John (Fng antiquarian)	1376-1672	D Wilson G Wilson	Wilson, George (Scotch chemist	
Uj ton (Tactics) Ure	Upton, Emory (Am majorgeneral) Ure At drew (Scotch chemist)	1871-1881 1778-1937	Weisbach Sir A Heldon	Weishach, Julius (Ger math ) Weldon, Sir Anthony (Fing au	1806-1871 5°0°-16567	II B Wilson	and physician) Wilson, Henry Bristow, (Eng. divine and author)	1803-1885
Urquhart		1005°-1000	J S Wells	Wells John Soelberg (Fng ophthal	0.0-10001	J. L Wilson	Wilson, John Leighton (Am mis	1909-1890 - '
U S Census U S Cons	United States Census, 1889 United States Constitution See	1	Welsford	mologist) Welsford, Henry (Fng author)	1810-	John Wilson	Wilson, John (Am printer and au thor) [Punctuation, 1850]	1802-1865
I' S Dup	Constitution I nited States Dispensatory	1	Helwood Wesley	Welwood, James (Scotch physician) Wesley, John (Eng founder of	1703-1701	Prof Wilson	Wilson, John (Scotch author, pseud Christopher North)	1785-1864
U.S. Int. Lev. Statutes	United States Internal Revenue		West	West, Richard (I'ng poet)	-1742	Sir T Wilson	Wilson, Sir Thomas (English states-	15207-1591
U S Statutes	I nited States Pharmacopæla United States Statutes	25m 20 a	G Hest		1706*-1756	Gor Winthrop	Winthrop, John (Governor of Mass Colony)	1683-1649
Laker .	Laher, James (Ens. archbishop)  Vanbrugh, Sir John (Fng. drem.)	1590-16.6 1005-1726	B F Westcott Westminster	Westcott Brooke Foss (Fng bibli cal scholar)	1825-	Sir R Winwood	Winkood, Ralph (I'ng statesman) Wirt, William (Am lawyer)	1564 ~1017 1772-1834
Vanbrugh If I an Laun Vattel (Traus)	San Laun, Henri (br tr in Ing )	11475-1120	Catechism Bestm Per	Westminster Shorter Catechism Westminster Review (a Lond quar-		Wiseman	Wiseman, Richard (Fng surgeon) [Theatment of Hounds, 1672]	fl 17th e
F Vaughan	cist) Vaughan, Edmand (Fig divine)	1714-1767	Wharton	terly, founded 124) Wharton, Francis (Am jurist)	1620-1689	Card Wiseman	Wiseman, Nicholas Patrick Stephen (Fng cardinal)	1802-1865
H Laughan P Laughan	Vaughan Henry (Brit poet) Vaughan, Powland (Brit franc)	1621-1695 fl 17th c		Wharton, John J S (Lng barris-	1816 2-1867	Withals (1608) Hither	Withals, John [Dict , 1568, 1608] Wither, George (Lng poet)	1588-1667
	Vaughan, Robert Alfred (Fing Poet and reviewer)	1823-18-7	H Wharton	Wharton, Henry (Eng divine) Whately, Richard (abp of Dublin)	1004-1005	Withering	Withering, William (Lng writer on natural science)	1749-1799
1 egetius (Trans	Vegetius, Plavius Renatus (Lat inflitury writer)	fl 385	II II hately Wheaton	Whately, William (Eng divine) . Wheaton, Henry (Am publiciet	1583-1679	W Withington	Withington, William (Am clergy-man and writer)	•
Lenner A. I. Levrill	Venner, Tobias (Fing physician) Verrill, Addison Finery (Am 2001)	1577-1660	1Fheatstone	and diplomatist) Wheatstone, Sir Charles (Eng	1783-1819	Wit's Reviea	(a compilation of poems and epi- grams attrib to George Herbert)	
Lerstegan Licars	Verstegan, Richard (Fing antiq ) Vicars, John (Fing Civine and trans	-162v3	Whewell	physicist) Whewell, William (Eng. philos	1912-1875	Wodroephe	Wodhull, Michael (I ng poet) Wodroephe, John [Irue Warron	1740-1816
l irekote l ires	Virchow Rudolf (Ger physiol) Vives, Juan I als (Sp scholar)	1821- 1402-1510	B Whichcote	and scholar)	1794-1866 16107-1683	Wolcott	of French, 1623] Wolcott, John (Fing satirist)	1739-1617
Wardell	Wad tell, John Alex I ow (civil en		E P Whipple	Whipple, Fdwin Percy (Am essry ist and critic)	1819-1886	O Wolcott . C Wolfe	Wolcott, Ohver (Am statesman) Wolfe, Charles (Irish poet)	1700-1811 1791-1823
B F Wale	gineer) Viade Benjamin Franklin (Am		Whishaw	Whishaw, James (Fng lawyer) [Law Dict , I and 1830]		Wollaston	Wollaston, William (Fing divine and author)	100~1254
Wagner	statesmun) Wegner, Rudolf Johannes (Ger	1900-1878	Whiston	Whiston, William (Eng divine and mathematician)	1667-1752		Wollaston, Thomas Vernon [Variation of Species, 1854.]	
n nagrafe Bale	themist) Tags affe, William (Fng phys)	1820-1880 1685-1725	Whitaker		1 1020-1671		Wollaston William Hydr (Eng- naturalist and philosopher) Wolsey, Thomas (Ing cardinal	1766-1828
Bakefeld Weller	Wase William (Eng. archbishop) Wakefield, Gilbert (Ing. theol.) Walker, John (Eng. lexicographer	1672-17°7 1786-1801 1793-1907	J Whitaker Whithy	Whiteker, John (Fng divine and antiq) . Whitby, Daniel (Fng divine) .	1705-1908 1006-1726	Wolsey .	and statesman) Wood, Alphonso (Am botanist)	1471-1570- 1610-1681 *
	"8) Walker, Anthony (Frglish divine) Walker, Francis Amasa (Am politi	10207-17007	Gilbert II hate	White, Gilbert (Eng divine and naturalist)		Wood .	Wood, Anthony [Hist of Oxford Univ ]	1022-1015
A P Wallace	ical economist) .	. 1849-189	James White	White, Jas. (Brit divine and hist) White James (Fig veterinary sur-	1804-1502	H C Wood .	Wood, Horatio C (Am physician) Wood John George (English natu-	1641-
D M Wallace		1822- h	I G White	geon) [Farriery, 1815] White Richard Grant (Am author	) 1821-1685	Hood & Backe	Talist) [Wood, George B ] [U S Dispensa-	1827-1859 1797-1879
L Wallage	author). [Russia] Vallace Lawis (1m author) [Ber	1811-	W Intefoot	Whitefoot (Minutes in posth works of Sir Thomas Browne)		J Woodbridge,	Hache Franklin / torp, 15th ed ] Woodbridge, John (Fing clergy man	r
Water .	Har] Waller, I dmund (Fug poet)	1927- 1015-1647	Whitehead P B hitchead	Whitehead William (Fng poet) Whitehead, Paul (Eng poet and	1715-1755	Boodward	in America) Woodward, John (Eng geologist)	1614-1671 14-1-1725 1702-1842
Waha Walpole	Wallis, John (Fing mathematicia and prammarian)	n • 1616-1701 1717-1719	Whitelocke	Whitelocke, Bulstrode (Fng states	17007-1774	Woolsey .	Woodworth Samuel (Am poet) Woolsey, Theodore Dwight (Am elergyman and author)	1801-1889
Bush.	Walpole Horses (Frg author) Walsh Robert (Am author an fournalist)		Whiter .	man) Nhiter, Walter (Eng. lexicog.) [Unit Litumol Diet., 1800-1811.]	1605-1676	Bp Woolton	Woolton, Bp John [Christian	.357-157GP
J H Helik	Wales, John Henry (Ing write on sports, raced Stonel enge)	1910-185	Writgin	Whitgift, John (Ing archbishop) Whitiry Nicholas, (Albino and		Nordsworth C Nordsworth	Wordsworth, William (Fug poet) Wordsworth, Christopher (Eng di-	1770-1650
H" H1 'sh Natura	Walsh, William (I or poet) Walson, Iraak (Fry wo'r) [Co.	1607-1707		Hellama, 1637 ] Whitlock Richard (Eng phys) -		John Worthing	vine)	1507-1885
In Warbert	n Warburton Bp Vim (Prog a ithic	271-2721 111-271 (1	J D Whitney  Wrs Whitney	Whitney, Josiah Dwight (Am gool Whitney, Adeline D Train (Am	) 1519-1896		Worthington John (Eng writer) Wotton, Sir Henry (Fng diploma-	1618-1071
Bard			II D IFhitney		1521-	W Watton .	Wolton, William (Fng divine	15/15 1009
In Wal	Ward, Ilo Soth (Fog divine) Naol, Eduard (Fog poet)	1537- 16177-16		philologist) . Whittier, John Greenteaf (Am		Woty	waty, William (Eng poet) (Vuses'	10.0-1727
L. I Weed	, Beid, Lestre Frank (Am scienti witter) [Hyanaw Socienti	10017-173 Se 1911-	Whit corth .	poet) Whitrorth, George Cifford (An glo-Indian Dict., Lond., 1884)	. 1997-1892 -	Wrazall	Advice Blorsons of Helicon ) Wraxall, bir Nathanicl Wm (Fng author)	-179 <u>1,</u> 17*1-18*1
N a New 2	or Want. Mrs. Humphry (Ing. s	n- . 1551-	J Whiteorth	Whitworth, Joseph (Fng mechanician).	19002-1857	Ep Wren	Wren, Bp Matthew (Fing divine) Wright, Thomas (Fing antiquary)	154-1607 1810 1877
E.I Bord	Ing.i and forest	es- - 175-185	170's Duty of	(author unknowr)		Wyatt Wysterley	Wratt, Thomas (Ing poet) . Wrcherley, William (Ing drama-	1,01-1512
Agas I No. T Their	. Warl Thurse (Log write)	1032-170	A	Wiedersheim, Robert Frank Edu and (Ger anatomist)	3413-	Wyelv	tist) Wyclif John (Free reformer and	16407-1715
# Forde	f-maists.	142-	157 briforce	Wilberforce, Wrn (Fing philanthro pist and stateman).	17.42-71.77	Sir J Wymne	translator of the lilb'e) . Wynne, Sir John (Brit. writer)	1271-1026 1-712-1026
Engrava	2 4 court 21 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	`\	D O Willer	. Wilder Bart Green (Am ar stomis and physiologist)	1841-	I wre'l .	Parrell William (Prit naturalist)	174-187
	Tate that was a Daily (4) !!	\$11- \$245	D* 10'29.24	Mike, Willem (Senich epie poet)	)	Miss longe	Ye'verton Sie Henry (I ny writer) Yonge, Charlotte Mary (Ling nov- eliet)	1905-
Farms of It is a	There is Transport in the con-	• • रुक्ष स्थ	o D William	- Wilking Laudohn(Low disting Wilking David (Fox author)	. 1014-1602 . 10%-1743	Youatt	Yount', Wm (Fug veterinary sur-	1777-1517
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### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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#### LANGUAGES KINDRED TO THE ENGLISH

§ I Anglo-Saxon Tentonic Indo-European. To English language is the deweendant and representati e of the A g >Saxon. It has lost ery much of the infaction and very many of the words which belonged to the old language; and n th othe hand, it has borrowed w ds ry largely to the ext at even of half its vocabulary from other languag a especially the French and the Latin. Y t all the inflections that remain in it, and most of its formati e endings, the pronouns and icles, and in general, the words whi h are in most frequent and familiar use particles, and in general, the words whi h are in most account was some to it from the A gio-Saxon. With all its mi ture of foreign eleme to it. In still a Testenic language like the German, Dutch 8st dish Danish, and other Those, sgam, make one branch for that gre t family of languages, which as it extends ynose, again, mace one branch in that gre I family of Linguiget, which as it extends for no India westward and covers nearly the cit is area of E rope is called f. one. European. Among all f milles of kindred tongues, the Indo-Luropean is pre minent, both for the prefection of it is quale structure, and for the value if the literary monuments. The parent f the whole family the one primit! Indo-Luropea is gauge, has left no seek monument fill indict in the indirect man and roots may be mail out, to a basel sit no seek monument of the little to the forms and roots may be mail out, to a second of the left no seek monument of the little flucture is and roots may be mail out, to a great result by the existing comparison of the language high are deceeded from to. The main branches of the Lado-European family result for lowing — \$2 L. The known The S night of the four Velus, the sacred books of the

hman religion is more ancient than the common or clas ical Sanskrit. F a the latter had counsed to be the languag of common lif as early as the third on the before Christ. It was succeeded by the Prakrit dialects one of which the Pali is before Garast. It was succeeded by the grastic united that the sacred languag of the Buddhist in Caylon and Farther I d.s. These in their torn was ucceeded by the modern bilioms of North ru Eindostan - the Lengali turn war someded by the modern kines of North ar illisolouds — the conguit will alkalest Ge are had others. The Holdontmeeter Left of formed in the temps and control of the Mohammestan comp even of India; i largely intermited with Y to at and Arabic. The widely cent or depute year with a practice of the Northead Congress are with a rest and Arabic. The widely cent or depute year with a restrict to the tempt to the Arabic and the Arabic and Arabic. The Arabic and the Arabic and the Arabic and the Arabic and the Arabic and the Arabic and Arabic a

arrow headed) inscriptions of Darius and Xerses. The modern Persian has lost nearly all the sectest infection, and with the M hammedan r ligion has stopt da multitude of w rds from the Arabic, Other is guages belo gi g to this branch are those of the Kurds the Afglans, and the Ossel s (In th Caucasus). The Armenia (ancient and modern) forms ly regarded as belonging to the Iranian family I now recognized and modern) forms by regarded as belonging to the insulan tammy 1 now recognized as an independent branch of the Bade European stock. To Bullan and Incalin at attac classed toy ther as forming the Bade Fernan o Aryan, branch of our family 14. III. The Gauxz. Of its animerous discrete, the first to receive literary cutture was the Old Insic or Fpic followed by the Folic the Dorfe that h w I not

time was the did fonc or right tolored by the did to a force we are no and failty that did which he mast length the hy with how changed from the common language of theretains and society. It is represented new by that founds or Floring and Floring of the common language of the properties of the discussion of the new Floring and of money offered is appeared to be a decondant of the new Floring of the discussion of the theory of the discussion of the theory of the discussion of

late the Old Staronic ( from called Coclonactical Sea wase or O'd Dulgarian) the into the Col statement (then called Lockenation) an only of the Supported the Million popular by the Bulgarians of that time. This which you'll not class of languages divides itself into two principal sections. 1. The South-raters S'Imanie including the Eusener the Futhenian (I G Beis), the Bulgarian and the three Highton Millions Services Creation and Shores. 2. The Federa Shrowic, bad due the Wendish and the extract I is in.

\$8 VIL TI Barrie The most important language of this family is the Lift onion, whi is has no mon ments old r than the middle of the all teenth contury but

whi h has properted in a surprising degree the ancient i fection and structure. T the same stock belong the Lettuh i Contiand and II only, which is much tess note t in i.s f rm and the Old Prussian which we once spoken on the coast of the Baltic east of the Vistule, but became a tin tin the seventeenth re t ry Th connection between this and the preceding branch is so h that they ar often classed together as

\$9 VIII To Trorouse II re sgain the arLest monument is a version of th Bible mad by Ulflins, an A ian bishop of the fourth or t ry into his native Golden (or Mass-I that) the language spoken at that then by the Goths on the Lowe Dan be. This work is preserved only in fragment but these are of considerable e t t nd are I insatinable size to the philologist. The Tectoric Languages are distinguished = ...

§ 10 L. Th. Gothic almost the only monument of which is the Eible transation of Ultima. Some omarkable agreement between 6 time and Scandinarian be on seed many scholars to includ these two languages in as gie class, the Lost Ger

... The No se or Scandinarity. The Gid Norse is also extted Old Icela die 6 11 as most of its bundant literature (El ias, Sagas, etc.) was composed in Ireland. The of test manuscripts in which it is preserved are of the tw lith entury b t many of its productions are of early rorigin, going back even to the beathen tunes of Scandi-naria. The modern Ice.oadio has athered with remarkable fill lity to the forms of the such a Buguage. But the moders bilions of the Board arise maintains the Secreta, it s Donah and the Verseyies have undergone extending that extending that extending the first partial into H. A. Commission and Low

I. Th. High Germanic (the language of Upper or Southern Gerro 7. Th. Ct.l. High German 1 seem in Ot.ris. Risk Notice a Translation of the Issues and other monoments most of them; or see, from the lighther c 173 to the small of the outer monements most of them? see, from the lighth e t eye to the end of the elevants. The V 1st High Growes from the twelfth to the Efricated rodary has a fifth postical liters are in boling the Yrdelingen Y 5 with its attached rijes, and the trips postry of the Minned ger. The 'new Hy of crowned with the language of Latter a Right writion and of all German forth treat a reason to Deformation.

II. The Lew Cermonic spoken in Yartarin G rmany and the Yetarriania. There being (a) The Friese which was once spiken along the whot mortiers coult of Germany from the Fibs westward. Its early measurement consist abused wholly of comed to be adventidate of the secondary her begind g with the fourier the entiry. For a long time it has started only as popular killing, and it near confined to a law small and sea ered kerthank. () The A glo-Saron fourier his the first and a sea small respectively.

in terminal, but went out of som in the last matery), that the demonstrate on the 1 (as ingrey), that F as not intelled of their or hea. The many last 2 touries from the first the Princip Fouries (Editory Brancel Armstein) and Demonstrate (Brancel Brancel that the ancient Iberian did not belong to it, which was once the prevailing language | of the Spanish pennisula, and which still lives, on the two sides of the Pyrenees, in the strange language called Basque (Biscayan, or Euscarra) Whether the Indo-European has a primitive connection with any of the adjacent families, is a question which has not been, and perhaps never will be, decided by philological evidence At all events, it is certain that between Welsh and Sunskrit, distant as they are in space and time, there is an infinitely closer connection than between the neighboring pairs of Russian and Finnish, German and Hungarian, or Greek and Hebrew It is true that some languages of our family have borrowed particular words from languages of other families The English, for example, has taken from the Hebren such words as shelel, cherub, seraph, jubilec, pharisec, cabala, etc., and from some of them has formed derivatives, such as seraphic, jubilant, pharisaical, pharisaism, cabalist, cabalistical, etc But this borrowing can only occur where there are historical conditions that favor it even then it has its limits and its distinctive marks, and must not be confounded with a radical affinity between two languages All etymologizing which assumes or implies a radical affinity between English and Hobrow, English and Finnish, or the like, is, in the present state of philology, unscientific and illusory

### GENERAL FEATURES OF THE TFUTONIC LANGUAGES, PARTICULARLY THE ANGLO-SAXON

§ 14. Progression of Mutes In examining the sounds of the Toutonic languages we find that the primitive Indo-Luropean mutes have undergone a remarkable series of changes The smooth mutes (lenues) of the parent tongue, p, l, L (preserved as such in Greek and Latin), appear in Gothic as f, p (th), h, the primitive middle mutes Guediae), b,d,g, as p,t,l, and the primitive medial aspirates (mediae aspirates), bh,dh,gh (in Greek  $\phi$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\chi$ ), as f, d, g. This process, known as the Progression of Mutes, is often stated thus the primitive smooth mutes pass in Gothic into the corresponding aspirates, the primitive middle mutes into the corresponding smooth mutes, and the primitive medial aspirates into the corresponding middle mutes. But this form of statement, though convenient as an aid to memory, is open to grave objections from a scientific point of view for example, the letters b, d, y, in Gothic, do not always stand for the sounds of the middle mutes, but in certain positions represent spirants, and Gothic f, h, h, are spirants, not aspirates In the Progression of Mutes the other Teutonic languages agree in general with the Gothic, but the Old Biffice the other remains gone one step farther, changing the Gothic b, d, g, into p, t, l, it Gothic p, t, l, into f, z (for th), ch, and the Gothic p into d. The change from b, g, Gothic p, t, f, into f, z (for th), ch, and the Gothic p into d. The change from b, g, to p, k, however, is unknown to the New High German. In Old High German it was confined to certain dialects, and it had begun to lose ground before the beginning of the Middle High German period To the rules thus roughly given, there are numerous apparent exceptions (thus after s, the primitive smooth mutes remain unchanged), but all of these can be shown to depend on special laws The following examples will serve as illustrations of the Progression of Mutes

Greel.	Latin	Gothic	Eug	O H Ger	N H Ger
move (for -08-5)	pes (for ped s)	Jõlus	foot	fuoz	fuss
rpcis	ties	preis	three	drī	drei
καρδια	cot (d)	haís tö	heart	herza	ħer≈
κανναβις	cannabis (borrowed	from Greek)	hemp	hanaf	han <b>f</b>
δύο	duo	twai	fuo -	2100	zicei
yévos	genus	Iuni	I in	chunni	(In-d)
φρατήρ	frater	broper	brother	pruodar	bruder
θυρα	fores	daur	door	tor	thos
χην (for χην-s)	anser (for hanser)		goose		gans
στήτιαι	sia-re	sia ndan	sta-nd	sta ndan	steh-en

§ 15. Variation of Vowels. It is a thing of familiar occurrence in all the Teutonic languages, that the same root appears with a variety of vowel sounds, as in sing, sang, sung, song, bind, bound, band, bond Similar variations of vowel sound are met with m other languages. What is peculiar to the Teutonic is the forequency and regularity with which they are used as a means for the inflection and formation of words They appear thus most frequently and regularly in the carliest Teutonic idioms, many words which had them in the Anglo-Saxon have lost them in the English Different from these variations of vowel is that attenuation, or change from a more open vowel sound to a closer, which we see in man, men, foot, feet, mouse, mice This change, which is unknown to the Gothic, has arisen from the influence of a close vowel (i) belonging to an inflection ending, which has dropped off from the English men, feet, mice, but which is still heard, in a modified form, in the German plurals, münn er, füss-e, maus-e

§ 16 Numbers. The Indo-European indection distinguished three numbers, singular, plural, and dual In the Teutonic languages, the dual form of the noun has mini, purm, nat the transfer anguages, or dust form to noth may wholly disappeared that of the verb appears only in the Gothic, and there only in the first and second persons. The pronouns of the same persons show a dual form, not only in the Gothic, but also in the Anglo-Sixon thus AS ceit, we two, unc, us two, git, ye two, enc, you two, but in the plural we, us, gé (ye), éow (you), as in English

§ 17. Genders The Indo-European system of gender scenas to have commenced with some differences of inflection between the names of personal and those of impersonal objects Among the first, certain forms of inflection were afterward approprinted to the names of female persons. The result was a threefold system of gender, corresponding to the real distinctions of sex. But its character was modified, almost from the outset, in two different ways first, many objects which are without sex a cro thought of as having in their attributes an analogy to male or female persons, and accordingly received masculine or feminine inflection, and second, in some cases, objects which have sex were thought of without special reference to sex, and accordingly received neuter inflection. Thus, the system of grammatical gender assumed inth received neuter inflaction. Thus, the system of grammatical gender assumed to a great extent a fictitious, and even an arbitrary, character. This system had become fully developed before the separation of the Indo-Puropean family; and it is found, exentially unchanged, not only in the Gothic and the Anglo-Saxon, but even in the modern German. In the Fuglish, on the contrary, it has almost entirely disappeared: the same forms of the article, the adjective, and even of the pronoun, are used for all kinds of objects. The only distinction is in the personal pronoun of the third person, where in the ringular we use appeal forms (he, she, his, her; him, her) in reference to rule and female objects. But in the Anglo Saxon, he is used in reference to the day, the most of the character is the strong, the most of the character is the strong.

excessor, the eister; hit (it), in referring to for heafod, the head, but also to put

bearn, the child, and even fet wif, the woman, wife § 18. Cases The Indo-Turopean had eight cases, the nominative, for the subject of a centence, the accusalite, for the direct object; the dative, for the indirect object (to or for which something is done), the gentlire, or of case, the ablance, or from-case, the instrumental, or with-case (denoting either association or instrument), the localite, or in-case, and, finally, the recedure, or interjectional case, rhich does not enter into the construction of the sentence Of these, the ablative and locative are nowhere found in the Teutonic languages. The vocative, which is not nanting in the Gothic, is scarcely known to the Anglo-Saxon. The instrumental, which has nearly disappeared in the Gothic, is seen in the inflection of Anglo-Saxon adjectives and demonstratives. The remaining four cares, the nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive, are common to all the older Teutonic languages, and are still distinguished in the modern German The English distinguishes nominative and accusative in the personal pronouns only; in substantives, it has the genitive (though in the plural commonly without a distinct form), but confines it almost wholly to the possessive relation.

§ 19. Doolensions. The Augle-Saxon, like the otl er Teutonic languages, has two schemes of noun inflection, which may be termed the Voicel Declension and the N Declension they are often called strong and weak declensions. The few Anglo-Saxon substantives which do not agree with either of these schemes may be treated as anomalous But different from both is the Pronominal Decleration, seen in the demonstrative and most other pronouns. One of the most remarkable peculiarities of the Teutonic is the fact that every adjective is inflected in two rays. it follows the pronominal declension when its substantive is indefinite; but if the substantive is definite, as when it is connected with the definite article, or a ith a demonstrative or possessive pronoun, the adjective follows the N declension. Thus the Angle Saxon has wis cyning, a wise king, gemtive refer cyminges, dative releam cyminge, abd nama, a good name, gemtive goder naman, dative godem naman; but electer cyning, the wise king, genitive has ursan cyntiges, dative ham wisan cyninge; se gola nama, the good name, gentive has giden naman, dative han giden immer. This distinction of the definite and indefinite adjective is preserved in modern German, but is wholly lost in modern English. In substantives, the English still shows a trace of the N declension, in a few plurals, like oven, children, brethren, line, though all of these, except oven, are Old English blunders, then being misapplied to words that did not have it in the Anglo-Saxon. The familiar archaic form eyne (eyes) shows & genuine Auglo-Saxon plural in n (čagan)

§ 20. Voices The Teutonic verb, when compared with the Indo-European, shows xtensive losses. It has but one voice, the active, having given up the middle (or reflexive) voice and the passire. In the Gothic, indeed, we still find the ancient middle, formed as in the Greek, and used generally in a passive sense, it is confined, however, to the present tense, and shows by other signs that it was beginning to disappear from the language The Anglo-Saxon has preserved a single role of the old medio-passive,—the form hatte (Goth hallada, is called, O Eng hight) In the past tense of the Gothic, and in both tenses of the other old Germanic Idioms, the place of a passive verb was supplied by using the passive participle, sometimes the place of a passive verb was supplied by using the passive participle, sometimes with the verb which means to be (Goth wisian, AS. wesan, or been, etc.), and sometimes with the verb which means to become (Goth wairpan, AS. weorden, Old Ing worth in were worth the day). In all the modern Germanic idioms, except the Fuglish, only the latter verb (Ger werden, Dutch worden, etc.) is used to make up the passive. The Linglish alone, doubtless under French influence, has fixed upon the verb to be for this purpose. The Dutsh and Swedish have a passive made by adding s to the forms of the active. But for this s the Icelandic has st, and in the earliest manuscripts at, which is plainly the reflexive pronoun sil (self, solves) shortened and added to the active verb Here, as in many other languages, the passivo was originally reflexive § 21. Moods and Tenses. The Teutonic verb has three finite moods, the indica-

tice, the subjunctive (Greek oplaine, Sanskrit potential), and the imperative: the second of these has, to a great extent, disappeared in modern English It has also an infinitive, and a participle active and passive, which are essentially verbal nouns 

§ 22 Persons and Numbers There is good reason to believe that the personal endings (except perhaps that of the third person plural) were in their origin pronouns, appended to the verb, and denoting its subject. The Gothle, in general, distinguishes the three persons of the singular and those of the plural by as many different endings. The Anglo Saxon confounds the three persons in the plural of the indicative, and in both numbers of the subjunctive, but still distinguishes between the singular and the plural Even this last distinction is, to a great extent, lost in modern English The Teutonic imperative has only a second person

§ 23 Vorbs of Primary and Secondary Inflection. The Teutomeverbs divide themselves into two well marked classes, which may be called verbs of primary, and verbs of secondary, inflection—they are often called verbs of strong and of weel inflection To the first class belong words like fall, fell, know, knew, stear, stears; drive, drove, choose, chose, he, lay, come, came, and, sang, etc In these, the past tonse adds nothing, except personal endings, after the root or stem of the wirb They are further characterized by that variation of the radical vowel (internal inflection), which has been already noticed as a striking peculiarity of the Toutonic To the second class belong words like kill, rilled, he, head law, laid's lead, led (for leaded), leave, left (for leared), have, had (for haved), male, made (for maked), In these, the past tense adds d (in High German, 1) to the root or stem Only a few of them have also a change of radical rowel, as sell, sold; bring, brought, etc In most forms of the Gothic perfect, this d is doubled, as in laga-dēdum, we laid, lag-1-dēduþ, ye laid, etc This has been thought to be the reduplicated perfect of a verb corresponding to our do; thus lag-i-dedum = 113-did-we, we made a laying, but there are great difficulties in the way of such an explanation In Gothic, this class embraces the derivative words, while nearly all primitive verbs have the inflection of the first class But the tendency in all Teutonic languages has been to increase the second class at the expense of the first 'Many Anglo-Sixon verbs of the first class belong in Old English to the second thus, AS murnan, to mourn, pf mearn, but O Eng morned, bacan, to bake, pf bbc, O Eng baked and bol, lessen, to lose, pf Call State of the first class and bol of the first class belong in Old English to the second thus, AS murnan, to mourn, pf mearn, but O English the first class the first clas leas, O Eng loste' And many Old English verbs of the first class belong in modern

alous and capricious exceptions to a general law of inflection.

#### THE ANGLO-SAXON AS A LITERARY LANGUAGE

§ 24 Name The emigrants from Germany who invaded But in in the fifth and sixth centuries and after long struggles comp red most of the island ppear to have come in great part from the di tricts now called Sleswick and Holst in on the autern shores of the North Sen. The Angles, wh seem to ha been the most numer ortion, established themselves in the east and orth of Britain but left the S Highlands to thei Gaelic population. The Saxons occupied the south and west but kit Wales and Cornwall to their Cruric population. A third fraction of far infe-rior manbers, the Jut a, took possessi a of Eent in the southeast of England. There is reason to believe that there were differences of dislect among these settl re and particula ly that the kilom of the A gle varied in some degree from that of the Saxons but it can not w II be doubted that they all spoke substantially the same age. This common language bears a close resemblance to the Friesic and to the Old Saxon, hold g in some respects an intermediate position between them. In its eldest monuments (which however are about three hundred years later than the Angio-Savon onq e t) four dialects are disti guishable the two Angilan dial ets and the Mercian or Mulland), th Kentish, a d the Saron Of these the Saxon has left a con iderabl literature ( M fly in the West Es on dialect) but the oth three have come down t us in scanly remnanta. The first of the four to roce we literary culti atom was the Northumbri with developed a considerable literature; but with the transference of power from the north to the south the Saxon (especially the West Saxon, or large go of W sacx) be ame the lit rary dislect so that the old Vorthumbrian poems ha e rea led us only in a Sa on dress. The term Engl A (I nglise belong) g to the Angl ) was howev r retal od by the Ba one as a designation I it is rewnitinguage as went as that of their is removing countrymen. The term Anglo-N on originally politial in its application (and meaning perit ps not A glo and Sare but English-Saren) was first applied to the language by med r's holars. The gh etroughy object to the same q attern, this term I too con int to be lightly rejected in favor of the ambiguous name OL English I at this sketch Anglo-Saxon words will be gig in the if w st Sa on form es the contrary i mentio ed.

\$26 Alliterative Verse There was n written A glo-Sexon I terature until atter the conversion of the people to Christia lity. The earliest prod ctions were poet at and like all Anglo-Saxon poetry and elike all early Tentoni poetry they are alliteratice. The rese are not out satton alform umber of syllables, nor do they have final rhyme. But in each line se eral promin now ord two three or four either all begin with the sam consonant, or all begin with rowels whi h are not required to be tile same. In tile most common arrangement there are three alwords in the lin two in th first half ree and on in the second. word with h has an unaccented prefix is tre ted as if the prefix were no part of it. E cry line falls I to two half verses, such of which has two full acce ts. Tho m asure admits of great variety but recent in estigations and cate the tit is count. Hed by definite laws and largely dependent on quantity. To illustrate the description we subjoin the so-called Hymn of Cadmon as given in a W t-Saron form by Ri g Alfred in his translation of Red We divide each line into its two half verse and mark the initial letter of the affiterative words. In the sunexed translation, other obj to are excrifi ed in order to r present the alliter tion.

Na wé sceolon Aeristr heofon-ri ea weard pr todes mil te. and his stud-geton weers walder fæder swá hó szupára sebwa s dee dryht Il4 streat gesoven cor isa bearnum ofen to livite Adity scippend : 21471 memrynnes weard éco drybten witer trade firam fot tanNow me two glorify the gu rdian I he en's kingdom th maker a migi t and hi mund's ti oue? t the work of the worshiped f ther whe of hi wonders, ach one If ing lord eld red the e H cret created for earth chillren Aca en se a High roof the Aciy create then this mid-world did some great guardian the eve living lord of stward prepare for me a ma

the quater look hiv § 28 Works of Poolry and Press Among the longer Anglo-Saxon poems, the most rouns hable is the exic called Howalf from the nu e of its Danish here. It is treatred in a manufacting of the fund-contary but sectionly much more access I reserved in a materiarity of the tenth occtory but is certainly much more ancient in the deepin. In a bit case it must have reconsistent consequently as better through the far mit which we have it is more the work of Carteries hands. In the large in the case it is more than the case of the c Cadeous annule not lovely tal. but his faith or write. Til there's bowers is been mirrorily addressed. In their private of the is power as hust that the continuous and con

change has been in the opposite direction—thus Eng worse (of others) AS, over of the vot St Andrew and Et Onthia, the Thomas and the Dream of the Bood. Of (O Eng exceed). The results of the sampess is that in modern English th vertice of the first clear, where compared with those to the second, but a the speciarizes of team far the Baltit of Mableton that has Victory at Dreamshorth, and the very perand the letter of all about a first of the force of the force of the leventh century contains mot of the poems secribed to Cyn will and se cral known not be his. In proce besides minous of different parts 11 Bbit the most knyp turk works are the translati ne made from the Latin by King Alf ed in the ninth cent re (incl. ling Gregory a Pastoral Care the History of Orosius the Eccl startical History of Bede and Boethm on the Consolations of Philosophy); the Homilies of All. ric who was Abbot f Egusaham (Ensham) in the earl e part of the eleventh century the Homilies of Wull tan who was Archbishop of York from 100 to 1023 d th Saxon Chronicle in whi is the principal events of Auglo-Saxon time are recorded in the ferm of dry and me ger annals, by see ral successive writers, the last of whom wrote about a century after the Norn an c nouest.

An cellent bibliographical at ount of the Literature of th Anglo-Sazon period is Willker & Grundries bu Geschichte der angele el rischen Litt atur Le prig 1885.

#### INFLUENCE OF OTHER LANGUAGES ON THE ANGLO-SAYON

§ 27 The Celtic The Saxons and Angles, when to y entered Britain, were brought into contact with a Celtic peaking repulation. It is tree that the Latin hal been spoken by the dynama t people in England during more than three centari s of Lonan occ pation B t it seem not to have established itself us it did in Guil not Spain, so as to supplant the nati e language of the country. It had rather the position which was atterward h. H on the same ground by its own shift the Fre ch for more than two or turies after the N runn corps. I lives spears by the rel ng caste while the mass f tl peopl adhered to their own mother tongue, though they in turnily received into it as time passed of a considerabl number of words I arned from their rulers. I Wale which has tained the sum population from Poman times the vernacula idiom is not of Latin origin no is it very larg ly intermi ed with Latin it's tree and genel. Celvic The probability is that the inform convining on the tree and greed. Come The prototomy by his the great body of those whose possession peased in Anglo-So on hands spoke spit be-tuily the same 1 yeage. This bed go so it would not be sected strange if ill bline of the compered people half arted on that of the comperors, so as to introduc-aling Celli-element to Anglo-Sar n and Anglo-Ba. B the fact is quite the comas in Cetti element to ample man and angular a sun annotation that the first The Cettid words in Englist to altogether it win number most of the man as ba d druid e ourd ( fiddle) etc —belong to bjects which are pecially Celtie and a larg part - in luding n arly all th se ~ Gaelic origin, as brogge rian a Ai by et -are of recent introd ction. It should seem that in the slow and g minal proreas of the 8 von eq. ts, the naive Britain full back from po t to point befree the hundred r if a part remained in the reil bourse they were toof who main the bruskers " If a part remained is the roll bourse the year too! who main than th! old its gauge and had to exchange if for the Sa on; while the id-pendent Briton and the form, a gaged in court at hostilat! were cut off from the tree and peace? I intercourse which might hav left a marked impress on the languages of both. There have been inched etymologic is who recarded at genumbe f English words as borrowed from the primiti e Brill h B t lo many of the case bre ght forward there is n cal connection between the word compa ed Thus AS, cd5 known (see 1 Eng un-could), has nothing to do with Wel h gryd! knowledge grydd at nds, by Wish phon tie cha go f as lier ra! which co re spo d to Lat ref-ee Eng wit (as e b, to know); while ca I is id ntical with Ger I comes f om the root seen in o r ken and know In many they case th re is a real connection but u borrowing th words having come dow both he the Teutonic and the Celtie from the common Indo-European stock. Tin Sorrow which has been identified with W berf is really d n ed from the root of the rb f beer Goth, be ren, Lat. f ro while berfs if not taken from th Engli h was formed on Celtic ground from the same root, as seen in Ir beiries. For in many formed on Leitic ground from It sains rock, as seen in It sectors. For in many cases, when horrowing has occurred it has lest byte in the opposite direction by relief and to the control of the control rowing from the Welsh is either certal or probable. But the wird from piece my and a few others lik th m, if they ar really of C til origin, h on directly from th. Cellic, but have passed from a C.1.1 source I to the Pons. languages and from these into the Poull.

§ 28 The Lattin Th. Introd cit in Christ anity smoot the Anglo-Sarco.

a gradual and the second length with it the study of the Lat! The cultivation of learning and letters belonged almost x t st ly to excludation with whom Latin was the prof second length age. If no number of Latin or Latinland whom Latin was the prof momel language. He no number of Latin or Latindard Growk words, many of them word occupated with hurch or religion passed into the

AR ELOTA Er derit Lat dustri s p c tyter placep a somet rium get st biscop prust bulen rirricus est k proticare Or voters or (I to Book b) IA section alma Lat post

became the acknowledged lord of all the separate fractions into which Anglo-Saxon England had before been divided. But the united kingdom was destined to suffer severely from a cruse which had begun its work with the opening of that century Piratical rovers from the regions about the Baltic were at this period the scourge and terror of Europe. These Scandinavians - or Danes, as the Saxons named them all, whether coming from Denmark or not - infested the whole eastern coast of England, not only making occasional descents, but conquering large districts, and forming permanent settlements Alfred the Great, though he succeeded in checking their progress and in forcing them to acknowledge his authority, allowed them to remain under their own laws in this part of England, which was thence called Danelagh (Dane-law) Under his weak successors, the Danes resumed their conquering progress, and at last became masters of the whole country. The Danish kings, Sweyn, Canute, and Hardicanute, held the English throne from 1013 to 1042 Yet the Danes do not appear to have settled in large numbers, except in the eastern part of the island. A trace of their existence here is still seen in Ashby, Rugby, Whitby, and many other names of places with the same ending, for by is the Icelandic by-r, Swedish by, Danish by, a town, village. There is no evidence that the Danes of England sought to perpetu-Saxon continued to be used in public acts and laws The truth appears to be, that in England, as well as in Normandy, the Scandinavian settlers did not long retain their mother tongue, but give it up for the more cultivated idiom of the people among whom they settled At the same time, they did not fail to communicate some of their own words to the new speech of their adoption The extent of the influence thus exerted by the Danes upon our language, it is very difficult to determine English words which are found in the Scandinavian idioms, and are not found in the earlier Anglo-Saxon or other Low Germanic idloms, we may naturally suspect to have come in by this channel But the inquiry is subject to great uncertainties. The existing monuments of the early Anglo-Saxon are evidently far from showing its complete stock of words, and the other old monuments of Low Germanic idioms are by no means copious enough to supply the deficiency. It is certain, however, that the Danish influence has been greatly overrated by those who have ascribed to it any considerable fraction of the Inglish vocabulary To this influence we may trace the verb call (Icelandic lalla), which seems not to occur in Anglo Saxon till 993 (ceallian) and for which the earlier documents use clypian So perhaps the adjective same, for though the Anglo-Saxon has the word as an adverb, it always uses yle for the adjective (compare Scotch of that all, i e, of the same, of a place bearing the same name as a person) Many other words (as screech, grime, bow of a ship), though doubtless introduced at a very early time, are not found in our monuments till after

the Norman conquest, that is, till after the close of the Anglo-Saxon period § 30 The Norman-French. The Normans (or North-men) were a body of Scandinavina adventurers, who, while their countrymen, the Danes, were making conquests in England, succeeded in establishing themselves on the opposite coast of rance In 912, King Charles the Simple ceded to Duke Rollo and his Norman followers the province which took from them its name of Normandy Here they soon ceased to speak their own language, adopting that which was spoken by the nativo population If in this they took the same course with their Danish Linsmen in England, the change was a much greater one in the case of the Normans, for the Scandinavian differed far less from the Anglo-Saxon, another member of the same Teutonic family, than from the French, which was a daughter of the Latin The dialect which thus grew up in Normandy differed in many particulars from the other dialects of the French language, and is commonly known as Norman French The influence of the Norman French began to be felt in England, even before the Norman conquest of the country It seems to have been much used at the court of Fdward the Coufessor, who followed the Danish dynasty, and reigned from 1042 to 1065 This prince, though of Saxon birth, had spent his youth in Normandy When he became king of England, he surrounded himself with Normans, exciting thus the jealousy of his native subjects, who in 1052 constrained him to banish the obnoxious foreigners After his death, Duke William of Normand, laid claim to the English crown, and the hard-fought battle of Hastings, in 1066, in which Harold, the Saxon king, was alain, and his army totally defeated, established the claim of the Conqueror This event, which has affected the whole subsequent history of England, has had the most important influence on its language It was not, indeed, the intention of William to suppress the language of his new subjects. He is said to have made an attempt, though an unsuccessful one, to acquire it himself But the political and social conditions which followed the conquest were extremely unfavorable to the language of the conquered people. Their obstinate resistance and repeated insurrections led the Conqueror to treat them with the utmost severity. They were shut out from offices of state, they were removed from ecclesiastical positions, they were deprived of lands, and reduced to poverts and wretchedness gentry, the clergy, the army, were all Norman The Court, the noblity, the landed The Anglo-Saxon language was banschools was given in French alone There was nothing to stimulate, there was everything to discourage, the cultivation of the native language

### TRANSITION FROM ANGLO-SAXON TO MODERN ENGLISH.

§ 31. Periods For five centuries after the Norman conquest, the language of Englan I was in a constant and rapid process of change During the first of these centuries, we may believe that it had not yet departed very widely from the earlier type. The last monumert of the old language is the concluding part of the Saxon Chronicle, in which the history is brought down to the death of King Stephen in 1154. We can not, however, suppose that the writer of that part has used the ideom which was spoken by the people in his own time. The change by which, in grammatical endings, the elder rowels a, o, u, have all passed into e, is found in High German from the beginning of the twelfth century. It began even earlier in our language. In the second century after the conquest, the old inflection, with the change just described, is still for the most part retained, but in a state of much confusion and corruption this is called the Sewi-Saxon period. In the third century, a large part of the old indection has disappeared, while no great proportion of French words has get come into the language; this is called the Old Engl sh period. In the fourth and fifth century a, we find a met body of French words mixed with those of native stock, wlile the o'l infection is brought down to that minimum which remains in the language at this day—this is called the Middle English period. It must be remembered that the process of change was gradual and incessant—the language did not remain

§ 29. The Scandinavian. In the year 827, Egbert, king of the West Saxons, | fixed for a time, and then on a sudden leap to a new position Henco the periods here distinguished are in some degree arbitrary, at least as regards their boundaries, and writers may be found of the same period who are separated from each other by marked differences of language.

§ 32. Changes It is implied in the foregoing statements that the changes in our language, consequent on the Norman occupation of England, were mainly of two kinds 1 The lors of the Anglo-Saxon inflection; and, 2. The introduction of new words from the French. The latter change did not go on to any great extent until more than two centuries after the conquest, yet no one can doubt that it was caused by that event. But in regard to the earlier change,—the loss of the ancient infec tion, - it is maintained by some writers that this was in no degree occasioned by the coming of the Normans A similar change in the modern languages of Latin origin is often explained from the difficulty which the burburlan conquerors of the Roman empire must have found in mastering the complex system of Latin inflection. The explanation, whether satisfactory or not for the Romance languages, can not be applied to ours, for the change in question had nearly run its course before any large same nature have been made, and not very far from the same time, in the other Ger manic idioms: in each of them, the one rowel c has taken the place of other vowels in grammatical endings, and in each a part of the endings have been confounded with one another, or have disappeared altogether. What is peculiar to the English is the rapid ity of this movement and the extent to which it was carried No written language of Germanic stock, no unwritten dialect of any province or people, shows, even at the present day, a loss of inflection equal to what appears in the English of five hundred This striking peculiarity in the effect compels us to seek for a peculiar years ago cause, and no cause can be found so likely to produce it, as the long subjection of the English-speal ing people to a people of different race and language. The tendencies and influences which would in any case have given a new form to the English, as they have to its sister idioms, derived additional force and greater quickness of operation from the depressed circumstances of the English people. The language shared in the suffering and degradation which fell on those who spoke it. Used only by the lower classes, and regarded with contempt by the higher, shut out from the schools, from cultivated society, and, with few exceptions from works of literature, it was left w thout standards of correctness, it was deprived of those conservative influences which might otherwise have retarded the progress of change and disinte-

§ 33. Somi-Saxon Porlod, 1150-1250. The Anglo-Saxon inflection is still in a great measure retained, but with e instead of other vowels in the endings, and with much confusion and irregularity of use This period is represented chiefly by four works 1 The Brut of Layamon (Layamon), a long narrative poem, which recites the early fabulous history of Britain It is a free translation, or, more truly, a working over, of the Roman de Brut, composed in French by Wace, and finished in 1155 Layamon was a priest, who lived at Ernley, in North Worcestershire, near the close of the twelfth century His work consists of 32,000 short lines partly alliterative, like the Anglo-Saxon verse, partly rhymed, like the French original, both kinds being very loosely constructed and irregularly mixed together. A second manuscript of the poem affords an instructive example of the way in which older writings were wont to be modernized in successive transcriptions, it is, perhaps, half a century later than the first, and shows a text which is much altered, and decidedly more modern 2 The Ormulum, as it is called by its author, an Augustinian monk, from his own name, Ormin, or Orm The poem—or what remains of it—contains nearly 20,000 short lines, and consists of thirty two parts, founded on successive gospel selections in the daily church service, the narrative being first set forth in a loose paraphrase, and then followed by homiletic comments. The verses are arranged in couplets, with a line of eight syllables followed by one of seven they are constructed with much regularity of accent, though without either alliteration or rhyme The language of the poem is more like modern English than that of the contemporary Layamon, but this comes from its being written in a different dialect. Its appearance is rendered uncouth by a peculiarity of spelling, which is not without interest and value to the philologist it carries out consistently the tendency of English orthography to double the consonant which follows a short vowel thus, and, this, after, under, are spelt, annd, thiss, affterr, unnderr 3 The Ancren Rivle, or rule of female anchorites, a prose work by an unknown author, containing a code of monastic regulations for a household of religious ladies. Owing, perhaps, to the nature of its subject, it shows a considerable number of words borrowed from the French and Latin, while in the works before named such words are altogether rare. 4 A met rical paraphrase of the books of Genesis and Exodus It must not be forgotten that during this period each of the Anglo-Saxon dialects was continuing its own course of development or decay The confusion and distress reigning in the North of England were such that we have no memorials in the Northern Dialect during most, if not the whole, of the Semi Saxon period The Southern Dialect, however, has come down to us in an almost unbroken series of works, including the Ancren Riwle and various homilies and lives of saints, while the Midland Dialect (the descendant of the ancient Mercian) is represented by the latest portion of the Chronicle (1124-1154), by the Ormulum (about 1300), and by Genesis and Exodus (about 1240) The great work of Layamon is referred to the West Midland Dislect

§34. Old English Period, 1250-1350 Here the Anglo-Saxon inflection is to a reat extent discarded, but only a moderate proportion of words is yet adopted from the French The principal monuments are 1 A proclamation of King Henry III, issued in 1258, 7 short but highly important document 2 A series of metrical ro mances, - Kyng Alisaunder, the Geste of Kyng Horn, Havelok the Dane, and others, which belong to the latter part of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth century They are composed in rhymed verses, and are most of them founded on French originals. The pretty poem of the Owl and the Nightingale belongs to the first half of the same century 3 The long rhymed chronicle by Robert of Gloucester, who flourished about 1300, and the still longer one by Robert Manning, or Robert de Brunne, who wrote some years later Both these writers traverse the whole field of English history, mythical and ventable, from Brut and his Trojans down to Henry III and Edward L. There is also a collection of lives and legends of the saints, which is ascribed (but on insufficient evidence) to Robert of Gloucester 4. The Cursor Mundi, a rhymed series of Bible stories, legends, etc., covering the seven ages of the world, and contrining about twenty-five thousand lines with some five thousand more by way of appendices 5 The Avenbite of Invit (the Again-bite [i e , Remorse] of Conscience), a translation by Dan Michel of Kent, preserved in an autograph manusempt of 1340

Throughout this period English was in a state of great dialectical confusion. The

the Chronicle of Lobert of Groucester are South English the Chronicle of Robert of th sam age no has it been used by any poet since the end of that century Brunne is Milliand and th Cursor Munil is written in the borth on dislect, which great name of c by Fingli h lit rature is Geoffrey Chancer who died in 1800 and again makes its appearance as a literary language. The Ayenbrie i p re specimen of it a dialect of Kend. The language I lite netrical romance is the form in which we have those at low a mi ture of dialectic forms, due to the scribes.

\$35 Introduction of French Words. In a vocab lary of the words used by English we ters during it a last half of the thirteenth century only about twel a per or t of the whole number are foreign to the Anglo-Sazon If we take the word of a y writer as they stand in his pages, the proportion will be not he anall. For Robert of Gloucester it does not exceed four or fiv pe cent. But from the relidies of the foorteenth century E glish literature presents in this respect a differe t extrance A multitude of Romance words is verywhere see mixed with those To stonic origin. F en works whi h like The Vision of Piers Plowman were insided for the people abound in words takes from the Frence! The diff rence been the English of 1300 and th t of 13.0 marks this as the time when the high r the English of 1300 and an vor assessment and the E glish language is in England became ge erally acquainted with the E glish language is Upto this time the inhabitants of the country had been divided into two bodi ich a language of its own The nobility and gentry of Acrosan o igin retained their each and only in occasional instances somired the Saxon which they looked on with contempt as rude in itself and spok a by an inferior race. They had a copious literature combining chiefly of postry and rot anne composed in French but much at its written on English soll. On the other hand the mass of the peopl spoke Of course there must be been many I dividuals who kn w both inngu gee and coult act as necessary mediators between the gre t parti th th w but These however formed in Ir a small fraction of the what people In those time a work composed in English could not ad it Fre ich w is to any great exte t f such a wo k would not be read by the higher lasse and to the lower classes French was generally unintelligible. B t the eve ts of the thirteenth certu y had bee gradually filling up the chasm while there a parated the twe races. When the French possession of the E glish reverwere were wrested from the feeble he as n, the political ties were sey red which had long con ected the hormans f Y g hand with their brothren across the Chan el. Henceforth F gland n t France was gain with those prepared screen forms the Children and the Artifects and the English people at the France was the recountry; the English people at the France was the recountry; the English people and the France was the recountry; the English the English the France was the Fra al preregative with sympathy and all from their Sa on follow-subjects. At the royal prerequire with sympacty and all from their So on follow-subjects. At it whose line, social hardres were giving may M frings like we connect git two races, Saton we e ou fi g wealth passing int the marks of the articeracy or thing to high position in the clurch. The ling of a momen a tionality was coming to prevail over the all nating memories of race and computed. Under m h ces, it was natural that the French-speaki g aristocracy should begi to learn They did this as a matter of convenience to carry on ti necessary intercourse of busin a and soci ty without designi g to gi e p th Fren h whi h in many instances conti and to be spoken in th ir I milles I r two or three generations longe. The change we may presume commenced with that lower but more municipular, part of the Norman art torracy who resided constantly on their takes, surrounded by a Baron popt sation. Once fairly I littled the more ment must be twe gone The court was the last place to be reached by its infine ce believed that none of the three Edw rds was acro tound to pe k F glist schools, it is the that diring the first half of the fourtee th century French still used so the large gold in trutton it is medical full arming latifulty that duri g the last half of the same century the English gradually took its place By a statot of 196. it was enacted that all pleas which shall be placed in any court whatson or ball be ple ded slowed det led answered distoil disalged in whatson or ball be ple ded showed def led answered d hated d judged in the English tongue not, as heretofore in French. Now English, as spoken by the the English tongue not, as heretwore in attended the term of with French pro-bigher stame who leared it, would naturally be blend of with French pro-sions. It would has been of hardest they had regarded the F glish as a uperior terms as he has a finer nature or a higher culti-tion than the r wm. But they doubties felt that by an I term! I re ! French they were nriching and en !!! g an unrefined a d meager idlom Wh sever the French word whi h rose to their t bore a shade I meaning for whi h they found no eq. I fent in P glish they not content themselves with a loose pression, nor dil they ndes o to I rm by indicated the content of the second property of the French word fiself by fish is slong one that should be next they employed the French word fiself by fish this ven when the Fagil befored an on instent pression, if the French and was particularly recommended by interesting or agreeable associations. For word was particula by recommended by interesti g or agreords of a tech that harvoter they would scarcely think of serking equival ats i The body of the Luglish peopl were a we for the first time I ought into mu leation with their rulers. Hearing the French words with the fix on oral commu lection with their uline. Hearing the French words with the fix on they were able to und retand their meaning. Hearing them from the line of their periors they nat rally builtated and ad pixed them. The the n w impertations, at on the steep at their parts of the steep of already and I ablos, passed from the freice of parise soci trothe interpretation of the larger and the few They firm I free entrance but works of literature nto the infinite of the sufficient real of friencies in the English occurring but also

bee so they were separably furnities and accordable t those lasers when the author wend must suit to interest and place \$3.5 Middle English Period. 1350-1550 From the Korman compact to Mit to re had bee so we have seen, no one diabet which was organied so the Enginh t terary language, on Thomas in regarded on Itali Cantillan on Span ab. In the inter that of the fourierath cents y how or the Midland disloct showed signs of gett, g the start of the other two. As the is many of London, and as disloct lettifule to both Northern and Southern Englishmen, it had obviously great advantages, and was rapidly becoming in more because the common peoch, when the Wirelest receives of the Eible and the works of Chance both composed in this disof stamped it at most surel f rail time as Sisterry Erglish. Thus the common English of Sorday is the direct degree dent, and of King All selfs these Parces, but of the

the MIRDs Paytish posied the eld heavelon and reven assue factor from a type control final e for in feer fower steep begin to disappear in procussion as from from heaveloids of the protect is the improve accommon of works about from the known. It will be mough to many here at most through separate work and authors. I the postes of Lagrage Mand written bout 1724 or that he the dry

Englishman of Northunberland spoke a language almost or quito u | t lligible to | a satisfied all gory by William I.a gland . It is we'ten in alliterative verse of very the Englishman of Senses or Worer a d the Milliand dishects formed a cort of require construction. The names species of even is found into poor of a suttler mean between the two extremes. Of the works one arranged the Proclam tion and effected with holl would the Vision but it was not need by Chancer and Cower for the Ca terbury Tal a is the most perfect, as it is probably the latest, of his produ tions. The charge ofte brought gai at him I having corrupted the simplicity of the n tive popular Engli h b-1 rge importation of Fren h words only shows a want of arq al tance with the literature of that tim His contemporary J ha Gower whose chief English we k! t! Confeado Amauris, though far inf rior in grafu to Ch cer was for a long time held in equal timation. To the first h if of the fiftee th cent ry belongs Jol a Lydgate a c plou writer and fluent versall t but of littl poetle talent. Among the prose writings of this period but nore important in their had once on the language were the Wyelifite Version of the Hible.
Old T stament is supposed to be been translated by Hereford the New Testa. by Wwellf himself the whole being fin bed bout 13-0. To Purvey is secribed a reision f the whole w k made so eight or te yea later with many alteration and e rections. The Tra 1 of Si Join Mande lie t rine ly apposed to h ve been written in F gli h sho t 12.e. I now known to be mer ly translation made from th Fr nch bout the beginning I the fiftee th century \$37 The century from 140 to Lod might be regarded as a distinct period. Th

unace need final a was now g serally neglected and at length wholly lost i pronun ciation; and in many ways the languag assumed a more mod re aspect. Litera-ture received a new! pulse from the art of pri ting. Among the most important of the numerou books whi h issued from the cel brated Caxton press (14"0 to 14"0) was th Stort d Arthur by Sir Thomas Valory a prose compendium of the poet lead leg mi concerning King Arthur and his K ights of the Pound T bi The translation of Frotestra C Arnolici by Let d Bern r whi is prepared in U.3-23 was n tu worthy f the rich and gi wing origi at We my e ton also, as cel but specified the range at that tim the writing of Sr Thoma More, and the New Testam at translation of Will. Tyndal which was printed in 1524. As f rth poots of that most u poetle ge is I enough to nau the rad but vigorous Sk lton. The poems of S rrey and Wy it though writt u before Loo belong more in language to 1 h racter to the follo ing period.

\$38 Commencement of the Modern Period. With the mildle of the si toen h centu y the E gli h t re on new tage of its history. It d d not cease to change for then it would is a council to be a living language B titalate banges h ve not had the yapil progress and the radical character with belonged to those of the preceding enturies. Many words will have in so three hundred years ago hat of the because obsolt to A m h larger n mbs have been alled to the language had dig not only tech feal and scientific terms by the th use d b ta multitud of w rds wil h belying to the common stock of I terrature and society. Words we have been retained it a coft. lost their old m and ge and taken on new once. the combination and con tructio f words, in phrase and idloss th been y typore a un rou and the general color and there of Englis. style are qu't different powf om what they we ! the last half! I the sixteenth century Bu diff rest now food what they we it in same and a too statement owner, and those differ cee are mid lexical and rhetorical rish rish grammanical. As to inflection, it little with a remail of at the time has come of white hardly any hange 1 th adong the that their person at gold f be (as covered any hange 1). mmon la guage and remains hiefly doring doring as ill but disappeared from the monon in guage and remains hierly as an arch in of the sol mu or religious style bed git pt in memory by the sage of the Engli h Bibli. The subjuctive a di tinct from ti in il ative in the third person at gold ( if he come I hed it I at 20 1), is also growing about to, fill we of that th langu go of Shakospea a d Pacem la whichy diff cent from our + 6

on. Deel task in supplied 6 Substepts. A of Faces is which diff real from our Even tipe as interithinating the surface with which he loved to practical form. The gas is with right and the surface of the face of now has not in all respects it onic all ppearance the pull g has been moderned ised and number of beolet form is region place; those in present use. Thus, more is champed it more not to be of to for hold, o cut to general, negative, to. The recent re islost of the English P ble has ren impossibl. three archalums, but has left gry t many intact. If work printed in Finkespeare's presentency at first less to the most re-road. It is chiefly ewing to c' slove made I the spelling which did not become fixed until century later tunately these hanges are I r from h ing mad the erthography f the language simple and consistent. The d fects of Eaglish pelling have to a great from the mixture of different femerate is the la guage. Neither the A at orthography nor the Vorman-French was distinguished for its regularity E t wh the two were thrown togethe the result as hardly to be paralleled, a copt, perture, in the spelling of the sadice links. The present system retains much of the land o hurscer. It is, perture, too front, if od for stronger charges, much as could lone feet material improvement. But it is not creditable to the English same, nor accordant with the practical sel Regilah people. With a multitude of signs for the more brand at nd for the same sign, it poorly talklis the original and proper offen of orth phy a indicat promusel tion; n ne does it better tale I the Inspense office, wh prese went amers for it, of a guile to etresoney It layers the native learner. To a foreigner it is lessly segrets as the difficulty of scouting the language and thus restricts the influence of Englass literature on the mind of the

\$39 Introduction of Latin and Greek Wards. We have screeny over that a number of words passed from the Last late the Anglo-Ratio. The same process he some on in the absorption etters of the language. With the invest most the fit dis-Rogiled party it received a new brimber. daught to the Latin make & never and only to seas these also from the receive larguage. In most interests A to A all to do not set they worded tests with his desirant to get a court the freezy, of hos been taken. directly from the fator. But while the top-relating of French work commit-lane, to be an active and presented agreemy in the court of the long-top- if its etherwise with the bestever the ferrow from the Lator. This foreces even at with the thermody attribute to hand abodom. The furtions for it is possible to the court of the long-topme a large progression of French word. Them were followed the severe let and the following and common the following the followin

-11

that the simple can not but wonder at their talk, and think airel, they speak by some revelation" In like manner, an author of the next century, Sir Thomas some revelation" Browne, whose own style is in a large measure Latin, remarks, "If elegancy still proceedeth, and English pens maint un that stream we have of Into observed to flow from many, we shall within a few years be fain to learn Latin to understand English, and a work will prove of equal facility in either " The practice of adding to the English vocabulary v ords adopted from the Latin and the Greek is still carried on with activity, and there is little prospect of its ceasing It is almost necessary as a means of denoting those new objects, ideas, and relations, which are continually appearing and demanding expression The resources of the English for the formation of new words from elements already existing in it are so limited that aid from other languages is indispensable The new terms which are required by the progress of seience are almost wholly drawn from these sources, especially from the mexhaustible storchouse of Greek expression

### THE ENGLISH A COMPOSITE LANGUAGE

§ 40. Proportion of the Elements There is no language, probably, in which all the words are formed by its own processes from roots that originally belonged to it What is peculiar to the English is not that it has words borrowed from other languages, but that it has so many of them, that a large part of its vocabulary is of foreign origin. In this respect it may be compared to the modern Persian and the Wallachian. The French words which have been ingrafted on the native English stock are, with few exceptions, derived from the Latin, and when added to the almost equal number which have come directly from that language, they make, perhaps, four fifths of all our borroued words Much smaller, though still considerable, especially in scientific use, is the number of words taken from the Greek. The remainder of our foreign words can hardly exceed a twentieth part of the whole vocabulary, and are drawn from a great variety of sources-Celtic, Danish, Dutch, Hebrew, Arabic, Turkish, etc. If all the words in a large English dictionary were classed according to their origin, it would appear that the foreign or non-Saxon words and on deeded majority of the whole number It must be remarked, hover, that in such a dictionary there are many words which, though perhaps put forward by distinguished writers, have never established themselves in general use, and also many words which belong, indeed, to the established phraseology of particular sciences and arts, but are unknown to the great majority even of educated people In both classes the number of foreign words is disproportionately large Hence, if we take all the distinct words used by particular writers, we shall find a different ratio between the Saxon and foreign elements. Of those used by Shakespeare, it is said that sixty per cent are of boxon origin, and the ratio is about the same for the common version of the Bible But in most literary works of the last two centuries, the foreign element is certainly larger in general, doubtless, it would be found, if rechoned in this way, to equal or exceed the Saxon But if, instead of counting only distinct words as they would be given in a vocabulary, we count all the words of a writer as they stand on his pages, we shall obtain very different ratios The Saxon words will now be found in a large majority, varying from sixty to more than ninety per cent of the whole number. The style of Johnson abounds in words of Latin orper cent of the whole number. The style of Johnson abounds in words of Latin origin, but in the Preface to his Dictionary there are seventy-two per cent of Saxon words. In Milton's poetical works about two thirds of the vocabulary are foreign. but in the sixth book of Paradise Lost, four fifths of all the words are Saxon The explanation of these appearances has in two facts 1 The words which belong more to the pranamar than to the lexicon - which express not so much conceptions of the mird as the relations between its conceptions—are almost wholly Saxon To this class belong articles, pronouns, adverbs from pronominal roots, nearly all prepositions and conjunctions (only sure, except, during, concerning, because, and a few more, are French) These are words which occur in every sentence. In a language, like ours, of scanty inflection, it is hardly possible to form two consecutive sentences The substrutial elements of the proposition, nouns, adjectives, verbs, may all be obtained from abroad, but the connecting links, which must unite them in the framework of centences, can be found only at home 2. If we turn to these substantial elements, and fix upon the objects, qualifier, states, and actions which most frequently present themselves to the mind, and thus call for the most frequent expression, it will be found that a large majority of them are denoted by words of faxon origin. We refer to objects, such as man, horse, bird, body, flesh, blood, head, hand, heart, to i', mind, hench, teird, rain, day, summer, water, stone, gold, feld, tree, apple, etc., to qualities such as good, ill, long, short, cold, hat, hard, soft. while, black, etc ; to actions, such as to be, sit, stand, walk, run, do, say, have, break think, feel, love, fear, fird, etc. There are borrowed words of similar meaning, as leart, eagle, rein, face, spiril, air, hour, orti min, river, gem, fruil, flower, etc ; here, false, len ler, pure, purple, etc., to more, erter, to ch, please, enjoy, etc., but they are altogether fewer, and generally of lew frequent occurrence. The words her tembers lower than a million are all Saxon among the ordinals only second has to on in frem the French.

141 Fusion of the Elements The foreign words that have come into our lanria, e do notativel he themselves as a distinct and independent clars they are An-slived, subjected to krightly laws and analogues, and thus assimilated to the older erais need the language This has taken place chiefly in three ways. 1 They are in most cases promied according to English analogy This assumption of a new acet " has been a gradual process. In early l'agileh poetry ne find cuntré (country), forme, or normalise ful, pressurperer leng rous (tentson), careful (castle), they accented as in French en the novel kere marked. The mage of Chancer I squite traible to the merit as feet a feet in the mendion amounts marked improperly considerable to the merit as feet and feet in the mendion amounts marked in the marked considerable. the meritian front of facilitie, penairre, angulah, manire (manner), consid-(round), a log (ayaga), etc., he often given as here marked, with the French served; yet red unfrequently be shifts their arrent, according to Empida tembers, the analytic beginning at the word. In the next century the French accord-In the next century the French accent be all the art of the both a greater prevalence of the English. And the latter had rateful of fisch in Frakespray's time nearly as at the present day. A number of perchapt of a new common of a the French secont, when used as nown exchange it for an Implify even a fram descrip and to occurre, expert and to complete thank and to tor any professional expension of the second expension and the second expension and the second expension of the little analogy. It is thus that explain a result of the expension of the second expension, and one other words,

(such fellows as have seen learned men in their days), will so Latin their tongues, | verb love makes loves, loves, loves, loved, lovedst, loving, so the French verb more makes motest, motes, moted, motedst, moving 3 The borrowed words are often made to receive profixes which come from the Sixon, as in be-siege, un-prefending, mis-concerre, under-radue, over-turn, after-piece, out-line, etc ; or formative suffices which come from the Saxon, as in large ness, duke-dom, false-hood, apprentice ship, useless, grate-ful, quarrel-some, fool ish, etc It affords a still more striking evidence of the fusion which has taken place among the elements of our language, that the process here described is in many cases reversed, that particular endings which were found in the foreign words, have become so familiar to the English ear and mind, as to be disjoined from their connections, and applied with more or less frequency to words of native stock Thus, we find Saxon words with Latin or I rench profixes, as in en-dear, die belief, re-light, enter-mingle, trans-ship, etc , and Saxon words with Latin or French formative suffixes, as in forbear-ance, bond-age, atone ment, threv-ery, stream-let, cat able, buri-cl, murder-ous, etc

§ 42 Different Character of the Elements. It must be admitted that the fusion of which we have spoken is not a complete one. The borrowed words, taken as a class, have a peculiar character, which separates them, even to the feeling of uneducated persons, from those of native stock There are, indeed, particular cases in which the ordinary relation does not hold, there are some in which it is actually inverted, as in sign and tolen, color and hue, power and might. Here the familiar sign, color, power, are from the French, and the more poetical token, hue, might, are from the Saxon But in general the Saxon words are simple, homely, and substantial, fitted for every-day events and natural feelings, while the French and Latin words are elegant, dignified, and artificial, fitted for the pomp of rhetoric, the subtility of disputation, or the courtly reserve of diplomacy The difference arises partly from disputction, or the control reserved disputction, and actions have cenerally retained their primitive Sixon designations. The foreign words bear an impress derived from the courtiers and scholars who introduced them .. To a great extent they stand for conceptions which belong especially to disciplined thought and cultivated feeling. But the difference, no doubt, depends also, on the impression which the two classes of words make upon the ear. The Saxon are shorter, in great part monosyllabic, and often full of consonants, while the French and Latin words are longer, smoother, and have greater breadth of vowel sounds 'It can not well be denied that this marked diversity of character between native and foreign words gives to our language a somewhat heterogeneous and incongruous aspect. Yet it furnishes means for great variety in the expression of the same thoughts, and serves to distinguish and individualize the styles of different authors. Among writers who in this respect occupy an extreme position, may be named, on the one side, Bunyan, De Foe, Franklin, and Cobbett, on the other, Hooker, Milton, Johnson, and

§ 43. It has been observed that in the Liturgy of the church of England there is a marked tendency to couple I reach and Savon expressions of the same, or nearly the same, meaning thus, "to acknowledge and confess," "by his infinite goodness and mercy," "when we assemble and meet together" A similar tendency has been pointed out elsewhere, as in the writings of Hooker

§ 44. It was natural that when a multitude of foreign words were brought into our language, many should coincide in meaning with words that already belonged to it. In some cases, as in uill and testament, yearly and annual, begin and commence, etc , the two words have continued to be used with scarcely any difference of mean-But the tendency has been to turn the new material to good account by giving. to the words of each pair senses more or less clearly distinguished from each other In body and corpse, love and amour, work and travel, sheep and mutton, etc., the distinction is a broad one in *bloom* and flower, luck and forlune, mild and gentle, trin and gain, etc., it is slighter and more subtile. The discriminations thus established have added much to the resources of the language, giving it a peculiar richness and delicacy of expression

## THE ENGLISH POOR IN TORMATION AND INFLECTION.

§ 45. Power of Self-development lost The English has lost a large part of the ormative endings which belonged to the Anglo-Saxon Many which still appear in English are confined to the particular words that now have them, and can no longer be used in the formation of new words Only a very few (as -er, -ing, -ness, for substantives, -y, -ish, for adjectives, -en for verbs, -ly for adverbs) continue to be used with much freedom for this purpose So, too, many prepositions and particles which were once freely employed as prefixes in the formation of compound verbs, are no longer used in this way. From the simple verb to stand the English makes understand and withstand, the Anglo-Saxon had ristandan, bestandan, bigstandan, forslandan, foreslandan, gestandan, bortandan, understandan, verbstandan, zmbstandan This deficiency in Inglish is made up in a measure by the use of separate particles, us, to stand up, to stand of, to stand by, to stand to, etc. Still the formative system of the language has become greatly restricted. It no longer possesses the unlimited power of development from its own resources which we see in the Anglo-Saxon and in the modern German If a new word is wanted, instead of producing it from elements already existing in English, we must often go to the Latin or the Greek, and find or fashion there something that will answer the purpose. By this process our language is placed in a dependent position, being reduced to supply its meds by constant borrowing But it is a more serious disadvantage that in order to express our mean are obliged to translate them into dead languages. The expressiveness of the name of the contraction of the name of the contraction of the name of the contraction of the name of the contraction of the name of the contraction of the name of the contraction of the name of the contraction of the name But it is a more serious disadvantage that in order to express our ideas we term, that which fits it for its purpose, is hidden from those who are unacquainted with the classic tangues, that is, in many cases, from the great dody of those who arn to use it. To them it is a group of arbitrary syllables, and nothing more. The term thus loses its suggestiveness, and the language suffers greatly in its power of quickening and siding thought.

§ 45 Freedom of Position restricted. It is one dissilvantage arising from the loss of infection that our language is much restricted in the porition and arrature ment of words. The result is unfortunate, not only as it tends to incontonous and formity of expression, but still more as it takes away the best means of representing emphasis, or the superior importance of a particular word in the sentence. The a m
I's La'in a nterce, "dix rever decepti," may be arruped in six different orders
without doing violence to Latin idion, the choice of one order rather than appliers this that eachers is required programment, and one other words, it is purposed to the time the choice of ene order rather than above is the state of the control of the con

raishlo dictivod the kig — it was the kig who was deceived by the gen it — advertion was praticed by the general on the king stc fill, with all hips, we see often obliged to indicate by the 1 may distee of Italie letters. what a more highly i flocted las gu go could be a shown in the position of the words. It should be said however, in justice to the E right that it uses use ly all the free-

dom of arro gene t which scantlly inflected as it is, would be consistent with pe It I therefore autorior in actual variety of arrangement to the French. noicellty and perhaps not inferi r to the more highly inflected German whi h in the ordi nary prose style has limited its pateral freedom by incon epient and cumbrous variation a \$47 Money lightern and Want of Eucheny The loss of infection has red and

a multilude of Engli h words to the form of monorellables. It i not a mmon to fi d whole sentences whi h cont in no word of greater length. This pec liarity helps us to understand better than most other nations a cabl to do, that primiti e helps as to understand better than most officer matters a act to on, that primit a mone yliable condition which must has a preceded all infected language —a condition which has remained unchanged to this day in languages it is the Chinese where y avilable is a separate word with its own acce t and its own di tincity syprehended meaning II this menosylable character gi o a certain plain directness and pitly force to English sup: salon it can hardly be doubted that it is a dual antage to ou phony and thythm. Pose complains that ten low words of creep in o to dull line.
And no one can read Cin. cer a posity pronon cing the unaccented sea the verse requires, and as it as actually pronoun od in the poet time without regretting that a burried and lur I g pronunciation of our fathers should he d stroyed this please g fasture of the old language. The suppression of this he salso been and or please if nesture of the det ingrigues. In 1907, search of this of a size open into or size is upday by producing in an ultitude of cases, it is harsh it combinations of come suria; as in hour b c did. Lest salfur virus b lydesh, surv high b kefelt in them works, which can not be prope by pronounced without a sixtness of will not of vocal segment, the attled if yil the forms, heater b coldings that check or half and of vocal segment, the attled of yil the forms, heater b coldings that check or half a less than the control of the sixtness of the heat of the control of these cases in the heat of the control of the control of the sixtness of the heat of the control of t we set me presented utilizer no sume my or wir ran e in now I those cas a set in many of it this har hose has been aggree to by that extended use of the S al r which has given be utilizer abbitsh g character to its promes lation of ur language. In Angle-Baxon only agent of it nowns took is its liveral and those only in two o t of the four cases; I Engli b the shame been pipical on any all "liveral sounds and for it cases of the pirats. I A globa, the b list the high person singular of the press t has the pures a given a new out the third person singular of the press t has the top h), so r s (in sightle North imbrian diaged has often er) I the hogil I of our day it is th is still occasionally smoloved

#### DIALECTS

as an archain forms but in all ordinary pag a has taken it place.

§ 48 The English langu go is not enoken with uniformity by all who use it. Nearly every county in Britain I as its loc I dislect, its peculiar words and forms, whi is are used by the com non people of the lower classes. This dieraity is, in part of long tanding in seme job ta, it goas ha k vert of Anglo-S zon times. The great v risty of local kilous s may be classified according to M. Ellis in six di isions: Southern Restern Essierra, Midland Rorthern and Lowland (Scottch), each of which I lis Part into se crat subdit lei as or dit lots. For most of the dislocts, gi ssarie have been published often with specimen-compositions of great or less extent only the Seetch (the lineal descendant of the Old Northumbrian) can be said to be a literature. Scottish literature, which is simost wholly poetical, begins I the four teenth century with John Barbour a contemporary of Chaucer His long historical

qual as well as by alter actions, to secure review; depressed, and do nature the power, satisfied flow five or was followed in the cut part of the set contary by the classified of not beautified in the data that is the highest activities the present.] I was take 10 deplaced from grid of the set of Warlon, and in interfer part by the Walloner gen railso d celeved that is go twee the light was deceived by the good liberage to Minarrie client called flit if farmy. Bet the King of Quir by the unitered from any part of the presentation as precised by the agent rails under the first that ill instant desards of deschada, in one of written in the South distinct. In the distinct in the date withing in the South distinct. ce tury we find first Gawin Douglas, the translator of the A meld and author of t Palace of Honour and then two pools of hi her gonius William D near and Bir D id Lyndsay In more recent tim a the nost eminent writers of this dialect are Allan Ramsay the autho of the G ti Shej! I said, greatest of all, Robert Burns.

6 49 In every disject appears the trees are preserved a certain number of old words ud forms which have passed out of use or have suffered after ton in the common langu go but it is equally true that very dislect has last or altered some whi h remain us hanged in the common language. Thus if the feet h twe for court brak to brok etc., are closer to the Anglo-Saxon than re the corresponding English words, the contrary is tru of gi for give f f r full hand for hold we me for well of etc. It is bell ved th t on the whole, the common English stands near r than a y of the dialects to ti ea ly form of the language

\$50 Th English as pok by the commo people of Ireland has many perularities, both f sound and of idiom berrowed from the Garle, which was once the

larguag of the whol jaland

661 In Am rica settlers from different parts of the mother-country were ought together in the same a louise, so that no dislect of England or Scotland Las een preserved in its distinctuces on th new couling t. At the same ton the mi Deen preserved in its distinctions on the new couling to At the same traction is gravitory labilities of the people in a hand it effects of securing age and undirously of language in all parts if the country. With the exception of the m gro dislect in th South in Stat a, it can I will be said that the resulting you is allowed dislocated in America. To forms of speech which is noticed as A set unissen, even it, in genamerica.

At the property was a property to the property of th cultivated peopl others t it one who re of only uncultivated, but -3...1 a large part are country thy and is deed course ity sed by person of the highest ed estion Thy also diff twikly is the origin. Some ared ried from the p ti.
Indian I go g a, as for an exp a c A f y et som from the French, as fe re corrective by sit so o to the Sparidal as routed you stimped att. yet more from the Datch as portoon boss (man): we kman, stop (purch), to Mon I the foregoing words relate to this grat that are specially durintant express other you simpede etc. yet I this foregoing notus crane to tail go that are productly Am Than a representa-only clear reliable into of U. Bind newl remains in the been made to the fills would are congression I federallies. Heavy multifiest in to e. English word har been used in new meanings, as yet for colo; yearing yet the local to local band feet. There are only newly one of the relation ecc o of new senses for old words, as to fix (put in ords) or not (amail it s), its
B me w risk which ourse belong red to the a unmon imprages, b that s become objected
in hopland are till heard in America, as f if (a turnen) guily (channel worm by
water), peck (ps p) rore( nd ridons) sic. A large numbe of Americ ninns have
come from the F gill b dislects, as best (heards of pail), that k (writhless I low) apry nimble) to lam (be t) to at mp (breek th ough an wor bog) etc And boside those ther are words and se of word which are m re vulgarisms, the langu ge of cant lang as t ab yeat-lute (abscord) spiurer (por po a display), to fork over or shell out me oy etc. A number of word will alway be wanted to e press what is pecul far to Am cir. In pature society and institutions. B t apart from these it is not has been clearly assessment to the probabilities from the service and the clear and th

The fairwise best site is a finisher makes in the control fairwise and is the first site of the first the engineetin Hy wide Ledy ig 1861 and in Milleria bed south for nicken form to GC Triedri in Soch, with much bely from Prof F J Child's Observation on the Language of Chaucer (in Momens of the American Academy New Berles, Yol, Yill.)

#### ANGLO-SANON INFLECTION

\$ 83 The Anglo-Sa on had se en long row la, d & f d, w af & The first five appear to h been someted as in L g par prey sopries prons prens si was probably soon tell much hit Eng at he for The sound of gapturenity like that of French a and Carman if was intermediate better of and t To these correspond rence a man terminal a "no morphysics necked is and the lower currequest about 400 fb. 4. 4. 4.4. M (like ling 4 in Ast), y which were less prolonged terrance. To short 4 and y ar often confounded to writing an kynt of Asta atterance. To

( Siers ), abordered of i g (but more correctly epocag) king.

483 The Anglo-S2 on h d f ir diplichangs, es so in, is which in more m \$33. The Angled-21 on 0.4 of or old though on 30 for, is which in more more should be defined about weeks, and were the about in agonathy in their cases or groups (long) if pitchong (written de de in de). Whether long or abort this first of most of the old what early even of all the stress of vice. Bort or and se des for commonly stood for oil and a said a (or 1) respect. If long de de for primitive Tentonia, we see Event of the Common of the old the common of the old their oil of the oil o

long to Clater t di a matric tion of de As \$64. The Anglo-Sarva hal two observed for low brees a spirous ( a primary \$1.54. The sarva were used we (bout distinction of a ma. The old theory that primare the halppred sound hand in Eng. 8th servat, 5th at vocal red all secund received the white primary is the vocal red all secunds to the sarva which is the sarva which is not been sound to be a secund to be a The Anglo-Sax'm had two obstructors for the intend of lapiness ( ), if and Shown to the Anglo-Re on, he there was no attempt to desingular them to writing In normalized texts many most in editors print p at the beginning of a well, same re d; but there is no unformity of practice in this respect.

1 Dis. The Apple Sains press cases year a crossmoot; but year was fince mod to a prosible in sound, as in precent pay prosible. The letter is before a consequence of the tend of a word must have had a stronger bound than in Incland of the source of all the Ground and a Seld. The letter of permet in solution two mustake that it has for the contract of the source of all the form of the form of the solution of the source of the sound of the solution of the solu The Amply-Saxon pe or uses y as a emanant; but y wer westings used to

§ 58 It is a ge rai rule that a consonant can not be doubled either at the end of word before or aft respectively consumate, as seeing (for my own) by m. seeing?

#### SULCTIALIZED

in substantial agreement with the common language of literature.

#### YOWEL DECLERSION

3 87 Masculinus, Paradigme: piso (etem piero- ce piero), Cuby Alerde (etem eljo- or elj.), Li phond.

F Sg	17 r	*ing	Po	
N vm. Are	f Acre	hlenia	Ateresa	
Gin Aliere	100	harring	At da	
Dat for	frue	Aurole	Ar ar es	
ADC YM	Home	klorde	Airestor	
	•			

### \$18 Feminines. Fared gain giefe (stem d., 4), gett; diel (etem d. 16), desd.

8tog	. Plur	Sing	Flor	
You. gu!	va esta	del.	461 m	
Grs gut		dzife	dr 14	
Det. or /		444	did w	F
Acr greet	e girj d	(اب جدادة) للحاء	sii a	

\$58 Namers. Paralignas orip (stetu oripin ar on) hits rice (stetu et. or es

7*	- Y E SECONS			
	B ng.	Pter	89 g	24
	55 mm. serve	ange of	TVE	ring.
	Cine arrest	Married .	****	
	Dal pripe	St.d. carlest	ric-	riera
	Ant. Arte	20100 -0	****	

183. Whole of from that one milke we' and he was not one of the office of the opposite but in a secondary of the first many than any one of the opposite but in a secondary of the opposite of

§ 62. Masculines and neuters cometimes have -ena or -ana, instead of -a, in the A few masculmes - ae léade, people, Dene, Danes - have -e in the nom gen plur acc. Plur Sunu, 1011, nom acc sing, makes sunu in the gen. dat. sing and nom gen acc plur., sunum in the dat plur Wudu, masc, wood, is declined in the same vay, but also later with gen sing wudes, nom. acc plur wudas (so also sunas) The dat sing in -a is seen also in masc, winter, winter, sumer, summer, feld, field, ford, ford, seedd, wood, and fem hand, hand, duru, door. The last two words have -a in the gen sing Feld, etc , have later gen, sing, in -es, nom acc plur in -as

Nenters of one syllable which have a long vowel or end in two consonants, drop -u in the nom. acc plur, as leaf, leaf and leaves, word, word and words.

Neuters of more than one syllable have sometimes -u, sometimes no ending

### N DECLENSION

\$64 Paradigms mase oza (stem ozan-), ox, fem lunge (stem 'ungan-), tongue, meut éage (etem eagan-), eye

		Masc.	Fen.	Neut
Sing	Nom	oza	funge	éage
	Gen	ozan	tungan	éagan
	Dat	ozan	lungan	Lagan
	Acc	ozan	tungan	éage
Plur	Nom	oran	tungan	éagan
	Gen	ozena	tungena	eagena
	Dat.	oxum	lungum	kagum
	Acc	ezan	tungan	éagan

§ 85. Of consonant stems ending in other letters than n, the language has only traces. Thus substantives in -nd from present participles are declined in the sing The nom, and ecc plur are either like the nom sing or add -e, but in some words the ending as occurs thus, helmberend, helm bearers, hellend, -c, haters, wealdendas, rulers. In discyllables the gen plur always ends in -ra thus wigerdra, from wigend, warrior I reond, friend, and feond, foe, make dat sing friend, fiend, or freende, feonde, plur nom. acc friend, fiend, or freend, foond, in poetry often freendas, feondas

The masculines fot, foot, 163, tooth, man (gen mannes), man, and the feminines (nom and acc ) boc, book, broc, breeches, gos, goose, cu, cow, lus, louve, mus, mouse, burg, burh (gen burge, elso byrg, byrig), town, fort, turf, turf, make in the dat sing

and nom. acc. plur fet, ted, men, bec, brec, ges, cy, lys, mys, byrig, tyrf § 65. Fader, father, is indechnable in the sing (gen. sing rarely fad(e)res), in the plur it is declined like fisc Broder, brother, now gen acc sing, makes dat broder, plur nom acc broder or broder, dat broderim bumilarly are declined mbdor, mother (nom acc plur mbdra, mbdru), dohtor, daughter (dat sing dehter), succesor, fister (sing indeclinable, plur nom acc. surestor)

5 67. The fcm nihi, night, and mryo or mwyed, maid, make the acc sing and nom acc plur like the nom sing The neuters æg, egg, ecalf, calf, and lamb (lomb), lumb, make in the nom acc plur hgru, cealfru, lambru (lombru), retaining an old r Clid, child, which is usually declined like word, has also sometimes nom acc plur cildru, gen. cildra. Feminine abstracts m o or u-as feldu, old age-are mdeclinable in the sing. The fem sil, rea, has some masculine forms it is declined nom det we sing si, gen sal or sa's, nom acc plur, sa's or se, gen salca, dat sien The fem éa, water, is usually indeclinable in the sing (but sometimes has gen, dat ée, in the plur it has generally nom gen acc éa, dat éam The fem é, law, is invariable in the v-hole sing and the nom acc plur (gen dat sing due sometimes occur)

### ADJECTIVES

### [ 08 Indefinite Declension Paradigm Wind, blind.

		Emg		Plur.
	Macc.	Tem.	Neut.	
NonL	Uind	Llind	Und	blinde (neut. blind)
Ocn.	Mordes	Lindre	Hindes	blindra
Dat	Uindum	blindre	Uirdum	Uindum
Acc	Ulmane	blinde	Hind	blinde (neut blind)
Ins	Elinde	-	Uinde	

\$68 The Instrumental case is not distinguished from the dative, except in the sing mass, and next. In the plural, the three genders are alike, except that the adjectives of more than one syllable has -u or -o, instead of -e, in the nom, and nec. thus, mase, fem. pl tile, reut. til., from lt, good. Another ending for the nom acc plantem, of all adjectives is at. Adjectives of one syllable, unless they have a long react or end in two consonants, add on in the nom, sing fem, as, small, from anal, small so, also, many adjectives of more than one syllable

\$70. The following peculiarities extend also to the definite decleasion tives of one solid to, which end in a single conso and preceded by st. take a, instead of st. when a venet follows in the inflection. sa, swell, email, smelne, smelra, but of s, when a versi fellows in the inflection, an soral, small, smallne, smallne, indices of more than small, smallne, so also, an also, and all small, smallne, etc. Adjectives of more than the splied which and in edgem, edge, and edgered, smallne, etc. Adjectives of more than the splied which and in edge from the form of the small splied which and in edge this edge of small splied, and labor, but for edge this edge of the small splied which and the edge this edge of the small splied require applied to an present participles. It has trained are formed from adjective by adding s, an ende, strongly, very, from soft, example from the small from the scorpeur hadjective in effects. Adverting the feeling of the small splied in the same only it had the secondary thad the same only it had the same of the small splied of the first the same of the small splied in the same of the small splied in the same of the small splied in the same to which the subjective because the subjective because the subjective the same than the subjective belong the subjective to which the subjective belong

they defined of the columns? I controlled from all them, then adjustive belongs of the Definite Deciminal Video the substitutive to which it examples be of only, was whom it is compared with the definition article, or with a demonstrative of the compared of the controlled and th

	Sing		Plur.
Mucc. Nom bleeda Gen bleedan Dat bleedan Acc bliedan	Tem hlinde blindan blindan blindan	Neut blinde blindan blindan blinde	blindan blindra (-ena) blindum blindan

§ 73. Comparative and Superlative The comparative takes r, and follows the definite declension, as, leofra, dearer, from léof, dear The superlative takes -or (or -est), and is declined both definitely and indefinitely . as, llofost (or leofest), dearest. Some adjectives suffer a change of yowel, in which case the superlative can not have -ost lang, long, strang, strong, take e as, lengra, strengest eald, old, geong, young, feor (ad.), far, take ie, as, ieldra, fierrest heah, high, neah (adv.), nigh, make hierra, hichst (heahst, hehst), néarra, niehst (nýhst) Several superlatives, most of them from adverbs, take -mest, as, formest or fyrmest, foremost, æftermest, aftermost, lw'emest, last; sidemest, latest, midemest, lowermost, yfemest (ufemest). uppermost, ytemest (tilemest), outmost, unnemest, unmost, midmest, midmost, hindemest, hindmost these are really superlatives from forms in -ma with the definite declension, as, forma, hindema, in which -ma is a superlative ending Yet more irregular are -

Pos	Compar.	Superl.	
god	betera, bettra	betst, betest, betost	good
ufel	wiersa	wierrest, wierst	evil
lytel	lússa	14st	1ittle
micel	mára	mast .	much

§ 74 Comparative and superlative adverbs are regularly formed from adjectives by the endings -or and -ost, as, hrador, hradost, from hræd, quick?

### PRONOUNS

### § 75. The Personal Pronouns are declined as follows .

	First Person			Sec	ond Perso	n n
5	Sing	Dual.	Plur	Sing	Dual	Plur.
Nom.	tc	uit	wé	þű	gil	дě
Gen	min	uncer	user	pln	incer	eower
Dat.	me	unc	118	þé	inc	ŧow .
Acc.	me, mec	unc	ús	pė, pec	inc	έοω

	Third Person S	ing		Third Person Plur.
Masc	Fem	Neut.		
Nom. he	héo, hie, hí	Int	-U	hie, hi, hèo
Gen his	hire	Ins	II.	hiera, hira
Dat. him	hire	hem	#	him
Acc hine	hie, hí, keo	hit	2	hie, hi, héo

Other forms are uncil (= unc), uncil (= inc), in the acc dual, usic (= us), fouric (= \(\ell e \text{out}\), in the acc plur, ure (= \(\ell u \text{ser}\)) in the gen plur, here in the gen, dat. sing fem, has (= \(\kline\)) in the nom acc plur, hean (= \kline\) in the dat. plur, hear (= \kline\) is the constant.

heora (= hira) in the gen plur

§ 76 The Possessive Pronouns of the first and second persons are made by giving to the genitives of the personal pronouns the inflection of the indefinite adjective, as, nom. min, min, min, mne, gen mines, minre, mines, dat minum, minre, minum, etc. User, before all endings but -ne, becomes tiss by assimilation of r thus, gen uses, ússe, usses (for us(e)res, etc.) The possessive of the third person is supply the uninflathed confirm of the confirmance of person is simply the unlinflected genitive of the personal pronoun, his, hire, hir, plur hira But sin is sometimes used in the reflexive sense, his own, her own, its own, their own

§ 77. The Demonstrative Pronouns are declined as follows --

Se, seo, bat, used also as a definite article, and as a relative pronoun-

Sing		Plur
I em	Neut	•
ečo	þæt	på
píre	pæs	pára (péra
páre	Þiém, þám	þúm, þám
þа	pæt	þá.
	Þу	
Sing Fem	Neut	Plar
		bás .
Place		plesa
Insse	Disum	pleum
pas	Dis	þás
	I em eéo pôre pdre pdre pu Sing Fem péos plise prisse	I em Neut  eéo pæt pére pæs pd.re piém, pām pu pæt py  Sing Fem Neut péos pis pisre piess pisse piess

Varying forms are plasere or bure (= plase), busiera or plara (= piasa), and ) fris (= [40]

§ 78. Other demonstratives are smale, suche, or survic, such, pysic, pillic, and pusite (pullic), such, yie, the same, with definite declension, self or sylf, the same, with definite declension, self or sylf, the same, with definite declension, is couplaint; as, so self, I makelf, the sulfam, to me myself

\$79 The Interrogative Pronouns are hud, mase, and sem, who? hackened, while he had or hude or hugle, of what sort. The last two are regularly declined as indefinite adjectives. The first is declined as follows.

	.31	Mase and I em Nent.		
	Non	hirá "	Test	
_	Gin	Nerg #	hiers	
	Det	terins, hears	histim, histim	
	Acc	Facit	hret '	
	Isa		Fury, Aura	

you name energitis sa recassing to 1 immess pracross insulines agrees of the continues to the present a 1 immunite 2 intens 1867, 17 insulpoin to 3 depriet global sphere whether such one of their ord hard end not heard attitude of 1867, to too. Them don't not not come one-end of their final new continues and their continues and the continues of the continues of the continues and their continues and the co mn g any an one, a nan name name not may will thing awill dwill also

soght, nárihí nárhí náhí naught, etc. § 81 As Rilative Pronoun, the Anglo-Sazon eith r uses the demonstrate at all part or employs the indeclinable pe (pt) and sometimes adds the latter to the former as, ce be, co be, ete

§ 82 Verbs of Primary Infraction (Strong Verb.) These from the perfect without any addition e cept the perso at end go a.i. of the root setom. Those which has the yoverle for do in the perfect show traces of a primultive redupilicawhich has the vorcies of of his the perfect above traces of a primitive recuprica-tion and area (left into see real classe see of dig to the vest— & ( of flowed by w) & (tollowed by w) & or la b() — which th y ha s in other parts of the verb in the examples we give 1 The infinitive ... The disputar of the perfect 3. The plants of the perfect and, & The passine participle

Inf _	Peri Si g	Part Pl	Pass. Part	
L Wand	, blénd	blendon	blander	blend
II Kican	126	If on	lácen	play
III. Māwai	Milara	Méostan	Máwen	play blow
IV letters t	LH1	Liton	(Aten	let
1 healda	Mold	héaldon	he iden	bold
VI. Mare n	héaw	Afauron	Acausm	hew
VII. rówan	sé w	éoscon	rôwes	70W
teépan *	wéop	weepon	wipen	weep

Those which do not have \$6 or \$\delta\$ in the perfect are divided into six classes accord Those which do not hape of of in the periods are divided into its classes according to the series of wests x and in the principal parts  $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  for the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y are y and y are the period y are y and y are the period y are y and y are the period y are y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y are y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y are y and y are the period y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y are the period y and y are the period y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y are the period y and y are the period y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y and y are the period y are the pe

Inf-	Perf Sing	Perf Plur	Pass. Part.	
I. scinan	ecd <sub>a</sub>	ec on	scinen	shine
d (fan	d by	drif n	d fen	dri o
II béwan	Brédu	L won	proces	brew
wcan.	stac	sucon	accen	nck
III. (1) find n	J nd	f dos	f nden	find
(2) delfan	dealf	dulfon	d U n	delv
(3) w orpan	trearm	teurpen	scorpen.	throw
TV &c an	ôær,	Latron	be to	bear
#1 #	stel.	stition	stolen	steal
Y enedan	cruei	tnsed n	enoden	knest
sact A	meg 🐫	. suction	maten	2012581170
VI. gol n	961	1 06100	outen	sing
trear n	wóz	4. ôzon	204 69	WAX

Vienan to take nom nomon numen and en an to me e(w) m e(u)o non cumen or cymen how special irrogularities but may be referred to Class IV curses or cymens bow special irregularities but may be referred to Class IV 353 in ... of primary infection the two when he peers in the infinit belong also to t., p see indicate and subjuntive the imperative and the actic practicities. The record with a heapers in the highest of the p steek infinitive belongs also to the second person ingular and to the whole perfort subjunctic. B is in the second such third person at glues of the prece beliefs of a children's call changed to a 4 to 6. stof(x); stof to to to to (f latery) stoy e so to s (f l te y). It will gh to gi a a single paradigm -

	areibon for ermal	so neip	
Pres.			Peri
Ind.	6 bj	Ind	5 bj
Sing I hape	Acipe	he to	Intpe
2 http(tat	Aripe		hulps
3. hdp()&	helpe	A In	7 4-10
Flur 1 3, Acipad	helpen	hulpl	A (pen
		nu.p.	a ipen
Imp	Inf		Part.
Bing help	helpan		Act. Belpende
Plur 2. A Ipa3	Aelpo		Yana, h pra
Tree or it speed	proper.	•	Tames V. Dick

\$84. The form kelp and is a dati f the bafiniti c and is used with the prepo

sition (6. § 35 When the pi of the pers ind. and f it imps i f lierwel imment up by the blood pers united per detail of a revolute form in a did it fine replicately a form that per detail of the person of the blood of the America changes one of the person of the blood of the America changes one of the person

of one occasion.

\$ \$7 \text{The I terr } g\$ the enior root generally becomes \$ \text{ unless it is \$1\$ lowed \$ \$7\$ \text{ \$7\$ a. \$4\$ liver \$ \$8\$ from styre to noon \$1\$. In the downtled form of the Perfect and in the peacher particle, \$ \text{ \$50\$ liver \$ \$1\$ liver \$ \$9\$ a. \$4\$ liver \$ \$8\$ a. \$4\$ for \$ \$1\$ liver \$ \$

\$80 The interrogati es are changed to 1 lefinites by various additions Keyhod 11 often syncepated in the present a 4 infinitive as sifen sion, i.r. aloft)on to

adding -d and -od in the two classes, and often with ge prefixed; as g leaf lail one of honored from lecons drien ge is also used, but not so free entity, in this

u e ps ticiple of primary ve ba. §89 In the first of these tw classe wheate of it become we and s is then generally hanged to ! Se eval erhandow a different vowel (eq. o. o) in the perfect. from that of the present (e &) P radigm -

Port.

Se on to seek. Pres

Ind	Subj	Ind.	Bubj
Sept 1. 46 e	séce	zóhle.	abhta
2. sleest	sé 9	sõht st	achte
3. séret	si e	\$62.€	46hte
Plur 1 2 3. 1 cas	sé en	sólton	other n
Imp	Inf		Part.
Eing 2 és	sécan		Act. sé ende
Phy " at 5	Acressa		Pasa, pe 641

\$ 90. In the pres. ind. 2d and 3d sing e is often emitted from th ding with cuplonic changes, as in verte of primary infection. The c b ne don to preserve has never st never it takes salso to the si g of the imper never in the whole perf (as ner-e-de) and in the pass, p rt. has re-d but in all othe forms has i be-fore a or e(as, nersed nersed etc.) like bu i the following accord class. And the same is true of few oth r be in which the stem is at ort syllable; as, derion to harm Aerion t p ane.
Instead of & S before a subject pro on we have also se

the second class, w gi as paradigm -

	Pres		Pe	af .
	1 4	€ bj	Ind.	Bubj
Sung	1 l fia	1 fie	1 Jude	2 fode
	l faet	1 ste	i fodest	l fode
	3. IN/ 8	i jie	1 Sode	1 for
Fī	1 ., 3. l flat	i fien	I fodom	l fodes
	Imp	Inf		Part.
fil a	-11	l stan		Act. I fend

Plar 2. / dat i danne Pass. I fod Instead #1 flat before as bject p on un, we be also ! fle \$92 In these vertes, sets free written as sign and done as sign responsible to base has sound I as outcoment y thus, if for i fig at Bet red of the peri a is sometimes writt in the sig and e in the pir in the d of the reg ter

constitute with in the sig and e in he gir in the d of the reg for these filled plane of the sign and the he gir in the d of the reg for these filled plane of their sign and the sign and

pass path Angle o g Angl. § 43. Ann non-the preferrit e e bs in will an old perf cled primary I resulte cases to be used in his sense I gressed, the which is not to be used to his sense I gressed, the which to war of go a board in a began to come no to we per beautiful to be and the sense of the sense of the weight of the sense corresponding classes of non-reduplicating trong yether-

> P ef et. . . . . .

1-1 11 - 1 3

	L (4) vát	was	Marion.	scille	wies wiete
	(b) 6g 6A	dht dh t	ágon	696	dhie
	II () dê g dê h	[dolf]	d gen	0 90	d Me
	III. (d) on	(V rth. of ane	in n	w *	454
į	() x con	canal const	dun on	CHERTIC	cu T
	(f) Pearl	N A	Durfor	p se	portio
į	(g) des (North	d t	durron	d rrs	dorde (Mesclat
	IV (h) west	ace ill	sculon	eryl scule	sc(e)vide
	(i) ma mon	sand monst	m non	W1 0.6	micro
	genan, -sac	_	_		
ł	V (j) marg	on old to M	magon.	M270	m able milite
	(k) pr-non's		go#	-0.00	tem Ma
Į	TL (I) mds	ga det	passon.	widt.	mosts.

Som ub t simils to these is (m) the verb will a to will which mak a pres I bom and thinks to seem by to year would be too, and on the will the sent the will of year would be too, and on the will be per a low pit mail anythou (or it) etc. I et notice the best the seem) gated. B. too, and on (mene willers) to t

.....

R:

	Pre	*	Ter.	f
	Ind.	Bubj.	Ind	R W
	I eems	1	ere!	etro
	3 5 11	46	ván	e-fre
		JK	U to 4	et e
7	1 2 1 14	-	vérm	wires

### NON REDUPLICATING CLASSES

Inf	Perf Sing	Perf Plur	Pass Part	
I. drifen	draf	drefen	drifen	drive
writen '	wrat	ırrĭten	uriten	write
II. buzen	bxh	buzen	boze $n$	pow
lul en	l ec	lul en	lo¹ en	lock
III (1) finden	fand	funden	funden	find
(2) delfen	dalf	dulfen	dolfen	delve
(3) wurthen	warth	wurden	<i>uurihen</i>	become
IV. beren	băr	bæren	boren	bear
nimen	năm	nomen	numen	tako
cumen	cŏm	comen	cumen	come
V. zifen	3ăf	refen	rifen	give
VI. faren	for	foren	faren	fare
vazen	icex	uexen	uazen	wax
drazen	droh	drozen	drazen	draw

Most of these forms appear also in A and B, but accompanied often by other modes of spelling Thus, in some cases, o is used for a, and co for e, as, fond, bigon, nom, drof, wrot, for fand, etc., weox, weopen, for wex, wepen, holde, cnoue, B. for halden, enawen In B, e is used for w, and sometimes ca for a, as, hewe, zeaf, for haven, 3af In A, a, w, e, are much confounded, as, halden, helden § 136. Paradigm helpen, to help

Pres		I	Perf	
Ind	Subj	Ind	8	ubj
Sing 1 he'pe	helpe	halp	λt	ılpe
2. helpest	helpe	hulpe	h	ılpe
3 helpeth	helpe	halp	h	ılpe
Plur 1, 2, 3 helpeth	helpen	hulpen	hu	lpen
Imp		Inf		Part
Sing 2 help	ħ	elpen	Act	hel pende
Plur 2 helpeth		elpenne	Pass	holpen

The omission of e in the 2d and 3d sing of the pres ind is much less common than in AS, as, halt for haldeth

§ 137 In O the 2d sing of the perf ind is sometimes the same as the 1st and 3d sing , as, badd, badest, barr, borest, for bæde, bære

§ 138 The changes mentioned in § 87 are found also in Semi-Saxon, as, droll, drew, from drazen (AB dragan), to draw, slozen, they slow, from slan (for slahan), to slay, coren (also chosen), from chesen, to choose From seon, sen, to see, come pres 1 seo, se, 2. sihst (O seost, sest), 3 siht, seoth (O seth), pl. seoth (O sen), subj seo, se, perf sah, pl sægen, pass part. segen, sen

§ 139. Verbs of Secondary Inflection (Weak Verbs) The first class form the perfect by adding -de (or -te, after a surd) directly to the root, before this -te, a L or ch is sometimes changed to h, the root vowel appearing as e in the present, but

as o in the perf and the pass part, thus, sechen (O sekenn), to seek

Pres			Perf
Ind	Subj	Ind	Subj
Sing 1. seche	seche	sohte	sohte
2 sechest	seche	sohtest	sohte
3 secheth	seche	sohte	sohte
Plur 1, 2, 3 secheth	zechen	sohien	sohten
Imp	Inf		Part
Sing 2. sech	sechen		Act sechende
Plur 2. secheth	sechenne		Pass sold

§ 140. The second class form the perfect by adding -ede to the root, as, maken,

Pres.			Perf
$\mathbf{b}a\mathbf{I}$	Bubj	Ind	Subj
Sing 1 malie	malre	makede	mal ede
2. makest	makie	makedesi	mal ede
3 maleth	mal re	mal ede	makede
Plar 1, 2, 3 makirth	maHen	makeden	mal eden
Imp	Inf		Part
Sing 2 make	maki	en	Act maliende
Plur 2. marieth	mak	enne	Pass, maled

## EARLY ENGLISH INFLECTION.

 $\xi$  147. The periods in the history of our language which are known as the Old English and the Middle English differ chiefly in the vocabulary, in grammatical poin's they are not so far unlike as to require a separate treatment bru for Lere, as the inflectional system is now reduced more nearly to its modern propertions, and in the Ornalium, which, though written about 1200, stands, by writing of its more northern dislect, farther than Layamon from the Anglo-Baxon, we ho de a ready seen much of what is most wriking in early English inflection. The object

w.it be to represent especially the language of Chaucer in its characteristic features.

§ 148. It must be observed at the outset, that the unaccented final se, which is a lent in modern lengthsh, was generally prenounced by Chaucer. A multitude of Apparent exceptions are accounted for by noticing these two peculiarities in the poet's Apparent exceptions are accounted for dynoticing these wo peculiarnies in 1900 1900 errors. I. The unaccented final expending in one syllable with a vowel at the legislage of the rest word, and this union takes place, even when the rest word is approximent after with initial h, or a form of the verb to have. 2. As unaccented is alser is even treated as a part of the preceding syllable, its e belong suppressed, expressly where a vewel or h follows in the rest word; and sometimes an unaccented.

§ 141 The i of these verbs is lost in O, thus, malenn, subj. male, for mokien, malic, lufenn (A luulen), to love, oppnenn (A. openlen), to open, spellenn (A spelien), to declare In the sing imp, e is sometimes omitted, a 3, macc, in O, for male, loc, O, lol, B, though both have also loke, from loken (O lokenn), to look.

§ 142 From leouren (pronounced leovien), or libben, to live, A makes pres 1 leouve, libbe, 2 leouet (O lifesst), 3 leoueth (O. lifethth); perf leouede From haliben, to have, come pres 1 habbe, 2 hauest, hafest, 3 haueth, hafeth, pl habbeth, subj habbe, perf hafde (also hauede in A., hadde in B), pass. Ibut haued

§ 143. Anomalous Verbs. A. The Preteritives (§ 94) are -/-

Pres		Peri	3 c ,
Sing 2	Plur.	- (	,
reast, reast	wilen	urste, unste	know ,
azrst	azen	aht p	own
		<del></del>	avail
	1-unnen	uthe :	grant
cansi	cunnen	cutine	lmow
therft	thurfen	thurfle	need 🔪
darst, derst	durren	du ste	daro
scalt	sculen	sco¦lde	shall
milit	majen	mifite	mny
mote	moten	mpste	may, must
	Sing 2 icast, wost agest canst therft darst, derst scalt mult	Sing 2 Plur.  teast, west witen agest agen	Sing 2 Plur.  toust, wost witen unste, unste agest agen ahly

For scal, etc., O has shall, shallt, shulenn, shollde, for masen, mushenn From tharf, A makes 2d sing pres. threet, dert (for thert), B thert | In the pert B. makes theorte, O thurrste For may (B.), O has may, A man, etc.,

The verb (k) scullen, to will, makes pres. 1 sculle, nulle (=ne wulle, will not), 2 wult, nult, 3 wille, nulle, pl wulleth, nulleth, perf uolde, nolde In the pres B. has wolle, nolle, wolt, nolt, etc; O wile, nile, uill, pillt, pl uilenn, nilenn A shows considerable variety in spelling, having, besides wulke, etc., forms like wille, woll, wolleth, unlile, etc.

§ 144. B (a) The verb of existence is thus inflected -

•	• •			,	
	Pres			Pe	erf
	Ind	Subj		Ind /	. Subj
Sing	1 am			was ;	icere
	2. art			[uerje]	teere
	3 18			was!	u ere
Plur	1, 2, 3 sunden			werjen	weren
Sing	1 beon, beo	beo		, f	
	2 beost, bist	beo		1 ,	
	3 beoth, bith	beo		Show Late of	, "
Plur	1, 2, 3 beoth, beo(n)	beon		1 1	
	Imp		Inf	f 4	Part
Sing	2. beo		beon	, ,	Pass beon, beo
	2 beoth			a water	

In the ind 1st sing, O has only amm In B and O, co is often contracted to e; thus, O has best for beost, and ben, beth, as well as been, beoth. In the perfect O writes were, werenn, instead of were, weren, but in the ind 2d sing it has wass, wert. The plural, sunden, is not found in B, which uses beoth, beth, instead O has sinudenn, but uses also arrn (Eng arr) The subj sing si is still found in O and A, the plur seon in A. In the imperative sing. A has also seo

(b) gan, d inf ganne, pres (1 ga), 2 gwt (0 gast), 3 geth (0 gath), pl gath, ga (0 gan), imp ga, pl gath, p act ganninde (B gande, goinge), pass, gan In all these forms, B has o for a A verb 3eongen (B 3ongen, O ganngenn) is also used in the present, and A and B have a perf gengde or gende. The common performed by the day of the common performed by the day of the common performed by the day of the common performed by the day of the common performed by the day of the common performed by the day of the common performance of the common is code (O 3code, B 3cde) In frequent use, also, is the perf uende, went, from the regular verb u enden

(c) don, d unf donne, pres (1 do), 2 dest (B, O, dost), 3 deth, doth, pl doth (O don), imp do, perf dede, dude (O dide), p act donde, pass don.
§ 145 O Several verbs vacillate between primary and secondary inflection, as,

peri beh or bozede, from buzen, to bow, perf for or ferde, from faren, to fare, peripl heo clumben, B hu clomden, from climben, to climb

The verbs fon, to take, hon, to hang, make present forms from these roots, as, underfoth, they undertake, but from fangen and hangen, the perfects feng, heng The verb standen (O stanndenn) rankes perf stod, pl stoden, part stonden (O stanndenn) § 146. D The following verbs of secondary inflection are irregular thenchen (O thennkenn), to think, perf thohte, part thoht, thuncheth (O thinnkethth), seemeth,

perf thuhte, wurchen (O warrienn), to work, perf wrohte, nart wroht (in A. also workte, wroht), buggen (O biggenn), to buy, perf. bohte, part. boht; bringen, to bring, perf brohte, part broht

final -en or -eth is treated in the same way. Many of the exceptional cases are undoubtedly attributable to variations and corruptions introduced by the transcribers

### SUBSTANTIVES

§ 149 Nominative Singular Where the Angle-Saxon had a final rowel (a, e, o, u) in the nome sing, the early English (like the Somi Saxon) has -e, as, oze, heric, ere, heric, lawe, elde (AS oza, ox, heoric, heart, eare, nerde, (shep)herd, lagu, law, teldu, ago) Even where the Anglo-Saxon had a final commonant, most feminion words have an added -e. as, dede, sorwe, youthe (AS ded, deed, sorh, sorrow, proguo, youth), but the verbals in -yng do not generally add -e, as, connung, less often comynge, cuming An unorganic e is also found in the nominative of some masculines and many neuters thus, were (but also were), dale, etc. In Chaucer these final-e's are not unfrequently suppressed in pronunciation, and occasionally, after two consonants, in writing thus, herie is sometimes treated as one syllable, and sometimes written hert

§ 150 Genitive Singular The gen sing ends in ess, an, Finges, names, from Ling, vame. In Chancer the ess is almost always a separate syllable. Genitives

without are sometimes found i accords we with earlier modes of infection; as, myn A rie blood his lady grace, hir filer hot but h ren H g AS, heafon-cyal

properly a compound work § 151 Dative and Amer Dative and Accusative Singular Theare sing is always the them to the d t. sing is use ally so. B t where the nom, ends in a consonant a dati a in -e ! often found with prepositions spe fally at the end of a line in ree as, to bedde

with g life in house of this sleepe from hel gold hous sleet.

\$152. Piural. The plur has estin all the cases as, now, gen dat, acc k now. dedes skip no tryfes na es hertes (AS nom pl cyninaus died scipu tif manna Acortan) In Cha seer the plural often ends in a slone (or es pronoun el standing reveiting I in this core time paint often coast in which configuration is as all expectedly where two or more splitching proved ( s. also a pilgryms love s frankelyns strengtes (pronout ood servicing). Some words still retar the pluma of the old V declenation is so stem green (yee) such in (also stake) shown (also shoos) ate while aum others take - by mi taken a alogy as bretheren a stres (also sustre ), children (also ch id e or ch ider) kyn (kin ) etc. Some word whi h were of not to go of rich assignment the hard place of the good shorp seem (anin) file (riche), he s (a har) til good shorp seem (anin) file (riche), he s (a har) til good per yer (or yere). The plurels with change of rowel see f et gees on seeth etc. as in modern

\$153 If the ending -ce (or -r) is not used in the nom pt it is added to form the gen. pl.; as, folkes severs mennes spales sevenmens co se les

#### ADJECTIVES

\$154. Adjectives are inflected at in the Ormul m: the pl. of th indefinite y loss. Adjectures are innected as in the Ornati mi ton pt, or in macen use adjective and both mu be a cit of in fine as possy man yours more the years man the years was. I Chaucer this fixed in fixed in fixed to the year man the years was. I Chaucer this fixed in fixed in fixed to monosyllables, and of course all adjectives of two or more syllables, and of course all adjects as that end in - up in mill ferted. In occasi that instances the ind finite of the course of the co adjetive takes a in the sing especially after prepositions or before manus of persons. Of the other hand, so of the lad fluit, it ral is sometimes omitted when the adjective is a preside to as farey there gid at he profits to participate is almost alway undeclined.

\$155 Ch we r has a remus t of the old gen. pl indef. in aller or alther of all \$ 100 ou we have a remove version of the state of the sta

rowel is seen in lenger from I g sire ger at e ge I from strong elde elde t

\$ 157 Adre be are f rmed fro a adjecti es as in th lier language e ther will the using a as, bit his fire hard it go tro bight four the or with the unit gift (AS, die Somi-Saron dicht dil) as shortly soldely tilly by specially or with the from short mth etc.

#### PRONOUNS.

	S og		Plur	
Many	Fem.	Yeut.		
Note. As	alie	u	thry	
Con. Atr	Aire	Äř	here	
Dat. Aim	Al e	Alm	Ar a	
Acc. Am	Anne		Ann	

The forms Airs and Aere were probably prenou ced Air Ler and were som times writt so. In the Old English we still find Ace in the nous sing ferm, and Ace og Ai

the substanti a, or without a substanti or as predicates, in which cases, too, thy seduct of infection; as relatives may thus to the gloric night boar of myre. The

soluted influenting as bilitime mays thus as the glorie sight hour of myes. The presented source power are prosons and or pure and are conceiled written no repeated to the process of the

re Engli b.

mod is long h.

13.6. The common relative in Cb user as in th. Ormal in is A for il numbers and great in. Instead of that we constitute find which that a sa, Crees which that they have been been a relative, but the constitute of the deck in used as relative, but did not greatly after preparation or in agree ment with a substanti following. We find also with which which will be such as relative, but it is a recompensatively as relative in but it is an econoparatively as the substantial of the substantial following.

#### VPPP4

\$185. The works of primary inflaction (shown sects) are now greatly reduced in number many which once belonged to this order having take a p the secondary (reads) inflaction. In those which remain the channels is becomes much observed and readvantable, as will be avident from the policients enterprise, he which are primary as belong, the inflative, the singular of the periot, the part of the particle, and the passive participle -

#### WEDSTER STATISTICS OF ASSESS

rlı

	Inf	1 18 g	P f Plur	I ass. Part.	
1	[bl den]				tlend
	Auten	athe h so tesh	h shien	A 1	bd etc.
111	knowen	A me	i m	Ann en	know
17	l ten	le t	leelen	Zet	Iet
	el como	sleep	sleepen	el pe	aloep
•	l olden	aleep he s	Add n	Aolden	holi
	fullen	11	te len	fullen	fall
77.	beten	Beef	becten	Befen	beat
VII.	trepen	tre-p	u ecpen	srept	weep

***	41/2/11	p	weight.	****	- Log
		TOY RE	DEPLICATIVO CI	LASSES	
	Inf	Perf Sing	Perf I'l r	Pass Part.	
1	Freeze	mos	rice	1000	tiee
	d free	0 1	dim	driven	dri o
	ery	rot	scrifen	teriles	write
11.	che en	hers	choren	ch sen	choose
	erepen	crerp	сторея	сторен	стеер
m	(I) finden	fni	f under	for In	fn i
	bl-g anon	-70%	-connen	-gon en	begin
	() A torn	Arip	Aolpen	hol e	h lp
	(3) or ca	ea f	corre	corren	C FYO
11	Že.	ba	be en	boren born	De-
	CORNE	com	es c	ce ici	come
4	yr en	y f	yaren	p res	gi
	speles	epr k	species	spoken	spe k
VI	shapen	zhop	ah yara	h pe	sh to
	507 R	wex	We2	tearen.	3.X
	drawen	drongs	drowers	d a oen	draw.

We also find slept very te crepte according to facts the present of p also for l by n, for fand, by p and l and l for l. In the truns of w n and e are in the confounded and a priciple m and e are in the confounded and a priciple m and e are in the confounded and a priciple m and e are in the confounded and a priciple m and m are m and m and m are m are m and m are m are m and m and m are m and m are m and m are m and m are m and m are m and m are m and m are m and m are m and m are m and m are m and m are m and m ar

and dead in the continuous and a private which we have the first an interest of the percentage of the An naccented c bef ra the emitted a, I generally so used I Chaire but was some tim a dropped in prom latio and occasionally so in writing as, to let they sayd

§ 167 Present Indicative. The first person legular till ods in - whi b is The extraction of the extract

§ 169 V has of secondary infection sid: let the root either sunneighed as and one with a commercing on mer close serveds. In the form case, of after p k t expl becomes de as, kpt mer kine displated is changed to gift t field to field asserted as earlier or mer would to see the and the fill. Facother change see § 131 Th final = of 11 1 tand 3-1 ling is often dropped as, prof to of see t. That d on plane = of 11 tand 3-1 ling is often dropped as, prof to of see t. That d on plane = of 11 tand 3-1 ling is often dropped.

is,  $k \neq 0$  for  $k \in T$ . Yet A of B has  $k \neq 0$  if b being A is A in the three persons of the samplist and -m (-m) if  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$ . The three persons of the samplist and -m (-m) if  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$ . In the which  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  in  $a \neq 0$ . If  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$ . If  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$ . If  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$ . If  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$ . If  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$ . The pixel cut  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$ . If  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  in  $a \neq 0$ . If  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  in  $a \neq 0$ . If  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  in  $a \neq 0$ . The pixel cut  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$ . The pixel cut  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$  is  $a \neq 0$ . (f r hold th); as d is frequently counted altogethe sa, set (for telleth), tak (for

(f. Adr. [Ad]) and in Freenon thy countries allocation. So, for (the interthy, her time [Ad]) and [Adr. [Ad]] and [Adr. [Ad]] and [Ad]] and [Ad] an

mee and giore to the fermination object or my fur Chancer sport prop) which is the hard-factors of the Test with compared to the Chancer of t ther f en of the work.

§ 175. Princery inflection Adopts t help.

Smr. 2 & tp That 2 kelpen

Peri Y A. Sing 1, helps 2, helpsul 3, helpsuk

## § 176. Secondary Inflection set en (sechen), to seek

Pres.		,	Perf
Ind Sing. 1 seke 2 sekest 3 seleth Plur 1, 2, 3 sele(n)	Bubj seke seke seke(n)	Ind sought(e) soughtest sought(e) soughte(n)	Subj. soughte soughte soughte soughte
Imp Sing 2 sek Plur. 2 seleth	Inf sel c(n)	ì	Part Act seking(e) Pass sought

### § 177. Secondary Inflection loven, to love

	Pres		P	erf
	Ind	Subj	Ind	Subj
ű	1 love 2 lovest 3 lovelh 1, 2, 3 love(n)	lore lore lore love(n)	lored(e) loredest loved(e) lorede(n)	lorede lorede lorede lorede(n)
	Imp 2 love 2 loveth	Inf love(n)		Part Act lowing(e) Pass loved

§ 178 The verb haven loses its v in several forms thus, inf have(n) or han, pres 1 have, 2 hast, 3 hath, pl have(n), perf hadde, pass part had The verb malen loses its I in certain forms thus, perf maled or made, pass part maked or made § 179. Anomalous Verbs A The Preteritives (§ 94) are as follows in all of them, the form of the pres 1, 3 sing is also used as a plural

Pres			Perf
Sing 1,3 (a) week (b) one, outth	Sing 2 nost ouest	Plur wite(n) owe(n)	wiste oughte, aughte

Pres	3	~	~ Perf
Sing 1, 3 (c) can (d) dar (e) shal	Sing, 2 canst darst shalt	Plur conne(n) ' dar, dor shul(l)en mowe(n)	couthe, cowde dorsie, dursie sholde, shulde mighte
(f) may ————————————————————————————————————	might niayst most	may mote(n)	mosie

Wil has 2 sing will, well, pl wil(n), wel(n), perf. wolde; nyl has nylt and nolde. The AS thearf (Semi Saxon tharf), needs, is represented by the defective thar, used only in the pres. ind (thar, tharst, thar, plur thar)

§180. B	(a) The verb of existence is thus declined -	-
---------	--	---

		Pres			Pe	rf
	Ind		Subj		Ind.	Subj
Sing	2 art		be be		were	ncere ncere
Plur	3 15 1, 2, 3	be(n) or are(n)	be(n)		was were(n)	were were(n)
	Imp			Inf		Part
	2 bc 2 beth	<b>.</b>		bc(n)		Act. being(e) Pass be(n)

(b) Inf go(n), pres 1 go, 2 gost, 3 goth, pl go(n), perf icent(e), pass part go(n) (c) Inf do(n), pres 1 do, 2 dost, 3 doth, pl do(n), perf ide, pass part do(n) § 181. O Several verbs of secondary inflection have in the perfect and the passive participle a vowel different from that of the present stem thus, sellen makes solder. sold; tellen, tolde, told, cacchen, caughle, caught; techen, taught, taught, rechen (reach), raughte, raught, recehen or rellen (reach), roughte, rought, streechen, straughte, straught, sechen or selen, roughte, rought, beyon, boughte, bought, bringen, broughte, brought, thinlen, thought, thought, werken, wroughte, urought. From feechen (fetch) comes an irregular pass part. fet

### SPECIMENS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN ITS EARLIER STAGES.

§ 182. The so-called Hymn of Cædmon, A in the old Northumbrian dialect (from a MS of the eighth century) B in the West Sazon dialect (King Alfred's iersion)

> Nu scylun hergin hefæn-ricæs uard, metudæs mæcti end lus mód gidane, uere unldur-fadur, sué hé uundra giliues, éci Dryctin, ór ástelldæ Hé árist scóp ælda barnum heben til hrofe The middungeard, moneyances uard, cci Dryctin, riter trade frum fold[u], frea allmeetig

Nu wé sceolon herian heofon rices weard, metodes milite metodes milite
and his mod gebonc,
weore wuldor feder,
swa he wundra gohwas,
cee Dryhten, ord onstealde
He Krest gescop
eorðan bearnum
heofon tó hrofe
halg scuppend
þa middan geard
inoncynnes werid
ceo Dryhten
mitor téode
firum foldan
fra atlmintig frea almibig

For translation see §25

§183 From an interpolation made by King Alfred in his translation of Orosius (the extract here given is preserved in a contemporary MS, and therefore gives a trustworthy representation of the West Saxon dialect of the ninth century)

Ohtere side his bliferde, Alfrede cyninge, pet he ealra Nordmenna nordmest bûde. He ewed pet he bude en pem lande nordweardum wid pa Westse. He saide peah pet pat land sie swide lung nord ponan, ac hit is eall wiste, bûten en fedamim stowim styccemilium wiched lungs, en huntode en wintra, end en sumera en sistemen pare se He side pat he at sumum erre wolde fandian hu longe pæt land nordryhte kige, odde hwæder sing menn be norden pæm westenne bude

Translation.—Ohtero said to his lord, king Alfred, that he dwelt farthest-north [northmost] of all Northmen—He said [quoth] that he dwelt in the land northward along the West Sca.—He said, though, that that land extended [was] far [long] north from there, but it is all waste, except that in a few places here and there Finns live, bunting in hunting in winter and in summer fishing [in fishing], by that sea.—He said that he on one occasion wished to explore how far that land extended due north [how long that land by forth-right], or whether any man dwelt north of the waste.

\$184. From the Anglo-Saxon version of Matthew (about the year 1000), eighth chapter, verses 1-10

Soffice of se H filend of pim munto nyoer-astah, pi fyligdon him mycle menio big greath hie in hreofia to him and hine to him gre-coomedde, and pins eway Drinten, gri pu wyit, bu mint me grelensam pi astrehte se Hellend hys hand, and hirpode hyne, and jus eway to keep the cooling of the property of the cooling of the cooling of the property of the cooling of the property of the p

Lord, if thou wilt, thou mayest me cleanse and touched him, and thus said I will, be cleansed And his leprosy was quickly cleansed Then said the Savior to him Beware (warn thee) that thou it to no man say, butgo show thee to-the priest [Lat sacerdos], and bring him the gift that Moses bude, for their information. Soothly when the bavior went-in to Capernaum, there came-near him an hundred's chief [eldor], him begging [bidding], and thus sai jug Lord, my boy [knave] lieth in my house lame [paralytic], and with evil afflicted. Then said the Savior to him I will come and him leal. Then answered the hundred's chief and thus said Lord, I am not worthy that thou go-in under my roof [thitch], but say thy one word, and my boy will-be headed. Soothly I am a manunder authority set, and I have servants [thanes] under me, and I say to this, Go, and he goeth, and I say to an other, Come, and he cometh, to my servant, Worthus, and he worketh it Indeed, when the Savior this heard, then wondered he, and said to those that followed him. Sooth I say to-you, I have not met [ne met I] so much faith [bellef] in Israel Then stretched-out the Savier his hand, Lord, if thou wilt, thou mayest me cleanse

§185 From the latter part of the Saxon Chronicle

An MLXXXVII — Dissum hus gedone so cyng Willelm cearde ongean to Normandige Régwlie hing hu dyde and réowlicor him gelamp. Hú réowlicor? Him gey felade, [65] pat him strunglice eglade. Hwat marg ie teolian? Se scearpadead, he ne forliet ne rice menn nu héane, sé hine genam. He swealt on Normandige on pone nexistan dags refter natuutas See Marie, and man bebyrgede hind on Capinm at See Stephanes mynstre, a rer he hit arrêrde, and siddan menifealdlue gegódade. Lala, hú leas and hu unwrest is pisses middan-eardes wells. Sé powes fruir rice cyng and maniges landes hláford, hu nefde på callos landes búton scofon fót mall, and sé pe wæs hailon geserid mid golde and mid gimmum, há leg pa oferwrogen mid moldan. Sé l'idde after him pro suman, Rodheard hit se yldesta, sé was corl on Normandige ofter him so over het Willelm, pê her after him on Engleland pone kine-helm, se pridda hát Heanric, pim se fæder becwas gersuman unåteallendlice.

gersuman unatestiendhee

Translation — A D 1087 — . This being thus done, the king William returned again to Normands. A rueful thing he did and a ruefuller befel him. How ruefuller? He [lit., to him] grew-ill, till that it strongly ailed him. What, may I tell? The sharp death, that does not let-pass neither rich men nor poor, this took him. He died in Normandy on the next day after the nativity of St. Mary, and men [man] burned him in Caen at St. St. phen's minister, earlier he up-reared it, and afterward [sithence] manifoldly enriched [conferred goods-on) it. Alas! how loos and how unstable is this mid-world's weal! He that was earlier powerful king and many a land's lord, he had not then of-all land but seven feet measure, and he that was whilom clothed [shrouded] with gold and with gems, he lay then covered-over with mold. He left after him three sons. Robert was named [hight] the cliest, who was carl in Normandy after him, the other [second] was named William, that bore after him in Figland the crown [regal-heim]—the third was named Henry, to-whom the father bequeathed treasures immunerable [un tell-able]

§186. From Révoult (710-722)

§186. From Béonulf (710-722)

pt com of more under mist-hleodum
Grendel gongru, podes yrre bar
Mynte se manscada manna cynnes
sunne besyrwan in sele ham héan,
wed under wolcnum to pæs he he winreced
goldsels gunsena gearwost wisse
fictum fikine ne war s pat forma sid
þæt hé Hródgares hám gevöhte
Köfre he on aldordagum der m siddan
heardran ha le healpegnas fand!
Góm þa tó recede rine sidan
dréamum bedaled duru sona onarn
fyrhendum fa st, syddan he hire folmum hran

Translation—Then came from the moor under must-hills Grendel to-go, God's tiers before the meant, the wicked-destroyer [scather], of men's kin some one to itseaser kindred verds are inserted in brackets.] Seethly when the Savier from the recently are inserted in brackets. Seethly when the Savier from the recently are inserted in brackets. Seethly when the Savier from the recently are inserted in brackets. Seethly when the Savier from the recently kind under welkin, until that the wine-mansion, the gold hall of-men, he most-clearly knew, with jewels bedeeked now was that the first tare-near a biper to him, and him (self) to him humbled, and thus said [quoth], [foremost] time that Hrothgar's home he visited [sought] Never in his life-days,

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est fit pur since, a hard! ; here or hall-errors [halldaren] he found! Came | our rule-book to ! there under a summer a hood and Lip, on as faith Austin set; it been to it a manufact must ! it least to leave the manufact must ! it is not been the same to be a been and from the the the Lip Last named have place; it may be readed that the hall he had part had to the control of the
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§ 187 From the Genera ascribed to Cardmon (IL 1296-1306).

the Grants decreded to Contone (IL 1225-134). In will mail finds for fact sevenias and synan gobwile cures which, play by jet and 156 ideals and it will be play be in 156 ideals and it will be play be in 156 ideals and it will be in 156 ideals and it will be in 156 ideals and it will be in 156 ideals and it will be wonen was lateriass were due welged accal, our se, lifetilium. Ongray Sanjo wre were to the contone in 156 ideals and it will be in 156 ideals and it will be in 156 ideals. All the plants were declared to the 156 ideals and it will be in 156 ideals. All the plants, we do not to the 156 ideals and it is grants, we do not to the 156 ideals and it is grants, we do not to the 156 ideals.

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§ 188. From Loyamon & Eruf (U. 1 22). [West M dland dialect, about 1200.]
         A. Earlier Text.
                                          B. Later Text.
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### \$ 189. From the same (IL 3 "33-25, 44).

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190 From the Engineers of the Ormster (B. 1 16). [East Milland dispect of Latt.] Frydening of the Ormalin (13.18). (An Inches the Marker benders min An exchange and the Annual Control of the Annual Profession and Control of the Annual Profession and Control of the Marker State of the Line State of the Line State of the Line of the State of the Line of the State of the Line of the State of S

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§ 191 From the same (IL 05-110).
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§ 192 From the tween Plule [South English dialect first q arter of 13th century]

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load spin noted chints a present.

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per space solour and then but intio. By a warp engage and any (large, tell) let,
per space solour and then but intio. By a warp engage and any (large, tell) let,
for dot hat we see most to confine thin, — and fill all a week (or a lett). By when
the hy had once began for-to peak the nut probled a rest if that is let [1], for
the hydronial problem in the problem of the problem in the problem of the problem in the problem of the problem in the problem of the problem in the problem of the problem in the problem of the problem in the problem of the problem in the prob

\$ 193 From the Cur or V adt (il. 3,50.-3 008). [Written in the latter part of the 13th century I the North radialect preserved in MSA, of the 18th century ]

North redulect preserved in Mics. See 1 has sidd bow this Yes. a fold. The the histories like in bed! Him writes sight at Z and yow Him writes sight at Z and yow East, M. son, "he said. Go lok that he be purraise. The sidd of the sidd of the sidd of the House with the sidd of the House with the side of the House with the side of and the side of the Son the side of the Land with Made with Thou are selvets with the belst, "

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or too more that a sole one, too more worth his is. Tread from "There are his limited into "Arrendy a kind and the Vorman-Enew tool does in make then he like or more hard; in French he stry did as from and then hill in the lot not been in the limited by the like he worth he like his like the limited by the limited his limited by the limited by the limited his like he work has been been as the limited by the

1285 From the Chronicle Fol of Youang of Brance (IL 1202-1 727), [Mid-shiet, 183]

When it. Produce were at dight.
It is not is que the most profet,
It is not is que the most profet.
It is not is que the most profet.
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## § 196. From Den Michel's Ayenbile of Inuit. [Dialect of Kent, 1340 ]

This e by eth the tuelf articles of the cristene by love, that ech man cristen seel y love This co by eth the tuelf articles of the cristene by leue, that ech man cristen ssel yloue stedeuesthehe, nor otherlaker he me may by yborze, humme he heth wyt and scele and theref by eth tuelf, by the tale of the tuelf apostles, thet hise zette to hyealde and to loky to alle then thet wyleth by yborze. The uerste article is thellich: "Ich beloue me God, the under almet, assepters of hence and of erthe." This article zette saynto Peter Theo other article belongeth to the zone, aze to his god hede, thet is to zigge, thet he is God, and is thellich. "Ich beleue ine Yesu Crist, oure lhord, Godes zone, the uader, in alle thinges the belongeth to the godhede, an is onlepi thing mid the uader, bote of the persone that is other thanne the persone of the uader." This article zette sayn Ion the godspellere

Translation — These are the twelve articles of the Christian belief, that each Christian man must [shall] believe steadfastly, for otherwise he can not be swed when he hath understanding [wit] and reason [skall] And of them [thereof] are there twelve, according to [by] the number [tale] of the Twelve Apostles that appointed [or composed, ser] these for all those that wish to be saved to hold and to look to The first article is this "I believe in God, the father almighty, creator of heaven and of earth" This article Sunt Peter composed The second article pertuneth [belongeth] to the Son, as to his godhead, that is to say that he is God, and it is this "I believe in Lesus Christ, our Lord, son of God, the Father, in all things that pertain to the godhead, and is one and the same thing with the Father except as regards [but of] the person, which is other than the person of the Father."

This article at John the Evangelist [gospeler] composed

§ 197 From the beginning of Langland's Piers Plowman [Mixed dialect, Midland and Southern, middle of fourteenth century ]

In a somer seson whan soft was the sonne, I shope me in shroudes as I a shepe 2 were, In habite as an hereinite unhol) of workes, Went wyde in this world wondres to here Ac 3 on a May mornyingo on Malverne hulles Me byfel a ferly 4 of fairy me thoughte I was wery for-wandred and went me to reste Under a brode banke by a bornes side, And as I lay and lened and loked in the wateres, I slombred in a slepying, it sweyed so merye 5 Thanne gan I meter a mervenlouse swevene 5 That I was in a wildernesse, wiste I never where, And as I bihelde into the est on height to the sonne, I seight a toure on a toft 5 triehehe y-maked, 9 A depe dale binothe, a dongeon thereinne, With depe dyches and derke and dredful of sight A faire felde ful of folke fond I ther bytwene, Of alle maner of men, the mene and the riche, Worchying 10 and wandrying as the worlde asketh. In a somer seson whan soft nas the sonne,

1 shope me in shroudes, put me into clothes 2 shepe, shepherd 3 ac but. 4 feely, strange thing 5 sv eyed so merve, sounded so pleasant

0 swerene, dream 1 setph, saw 8 tqt' hill 9 truliche y maked excellent made 10 worchyng, working

§ 198. From Wyclis's Translation of the Bible, the first ten verses of the eighth chapter of Matthew [Midland dialect, about 1380]

Lorsothe when Jhesus hadde comen doun fro the hil, many cumpanyes folewiden hym And loo's leprouse man cummynge worshipide hym, sayinge Lord, iff thou wolt, thou must make me clene. And Jhesus holdynge forthe the hond, touchide hym, sayinge I wole, be thou mast clene. And anoon the lepre of hym was clensid. And Jhesus suith to hym. See, say thou to no man; but go, showe thee to prestis, and offre that if to that Moyses comaundide, in to witnessing to hem. Sothely when he hadde entrade in to Capharnium, centurio nelyide to hym, preyinge hym, and suide. Lord, my child lyeth in the hous sile on the palue, and is yuel tourmentid. And Jhesus saith to hym. I shill cume, and shall hele hym. And centurio answeryinge suith to him. Lord, I am not worth that thou entry vidir my roof, but oouly say by word, and my child shull be helid. For whi and I am a man ordeynd vider power, hinginge vider me knijtis, and I say to this, Go, and he goth, and to an other, Come thou, and he cometh, and to my seriaunt. Do thou this thing, and he doth. Sothely Jlesus, heeryinge these things, wondride, and saide to men suyinge him. Trewly I sayo to you, I fond hat so grete feath in Ysrael.

goith, and to another, Come, and he cometh, and to my seruaunt, Do this, and he doith it. And Thesus herde these things, and wondride, and sende to men that sueden him. Trenh I sere to you, X found not so greet feith in Israel

§ 200. From the Prologue to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales (I llesmere MS)

Whan that Aprillo with hise schoures scote!
The droghte of March lath perced to the roote,
And bathed every veyic in switch heour,
Of which vertil engendred is the flour, Whan Zephirus cek with his swete breeth Inspired bith in every holte and heeth Inspired litth in every holte and heeth.
The tendre croppes, and the yonge some.
Hath in the Ram his half[c] cours y-ronne, and smale fowcles maken melodie.
That sie pen at the night with open eye, be priketh hem nature in here corages.
Thanne longen folk to gon on pilgrimage[s].
And palmers for to seeken straings strondes,
To ferne halwes, kowthe in sondry londes.
And specially, from every shires ende
Of Engeloud, to Caunturbury they wende,
The holy blisful martir for to seke,
That hem light hopen whan that they were seeke.

1 soote, sweet 2 y ronne, run

Read no eye 4 corages, hearts

t ferne halves, Lowthe, ancient saints known c seeke, sick

§ 201. From the Tale of Melibeus, in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales (Ellesmere MS)

A yong man called Melibeus, my ghty and riche, bigat upon his wif, that called was Prudence, a doghter which that called was Sophie Upon a day bifel, that he for his desport is went into the feeldes hym to pleye His wyf and eek his doghter hath he left inwith his hous, of which the dorrs weren fast y-shette Three of his edde foes han it espeed, and setten laddres to the walles of his hous, and by wyndowes ben entred, and betten his wyf, and wounded his doghter with fye a mortal woundes, in five soudry places, this is to soyn, in hire feet, in hire handes, in here crys, in hur nose, and in hire mouth, and leften hire for deed, and wenten wey

§ 202 From Trevisa's translation of Higden's Polychronicon (vol 11, p 161) [South Figlish dialect, 1333]

Iohn Cornwalle, a maister of grammer, chaunged the lore in gramer scole and construction of Frensche in to Englische, and Richard Peneriche lorned the maners techyinge of hym and othere men of Penerich, so that now, the zere of ours Lorde a thousand three hundred and foure score and fyve, and of the secounde kying Richard after the conquest nyne, in alle the gramere scoles of Engelond, children leveth Frensche and constructh and lerneth an Inglische . Also gentif men haveth now people in the first for to tech here children Frensche. moche i-left for to teche here children Frensche

### § 203. From Caxton's Prologue to Mulory's Morte d'Arthur. , [1485]

For it is notoyely knowen thorugh the vnyuersal world that there been ix worthy and the best that ouer were, that is to weto, thre paynyms, thre Jewes, and thre crysten men. As for the paynyms, they were tofore the incarnacyon of Cryst, whiche were annead, the fyrst Hector of Troye, of whome thystorye is comen bothe in balade and in prose, the second Alpsaunder the grete, and the thyrd Julyus Cezar, emperour of Rome, of whome thystoryes ben well kno and had. And as for the three Jewes, whyche also were tofore thyncarnacyon of our Lord, of whome the fyrst was due Josue, whyche brought the chyldren of Israhel in to the londe of byheste, the second Danyd Lyng of Jherusalem, and the thyrd Judas Machabeus, of these three the Byble reherenth at theyr noble hystoryes and netes. And sythe the sayd incarnacyon have ben three noble crysten men stalled and admytted thorugh the anyucrasi world in to the nombre of their best and worth, of whome was fyrst the mobile Arthur, whos noble actes I purpose to wryte in thys present book here following the seconde was Charlemanya, or Charles the grete, of whome thystorye is had in many places bothe in Frensshe and Englyssle, and the thyrd and last was Godefray of Boloyn, of whos actes and lyf I made a book vnto thexcellent prynce and kyng of noble memorye kyng Edward the fourth

§ 204 From Tyndale's New Testament, the first ten verses of the eighth chapter of Matthew [1526]

\$ 199 The same, from Puriey's Recension of Wyclif's Translation [About 1398.]

When Iesus was come down fro the hil, mych pupie suede hym. And loo a leprouse man cam and worschipide hym, and seide Lord, if thou wolt, thou maist make me clene And Jhesus helde forth the hoond, and touchide hym, and seide to hym Se, seie thou to no man, but go, showe thee to the prestis, and offire the gift that Moyers commandide, in witnessyng to hem And whanne he hadde entirld in to Criarnaum, the centurien neighbor to him, and preide him, and seide Lord, my childe lijth m the hous sijk on the palesie, and is yuel turmented. And Jhesus Berde to him Y schal come, and schal heele him And the centurien are worded, and rende to hym Lord, Y um not worth, that thou entre vindur my roof, but comit sele thou bi word, and my childe shal be heeled. For whi Y am a man ordeyned vadur power, and have knytis vadir me, and Y seie to this, Go, and he say vnto you, I have not founde so great fayth. no, not in Irraell.

### INDO-GERMANIC ROOTS IN ENGLISH.

By AUGUST FICK, Pit D.

PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BRESIAL AUTHOR OF VERGLEICHENDES WORTLEBULH DER INDOGFRMANISCHEN SPRACHEN !

#### DISTORICAL SKETCH OF ENGLISH

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in 1008 a D through the battl of Hastl go bec me master f Engl ad Already before the introduction of the Norman h each the Anglo-Saxon had appropri ted various eleme to from other language the gi to a less extent.

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It is the docking in of the Da. at 1 ye and you marrows thrust between the first Da. (1) to the contract we for extent per set at the Dr. Perrech I the comparers, there we skill they set along the first per skill they set along the set of regime them as the district of the dilty in the strain of the int I thompsored. Limit he docked to Dalgad de send y readers of the district of Table 10 one such reasons are an amount rice in the one of sail more a fill in between the common I against and the speed of the lear of is still more a fill it. If the centuries just past, also, the Roglish rocabol ty has materially in reason. Now in a tions and discoveries d mand new tirms, which are a policed childy by

ns of the a ci of language the Latin and particularly the Greek. Si ce the English language has sproad over all the conting to f the Old and New Worlds expressions have been ad ! d to its ever- ureasing vecabul or from the language

Handow, the American Indians, and many others.

It ils constant ad prion of n w materials of speed the history of the F gil i

I the contains as piece of a wainersate at speec, the history of the x gin repuls i reflected just the 1 gange has not become a nr econjust of opposing insents, or a confused medil y but has preserved its unity a distorting a character Tho was the dat the language was admitted by the ad puts of the Prench conduct of The hortwished purist fails to see that have in it a a great superi rity of English of th Roman s and Tentonic languag a. Should it not be regarded as mark of superiority that in English the recalulari sof th Latin races and the T utoms are rgs leadly combi od that I to say the recentul ric of the race which since th spaces of the state of the stat loment will be squally represented.

It spite of thi mingling with f reign languages English h by its internal struc It relies of thi mispling with f wice language. English by the internal structure, remaind as more f that Prob is the property of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the translate gauge. Within the T tool group the E glish internal between first of all the lot off (same structure) to g [f | this g of some different structure of the problem

The Twitton, as we hearn by comp rices of languages, are closely related to the This, Hallo peoples, and Greeks. The f. Hs., they obtain general-ling attention free Gull and the Frittal lates had of Frank Northern Intely Suthern Germany and sere doud not has Petith Jines hard of Spain Northwes had, Southern Germany and the repions in the Bunch has delinquent, any face compared vily small reconstitute to be a support of the state of the s

m mbers of the A latic group of ou family of peopl's and languages - Persians Factrians, and fadis s (Hindows) - m y be h re called East tryans. The name lade-Iraniana w uhf also be an approp late spell tion at a by this title the inhab tanta of India an I Iran are embraced in one term.

or notice and if no are entermood in one term. The East Argan Language, whose oldest monuments are the LoL  $\pi$   $\nabla$  described at an and the I raise outh I materials, and estimate that I is a fixed from the I galaxie from the I green of the European Indo-Germann of the East and the  $\nabla$  I. While some g the Furneysan is the vowed I such that I is a plan of thom of ability to one of their team with it to last two roweds at I is a plan of thom of ability to one of their team. pepe poper) in ug the East Aryan peopl we find is plac of these three v wels mous a. The venel system of the Europe me, a co, is most rearly preserved in Greek; it m y therefor suffice for the xplanation f the differe vowels between the Europea and Asiatics of our f 1 fly to compare with on a ctir roume example from the Greek and Ean krit Greek lead := Skr & J mf G & free bear == Sk & first Greek and Ean krit Greek all != Skr & J mf G the week nig of the thre long ow heat the Europeans & # # for get moralitie

East Aryan people if pperson a weakening of H O or risp placed order Str thin will Or derfor placed orme St. data did O or groupe, was proved growing a nigrous taged we = St. pit ja Or worde drawk we we Str. pit ja. proving a bignet topol on = 30 ptg/3 G for need drawn to = 20 ptg/3 d.

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Just as if rijk as it Bat Arya am dil guished from the Europeans are the Wat E repeans (Grein K. 19th. Lulle peoples, and Grein's) destinguished from its Europeans and East Aryana. The characterist different is to it is the Region of Far and Far also show other change which presuppose the ground forms to go gar Some exam

a may Ill utrate thi Goth does who P red t OI co. = Callo Brillah po.; L quod = Oscan p. t L abl whore all-calls accessiblers = Osc u pai t c such how = I sale or Bern very-wh ree theory the ground from the from while Little its date in OSlan doe, and

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I may of the sound in the language of Wessern Europe are only to be off-blood by assuming the original enough yr. From F. I were it in a green, L. Crom is revised by places of the many in the plane of the plane of the plane of the plane of the plane of the plane of the plane of the plane of the plane of the plane of plane of the plane of the plane of plane of the plane of the plane of plane of the plane o

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These examples may enflow for Directions of the fact that the languages of Western Europe and riskely discussed from all their positions in the concentral research are found to the production of the concentral research and the second control of the second research are found to the second research and the second research are second research as a few of the favorables produce. For one placking repeatance from all the reset in promoting. They have beet the old separation than a few of clouds as well as the hard ferticions, and have repeated the first the enforce yet in the color of the research and the research and the research are the research and the research an FIL

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2. The West Europeans have  $a \in o$ , and q and k sounds respectively in place of [ the I and c sounds

3 The East Aryans, or Indo-Germans of Asia, have a instead of a e o, and L and c sounds

If ve transform these statements into an historical view, they show that the Indo-Germans were already, in very ancient times, divided into three peoples, one dwelling

in Asia, one in Eastern Europe, the third in Western Europe In order to be able to draw further historical informat on from these linguistic facts, we must determine which of the three groups has preserved the original system

The agreement of the West Europeans and the East Aryans in the possession of aspirates shows that these were originally common to all Indo-Germans, and thus belonged to the original language, but were lost at some later date by the Slavo-Lettic peoples Likewise it may be proved that the East Aryans also originally possessed e and o, and at a later date replaced them by a The proof hes in the fact that, according to the discovery of Collitz, the I sounds become palatal before a, when c corresponds to this a in the European languages e g, akr ca = Gr 70 = L. que.

The proof that the L and c sounds were the original ones, and that the q and I counds of the West Europeans were derived from these by a kind of partial Lautverschiebung, can not be given here I refer to the fourth edition of my "Vergleichendes Worterbuch der Indogermanischen Sprachen," where the reader will find in general

a more careful proof of the statements given here

According to these statements, the sounds of the original language were a coand L and c The East Aryans, when separated from the original people but still united among themselves, gave up c and o, as well as l, and replaced these rounds by a and rThe West Europeans, at a time when they still kept together, shifted the I and c sounds to q and I, but retained the original vowels a co Finally, the Slavo-Lettic peoples, while united among themselves, give up the aspirates for medice and tenues

While the Indo-Germans still formed one people, and still spoke one language with the a co and I and c sounds, they dwelt probably on the confines of Europe and Asia, in the southern branches of the forest-clad Ural Mountains, as neighbors of the primitive Finnish folk which occupied the central or mineral region of the Ural Mountains From these regions the East Aryans wandered as nomids to the east, the Western division journeyed towards the west, perhaps through the fruitful district which now is called the Black Farth and reaches from Penza to Kharkov The richness of the soil may have occasioned a change from grazing to agriculture. At all events, West Europeans and Slavo-Lettic peoples were still one united folk when their forefathers took up agriculture. This is proved by the agreement in the terms relating to agriculture e g , Goth aijan to plon , L arare, Gr apow = Lith arti, OSliv orgg, E sow, Goth saian, L sero, semen seed = Lith segu, I sow, OSlav segg, etc.

The phonetic system of the original speech was, according to the foregoing, essentially like that of the Slavo-Lettic peoples It was characterized by the three vovels a co, the sounds L and c, and the possession of I together with r B it we ask now, what linguistic formations and what words in the Indo-Germanic languages belonged already to the original language? The question is properly already solved by the preceding statements. It is practically the same as the question of the first separation and division of the intherto united folk According to the foregoing inquiry, the East Aryans emigrated from the southern Ural region over the Turaman steppes to Iran and India, as a consequence of which the bond between the emigrants and the parent folk was sundered. From this it follows that everything which in the speech of the Furopeans and East Aryans is originally identical belonged to the original language In considering this, it is a matter of no consequence whether the word has been retained in several members of the European and the East Aryan group, or whether it occurs only in one member of each group So, e g, the verb dhréugho (I deceive) is to be assigned to the original language, although, outside of the Sanskrit and Zend drugh, it occurs only in the Teutonie, OS bi-drugan = G betriegen Likewiso scentos (holy) is a word of the original language, although it is retained only in the Slavo-Lettic (Lith screntas = OSlav stell) and the Zend spenta To produce another example from the English, dhuneyo (I din) was already present in the original language, although it can be certainly pointed out only in the English din = AS dunnan and in the Skr dhunaya (dhianaya) to sound

If one wishes to ascertain what is common to the East Aryans, and thus restore the East Aryan unity of speech, he must in like manner trace out the first separation which occurred unong the peoples of this linguistic group. This was the separation into Iranians and Hindoos of Aryun race, and accordingly all originally identical speech material which occurs west as well as east of the Soliman mountains that sepgrate Iran and India, is East Aryan Here, too, it is enough that a word occur in one member of each group, and so, e g, the comparison of the word modor, mohar, first found in Pehlevi (= Pers muhr seal) with the Skr mudra (seal) would be a sufficient reason for assigning mudra to the Fist Aryan original speech, if one were sure that here some later borrowing from the Sanskrit, or vice versa, had not taken place

When the I'uropeans moved west from the foot of the Ural Mountains, they remained for some time together They made in common the transition to agriculture, as is proved by the expressions common to West and East Europeans which refer to this occupation. To this period belong also the remaining words which are common to both groups of Europeans, but are unknown to the East Aryans. But this union of the Furopeans was not of long duration, and the phonetic system of the original speech was not essentially aftered meanwhile

The Slavo-Lettic peoples remained near the old home But while still united as The Slavo-Lettic peoples remained near the old home. But white still united as one folk, they gave up the old aspirates, and in many other ways altered the inheritance which had come down to them. They separated at first into Slava and Baltic (Let'ic) peoples, the Slavo-Baltic (Slavo-Lettic) language is therefore obtained by a comparison of both groups. The West Europeans, or the ancestors of the Teutous, Kelts, Italic peoples, and Greeks, at zero per od while they were still one people and possessed one speech, thurstal the inherited I and z sounds into q and L sounds. The Greeks were the

first to separate from this union while the forefathers of the three remaining peoples still fer rome time continued united. Consequently, the West European group of languages would fall into an older and a more recent stratum. To the older stratum brion; these words which occur in the Greek and also in at least one of the three reactions dirinors. To the other stratum belong those words which never appeare I in Greek, but which can be traced in at least two of the other three divisions

To the Teutonic unity of speech is to be assigned everything which occurs both among the Goths and also among the remaining Tentons, and shows itself to be original In other words, the Teutonic people, after separating from the West Isl ropean union, first divided into West Teutons and Goths. Phonetically, the Teutons is plainly separated from all its relatives by its Lautverschiebung: the Got! s, or East Teutons, are characterized by the preservation of the old &, which the Nec. Tentons changed into a, e g, Goth gibum ro gave = OS gubun = E. gare = OHG. / anun

From the West Teutonic came the High German through a new, though partial, Lautverschiebung, while the remaining dialects, among them those of the Saxons and

Angles, kept to the older phonetic system

Thus we have come back to the Anglo Saxon element of the Yughsh language, from which we started. We have seen above how this primitive form of the English lat guage has been enriched in historical times through the reception of words from foreign tongues into its vocabulary. At the beginning of our article, the Anglo-Saxen foundation was considered as something given, not as a thing to be comprehended in its gradual origin. But now we can distinguish in the Teutonic element in Ergich several strata, according to the time of their origin

The original Anglo-Saxon kernel of the English language belongs to the periods

enumerated in the following statement .-

L. Period of the original speech

At this time all those words were coined which occur in the original English and also among the East Aryans, e. g , E. warm = Skr gharmu-s warmth

II Period of the unity of speech of the Europeans of the East and West

To this time belong those words which occur in the original English and also m the Slavo-Lettic, e.g., E. I sow = Lith siju, OSlav sijg. The phonetic system of this period is not different from that of the original speech, and forms only a fram sition to III.

III West European period

This time is characterized by the substitution of q and L for L and c respectively. Here belongs all the original English which occurs at the same time among etter Europeans of the West, outside of the Teutons, that is, among Kelts, Italic peoples, and Greeks, e g, L. brech, bool = L fagus beech = Gr.  $\phi\eta ros$ ,  $\phi x ros$ , last example compare the Gr To Keinevov, vluch from its literal meaning, that which is laid down or established, comes to signify law

As subdivisions of IIL, we might place under IIIa whatever occurs at the sunt time in Greek and English, under IIIb, what occurs only among the other West.

Europeans

IV Period of the Toutonic unity of speech, after the Lautverschiebung Here everything of the original English is coined which occurs at the same time in

What appears only in Lon and High Gothic, e g, L. holster = Goth hulis'r a veil

German is to be given separately

If one arranges the primitive English, or the Anglo-Saxon element of English, in these categories, or separates it according to these divisions, he obtains ineight into the gradual rise of the same, and reconstructs the prehistoric periods through which the language passed on its way from the original language to the language of the Anglo-Saxons, when they crossed over to England under their Old Saxon horse bunner and coat of arms, which tradition has personified as Hengist and Horsa. In the sola tion of this problem the etymologist becomes an investigator in a prehistoric field, and his activity may be compared with that of the anthropologist when he arranges prehistoric finds according to the different ages, — the stone age, the bronze age, and the iron age

Quite different is the task of the etymologist in the investigation of the store of words which came into the Inglish language after the emigration of the Anglo-Saxone from the Continent. Here he must reparate the different strata in the accretions which in the course of time were added to the original English stock. These strate may here be named again, arranged according to the periods before and after the bat-

tle of Hastings.

I. Anglo-Saxon period.

- A. Words borrowed from the language of the original Keltic inhabitants of the British Isles. These appear to be few Words borrowed from the ecclesiastical language, — caused by the sd'P
- tion of Christianity, e. g, bishop Words borrowed from the Northern tongues,—caused by the reign of the
- Danes, e g, ransacl

II. English period from 1066 a. D on.

Introduction of the Old French spoken by the Norman conquerors.

Learned words borrowed from Latin and Greek

Words borrowed later from the various languages with which the English has come into contact

In the following list of words an attempt has been made to lay a foundation for such an historical investigation of the English language as has been indicated here. To this end I have endeavored to present the share of the English in the first relationship toric period, that of the Indo-Germanic original speech, or the speech of the primitive folk before the separation of the East Aryans from the parent stock All the roots and words of the original language are enumerated which are found in the original English, that is, in the Anglo-Saxon vocabulary of the English language, and that form of these roots and words is placed at the head which, according to our preent information, they possessed as parts of the original language original language as here adopted are -

a e o i u, k kh g gh, c z zh, t th d dh, p ph bh; n m y i r l v s.

The palatals are denoted by L'N f fh, the semi owels by n y r l v s.

The verbul and pronounnal roots are separated from each other, a matter that requires no justification. The propositions are likewise grouped together as a separate class, as they usually can not with certainty be referred to either of the above classes. of roots. A fourth class is formed by the nouns of the original speech, which are derived from verbal roots, to be sure, but whose origin is often obscure Findly, as a fifth class, the numerals are given, the treatment of which his ewise presents difficulties. For conveying of releases the results of the results of the results of the results of the roots. ties. For convenience of reference, the roots and words in the following lists have beca numbered consecutively from 1 to 310 b, the American editors.

#### LIST OF ROOTS OF THE ORIGINAL LANGUAGE IN ENGLISH

The roots in the f Howing list are numbered and reference are made to them from the etymol gi a of words in the main vocabulary by means of corre- 20 aponding numbers.

### I. VERBAL ROOTS.

E ear (of grain) = Goth she F ou t = Goth chang chaff OHG agens = L gna & blade, a strew ; E. etge egg v t = AS ecg n. OHG elha = L. actes of L. gous chaff over harp Gr exorg a whotetone as guesor harponed daw q a point Ekr gan, agna, agn an, a stor e agre corner etc. 2 V AZO I dri o, I sd

E. acre = Or expér field fir aj à fi il and in the F word egent agile act action etc. from L. ro Head dil e = Or ye fir áján Zeod asámi 3 y azuð asgulð larrow

L VAC to be abarp.

E al aus = AS ope eye floth agis fit ages distress I regrome aglesom wells - AB, sole G th cole unfitting of Gr bythe I disturb Goth, ap a by to fear Gr dyord atreas, dyones I gri ve Skr dhami I unito closely; E. angry et L.

angelistrangi Grayta, Skra Miclose d'Asspressure.
4. V Eint infin, if vil I we they go.
OL yold twent of Goth. (dl.) F peir = Zoi i yê e and I age = Or osf ( of fire fire? I der co rea; Leo I go fre to go, Gr we, we wer I we they

go = Ber emi, imás tánti. 5. V (RISO) pres. 18h G I d sire d

n ,7 F ask = OHO con Lith stated to d mand : et Sh techimi pres of tak to al h e V LDd I eat.

Leaf ate cales = Goth if at et T et h = G th ya I cause to et G dises et L. e.fo I eat Ur Sonn Litt es i Shr il il inperfect fitat

V RNO I tak This is the basi ( NAMO (for 1 E WE M MI 3d 1) E VENONTI) RMO = L e of buy po f i Lati i I the peri en u Bar demii (peri ect. part en 37) b sei ear wano ocur i Enn ni i LAS nin n take; F ng ble m: AS n mol (eq i al tt L. e par) E nb cf G bonon men G p am I di tribute posson = Goth nie : I tak

B. V BRA: RA to row Y REAL RA to row

Y o r = ON wall (f | 18r); F ro v = AS ro row MIII vil jen F rother
nall r JJ = AS roll G rud r cf Lith ( ) i ii to row Gr injeng rower sol ou I row to wich our ... In to us rates raft fike aritar rower arit a car

V RBMI I am Esti hofe.

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akin to Goth run n ren to run de led fou gau wilch cocurs in G Josep I arouse = 5k rpd f (opre nor 31 | g = 8kr d f ), L. rior I rise | E ern o pler i O l erita Gr we third or ong

13. V KATO I hile

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hat h thed at G h t here also E, hat n = G h wt = L cut at t from quety
of AS, hat J recognition Ooth they became L cut and how coluit ef. As. Anti receptaculum Gr norther fite digit h fild a

14 V Kano I surround seh 11de

E. A m edge Annual hat f. Goth. Annia to cover OHG Ainsi beaven (= Q Ai mel) and LO home there is L. com re evoked concers a v ult, Gr inner, en, Zend & or origin) Skr kndrott habe de.

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of Bkr Jahlen field. 21 V OA to go E. pai pail = AS ped pet G pial E. pad v pallel paid! v = LO petiter padd in cf G Barro I g By he we t fla or passable Skr g j ati,

22 V GE to som

E care 1m cho gh = AS ced OHG el h Skr glylmi I shag i the basis of I' quo h (= Goth, q p ir q p I peak) a dof I' h t hatt g OE ch less I' ch fehot of Skr g ty da stammeri g from g d to spe k. 23 V SEMO I come go

Leome cam = Got; ginen gine E. guem = A9 enen a skin to e eme fit plast g f OHG b-o dmi fit & ber en co onle t. Cf Skr oin fi = Z nd is sall be ome V (EROt) sound

1 chir e = AS coorian E. Aira churus = AS, c orm v cyrman, 1cf Cr βρ μ» OHG churum Sk jiritë t roat i g. Aio Γ ero c ef G γερασο C cross τ μΑS erdwen OHG chirja G kr bes ef Lith gró; g i to cron | L er on = OHG A ön talkati o. 25 V GREG I avall w

Figure 1 of ON two q erk throat OHO queri of L gr ges gulf abres, gury [ gull  $\star$  E or g or  $\rangle = OHO$  of the go G k agra collar f L corors to will w Or  $\beta$   $\beta_{DM}$  was 1 at  $\beta_{DM}$  tool Bkr g ( h swallows.

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87 V CARESTA FA 9 A 9 m () Ampen E. Americ plus to long m AS. Am to have C the Alkan (from he has) ! La caper et la del y Ek geskhi hanging w reging

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letter E. lett. 248 and G. of J. L. inches to inches O. Law Tiocans. expel tall Ehr proport to bear

41 V ÇLÉVŌ, ÇLÉUSO, I hear

E loud = AS hlud, OHG hlut, G laut, Irish cloth of L inclutus celebrated, Gr κλυτός, Skr cruth, Gr κλέςομαι I am celebrated, Skr crnomi I hear CLEUS-belongs E lister = AS hlystan to hear, cf AS hlyst = Skr crushfi hearing, n , gröshamana-s hearing, p pr.

42 V CVEID- to be white

E white = Goth hiert-s, G weess of Gallic vindo- white (as in Vindobona),

Skr grid to be wlute, cf. greta white

The basis is gri.

43 V CVLSÕ I mort, luss

E. uheeze, whiz, whizzed, whist, whistle, whiz = hizz, whist = hist, huzz, hucza, akin to AS hucosan to snort, to hiss of L queror, questus, to complain, Skr çı ásılı, çushê, to snort, luss.

44 V ZENA, ANA, to produce, arise

E kin, kinsman, kinswoman, kinsfolk, Vin = AS cynne, MHG kunne, E king = AS cyng, cyning, G lonig, to ZNA belongs L gna in co-gnatus related, natio race, nation, from which E nation is borrowed, Goth. kno in knods race, Skr ja in fatá born (= L. gnatos) Cí L genus race, gigno, genilus, to produce, Gr yevos race, γίγνομαι, γενεσθαι to be born, Skr jánāmi I beget, Zend zan, zayeile (= Skr jāyatē is born)

√ ZENO, ZNÖ, to recognize

E. can, could (= couth) = G kann, lonnte, E len, v = G lennen, E conny, cunning, cund (=cond), E fulh = AS. cyd, cyd, C fythe, fyd, kid = AS cydan, OS fundian, E feen = AS cēne bold, OHG chuon, G fuhn, E fnow = AS cnāwan, OHG chnāan Cf Lith finit to know, finits information (= OHG Fundi), I. nosco I come to know, co-gnūιι I know, Gr γιγνω σκω, Skr jānāti, jāūtā, to know, Zend zainti information, znā to know

48 √ 7£uső I choose

E. choose, chose, chosen = Goth liusan, G liesen, Lor, E choice, from F choix (from the G) cf. L gustus taste, gustare to taste (hence E gust, dis-gust), Gr yeropat I taste, Skr joshati, Zend zush, to taste, like

a √ ZHÃ to go

E go, gone, agone, 1go = OHG gen to go, G gehen, akın to Skr ha, sihile, to go, go away, give way, Zend zū, zazūdi, to go

√ ∠HĀ to separato, gape.

E yawn = AS ganian (from Germanic ginan) = G gahnen cf Lith kieli to gape, L hisco I gape, htare to gape, Gr χασκω I gape, S hā, jahāts, to leave, rihāyas air (properly, the gaping one, cf Gr χαος chaos, space) 47 b is really identical with 47 a

48 V ZHLAGHO I step out

E geng, v = Goth gaggan, E gang, n = G gang a going of Lith kengiu, žengii, to step, Skr. in jamhas a way, jaghana buttock, janghā the lower part of the leg, Zend zangra foot.

√ ZHÍ LŌ to be green or yellow

E. gall = G galle of Gr χολος, Zond hūra s gall, E goel, yellow = AS geolo, gelu, OHG gelo, G gelb = L. hilrus, heltus, yellow, F gold = Goth gulb, of OSiav sluto gold (Ε gulaund is borrowed from Icelandic gul ond). Here also probably E glow, 1 = 6 gluhen of Lith Aleja break of day Cf Lith Aelii to be green, L. helrus yellow, holus regetables, fel gall, Gr xolos gall, xloros a greenish yellon color, λλωρός greenish zellon, Skr hiranya gold = Zend zaranya, etc 50. √ ZHRLDÖ to sound.

L greet = A5 gratan, MHG gruezen of MHG grazen to cry, rago, Skr hrad to sound, Zend ziādanh cost of mail (rittling)

51 \$1 TI., pres TNUTAI, to spin, extend

E thin, thinner = OHG dunni, MHG dunne, G dünn, Germanic hunnyareets on hunnu-s, and this = Skr tanu s (from tinu s) stretched out of L. tenus thin, and Gr ravago stretched Also L. teneo I hold, tendo I stretch, Gr τεινω, ταιναι = Str tanut' is extended

52 V TENTETI it thunders.

L. thunder, n., thunder, v = OHG donar, n., G donner, n., donnern, v., Thor in E. Thursday = ONorse porr, AS funor, OHG donar of L tonare, v., tonstru, n., Ekr. tanga'i it thunders, AS. punjan to thunder

53 V TLPÖ to bore, prick

L. therm = G darm, cf Gr rpapie the perincum, E thorn = G dorn, OSlav tring thorn, F thorough, thorough, through = OHG d truth, G durch, cf. Skr tirds = L trees, E third = thrill, from thurl = AS thyrhil a hole Cf L tero I rub, terebra a borer, Gr rispaire I pierce, reipe I wear away, Skr tina grass, and tard, fma", to pierce

54. √ Trus- to gape from dryness

E. thir ', thursty = G durt', m., dursten, v., durstig, adj ef Irish tart thirst, L forest, fortus, to pirel, Gr repropau I dry up, Skr trahyan thursty, traha thirsty

V TELA, TALA, to bour, endure. I. tible =: Goth & Ion, OliG. dolen, el G dulden, v, gedild patience: el L tollo, te'uli, to raise, fir -ekopus a bund, rikas wretched, rakarror a balance, talert, frim I ordured, Skr ful, thlats, to raise, weigh

59. V TEVA, TC, to swell, be strong

E. Now = AS. Nawan; E. thew, pl. theres, wanner, custom = AS. pehic, OS than, Living made parties, in mere, preserts, manner, cur out made partie, of man, content of the trians muscles, of the total strength, F thinh made made, of old the thigh et Lith, taule s = Order Lak's tat, F. thumb = OHG dimo, G dateries, et. Eand them strong, L. thimble, cf. the relation. Cf. L. sucor I watch, defeat, turned I swell, for the fairle, to have power, thrive

B7. I Trank to draw together.
F 1'045 = A8 Leang thoog et. Eke teans, trenslet, to draw together

58. Y DI, BUY to Alvise.

L. tel, telling, terthe = O'Corso tell, akin to Gr darfones I diride, from da; E. file = OHO. x'; Y. tu'y = G relig, L. tilings = G reliung. cf Gr dais, derrig, a meal. L. fine = O'Corso first of fir daises phare (in su , roso-daises). Little - Al Car, Old steen from dately, of Gr comman, Skr. do, the

19. V DATE, DATE, DOLLAR COUNTY & COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF

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tay to Librar duck wife to act, or flottly grotton to tell, Li dico I my, Gr. belance. I stam, why die dutelly, to atom,

61 √ DEMA, DAME, to tame

E tame, adj., tame, v = G zahm, adj., zahmen,  $v_{\rm s}$ . cf. L. domare, Gr. daudas 1 tame, Skr damáyatı he tames.

-4

62 √ DÉMÕI build.

L timber = ONorse timbr, OHG. zimpar, G zimmer, zimmern, Goth timrjanto build cf. Gr.  $\delta \epsilon \mu \omega$  I build,  $\delta \delta \mu os = L$  domus = Skr. dáma-s house

63 √ DERA, DRNĀTI, to split, cleave

L tear, v, tare, torn = Goth ga-tairan, OHG zeran, G zehren to consume, F tar = AS tearo, LG theer, G zehr (in Hessen) = Lett. darwa tar, Odorse tyr., Lith derià resinous wood, E tetter, cf OHG zidaroch = Skr dadru, dadrula, a cutaneous eruption, Ε tree = Goth triu, cf Gr. δορυ, δρῦς, Skr đấru, đrú, wood; E trough = G trog (from dru-ka), E tarre to irritate = LG tarren, cf G cerrer to pull, zergen to provoke, Ε tart sharp, of Gr δερω = Lith diru I flay, OSlav. derg, drate, to cleave, Skr dar, drnate, to cleave MHG trinnen to go away, is from DRNA

64 √ Dí VA, DŪ, to draw, tear, torment

T taw, tew = AS teawian, Goth taujan, OHG zawian; E. team = AB team brood, E tedder = ONorse toor, LG tuder, E tie band, tool = ONorse tol, F teen = AB teon, tynan, E tose, touse = LG tusen, G zausen. cf L duco I lead, draw, Gr dagios destructive, dagiça I tear apart, Gr dun misery, dvo-ill, mis-, Skr du to draw, daviyas further, davishtha furthest, fr durá far, dulá messenger, Skr. dush to destroy, dus- ill, mis

V DHF, DIDHEMI, to set, do

E do, did, done = G thun, that, gethan, E deed = Goth deds, G that, E doom, kingdom, deem, v., cf Goth dom's judgment, G königfhum kingdom, Geth dömjan to deem, E ado = at do, don = do on, doff = do of, dout = do on, dup = do up, E dole = Goth dails, G. theil, of OSlav delu part, E 'deal, v = Goth dailjan, G theilen, OSlav delig I divide of Gr τιθημί I put, fut. θησω. Lith deti = OSla deti to put, do, Skr dha, dadhati, to put, do

66 √ DHL, DHALO, to suck, suckle

E day in daymaid, daywoman, dairy, dey a servant, doe (= AS da); E dug = ONorse doggja to suckle, Goth daddjan, OHG taun Cf OSlav dogg I suckle; Gr θησθαι, θησασθαι, to suckle, Skr dhū, dháyatı, to suck

67 √ DHÉIGHŌ I smear, cement, knead

E dig, digging, dug = Goth deigan, daig, to form from clay, E dough, deff = AS dag, dah = OHG terc, G terg of L fingo I handle, shape, figulus a potter, Gr reixos, roixos, wall, Skr dih, dehatl, degdhi, to smear, coment, anoint 68 V DHI UGHO I am of use, I give profit

E doughty = AS dyhtig, G tüchtig, akın to Goth dügen, v , G taugen el Skr duh, duhé, déhaté, to give profit, this is the original meaning, and from this is derived the meaning, to milk, give milk Of like origin is E daughter = Gr fuyang = Skr duhita, named as αλφεσιβοια bringing in oxen (as presents from suitors)

69 ✔ DHĹGHŌ I burn E day, daisy (= day's cye) = Goth dags day, G tag, akin to Lith degu, degil, to burn, daga summer, Skr dah, dahati, to burn According to an ancient and poetical conception, the day is every morning "kindled"

70 🗸 DHERSÖ I am courageous, I dare

E dane, derring (= daring), durst = Goth dans, daúrsum, to dare cf Gr θάρσος courage, θρασυς bold, Shr dhi shán, dhi shnóti, dadhán sha, to dare, be bold

71 V DILLVA, DHŪ, to breathe, kındle
E deer = AS deór an animal, Goth dius, G thier (related to Dillva to breather, as L animal to anima breath) of Lath, dvesti to breathe, OSlav duchi soul; E dag, dag, v, dagging, of LG "dag un dau," also E daten, properly, kindling from DHVES = Lith diest to breathe, Skr dhvas to diazh, property and bedusen; E daze, dazzle, dazzled = LG dusseln, E dozy, dizzy = AS dyilg, LG dusig, dösig, OHG tusic, E dust = G dust, dunst, E dust, dusky, akin to AS dwescan to put out, of Skr dhūsara dust-colored Cf Gr θνω I storm, Skr dhī to shake, storm, dheas to disperse, splash

to kinace, kierin, untue to disperse, epinon 2 V DHLVÖ I flow, run E dew, dewy, dew, v = AS dedw, n, G thau, n, thaug, adj, thauen, v. cl. of θέρω I run, fut θενσομαι, Skr dharatist runs, streams, dhautí source.

V DHRÁGHO to draw (bear)

E draw, drew, drawn = AS dragan, G tragen, trug, E dray, drag, dramed, draught (= draft) = AS droht, L druggle, drail, dredge, droger, drogher, drabble (= draggle), drabble-tail (= draggle tail) of Skr dhray, ahrayati to glide, pats, go, dhraja a passing, going 74. DHVLNÖ, DHUYI 10, I sound

E. dun, dunned, din, dinned = AS dyn, n, dynnan, v, OS dunyan, Skr dhrarafi it sounds, dhunayati it roars.

**♥** PÃ to protect

E. father = Goth fadar, Skr pitar E food, n., feed, fed, v = Goth födgar, v.; E. foster = ONorso föster, F fodder, fother, fudder, fur = G futter, n., füttern to feed ef L. päsco I feed, päbulum food, Skr pä, püli, to protect. 76 V PLTO I fly

F. feather = Skr patra, G feder of Gr rrepor, akin to -e-opat I fly, Skr par

V Pi no I go, fall

E fet, se'ch, v = AS setian, I set, sit, attack, sit, sitter, sitted, se'tter = MHGi
reszer, F. seloch, cf G sessel letter, purern, Gr redy setter, L pedica, I soch
seet, cl L pet, Gr wore, Skr. påd, soct cf Skr pad, pådyate, to go, tall.
78 y plud to go, go alvore
I sere, v = G sakren, F sear, sere, companion = AS sera cf G sessible for the fully for the series of the series o

E. ferry = G fabre, E ferry, v = G fergen; E firth (= frith) = ONorse fords, E forth, ford, v = G farth, n., furthen, v Ct Gr nepaw I pass, cross, ropes to ford, very I reste only any I. ford, way, L porta a gate, portare to carry, Skr par, piparrai, to go across.

E fart, n., fart, v = Olio tirzu, Lith pentiu, Gr. neptopau, Ekr pard, pardate, to furt.

80 🗸 Pala, Plā, to bil

V P.LLA, P.La, to Sil. E. Julius, OSlav. plūnii fall. F. fill, v = AS. fyllan, G. fyllen E. for = ONorse föa, T. food = Goth födus, G. fiuth ct. L. implere to fill fir runnings I fill, fut. πλήσω, Skr. par. piparr-t, to fill. Teutonic fill in Irish tan full, and bkr. pār in pūr nā full.
1. A. bl. vil vil ant older. 81. V Pl. virati, to Lite

E. for i = Goth f, and enemy, to feind; F for, old pl fone = All. fc, Odt-for a to blane of the plant he recules, marks.

- 82. V PO PÖYATI to tot.
- E for fit fills most fills foul of O foul Lith puritoret, L. purpus, pulso 1 solut Or who pus, suchs to ret Str wil advail in ret atink. 83. V PRI to love.
- F friend = Coth. frydinds G fraund p. pr of Goth friida to love from Ekr priva doar: E. fred (as in Alfred Fred rick) = G fredo peace et. Oslav privaya I care for prijatelt friend, fikr pri to love.
  - 4 V Early Do spring a 1 mm. If we operation to pix of from \$\sim 12\$ field m \( \tilde{\text{g}}\_1\) in the content to the \$\tilde{\text{d}}\_1\) in the content to \$\tilde{\text{d}}\_1\) in the first \$\sim 12\$ field m \( \tilde{\text{g}}\_1\) in the content \$\tilde{\text{d}}\_1\) for \$\tilde{\text{d}}\_1\) in the content \$\tilde{\text{d}}\_1\) for \$\tilde{\text{d}}\_1\) in the content \$\tilde{\text{d}}\_1\) in the content \$\tilde{\text{d}}\_1\) for \$\tilde{\text{d}}\_1\) in the content \$\tilde{
  - E. bold (OE bollish m AR bill brichtness of Or dable shining Lith, ball to be
- whit Oslar bill white; E. bure a. = OHG Sure Lith bases barefoot, OSla bard forces by blank's of Six hills to him E. but i Goth, bonder a nice, Gr chaire I show Cl. Skr dall dafter, to th no.

  88 V MIL, RIAN to speak
  L. bon to dan banned mil dan n ban en v P deo et L. affinias chatt r ow Ct. Skr &A. &A.hr., to sh ne.
- Shr blow Manail to sound L. A ito pe k Gr des I say 87 V BREIDO BIRREDMI I split.
- 37 V BURLIO BHIRDMY LPHE.

  L ble bot bline = D'Overe blis (to splt which meaning prears in farab.ittron-cleaves), G between to bits E. bat, but r buts bott of L. fando I clear Exshill blindchaf, befaren, to cleare.

  38 V miguruhi I bend.
- E b w bo oh be akt n. blokt = Goth, b erm to bond G become of Lith. hape to be afred i Gr despe I fler L. Juges Shr &i , to bend. 23 V migurid 1 bil.

  E lede forebod bentle :: G th. bind n to bid G b etcn Gr greedenan ned often.
- to learn 82 Militari (to awak ), to observe
- Laid tongrand v 08 E. blud band bound := Goth binden, v O be ten E. binder be I bond bund e = Q binder band & ad. bu f l ef. L in offendur offend ment m knot Gr
- e iona a cable (= geleju 's profepes father-in-law Skr dalfindif ba bl de 91 V BITERA to bow bore L hore bord y bore In botten L forden (freis l'strike), Ar passu I plow phisses part Oslav bedt to bour (ben'd in trike) She dae's, dae'ndait to cleare. With K dae a burrier et Lith. berred id L formen market place, freju book
- ease from SHERA to separate cut off case from APIRA to especial cut or

  24 V MIRAD 1 farty

  E. bore bere bere in — Goth bei 12 v. G get ren E. barn berley from

  Born bere belge — Al-born I. L. for egott E. bard brid bend = AS bridd F

  4 ril berden, G. G'a berg 1. avy Ole bbre 1. f. e G djon, 82 Modent

  1 farny 7 20 A. bern 16 rose (U. bern), belong 2. born berde bred s it birk.
- 93. V Brider Bires to bubble boil E born = AS. beorme et L. fermentem from ferres I boil E. brew breves brose broth m G. browen to brew t ! L. d frairen must boiled down, O fourer
- course create the convenience to brew 1 ft. a fraction must botted down 0. Proven beet gains probably E. deve = Olifo pour (for briver), and E. deved = Olifo per for account of the fermentation of the cred bread E. deven = O brean of Skey problements bubbles, and delard brown.

  44. Y BBBRO I shipe.
- E bright = All bearld OHG perakt Goth brake augins moment et fikr bleige to eah
- 95 V DI ERZHÖl reim beilet.
- 5. V D SALHO I raise andes.
  7. Forg Jorda D Gorg Chile. 2 fight back. F however, town G borg. X. Forg Jorda D Gorg. Chile. 2 fight back. F however, town G borg. X. Forger and S. Forger the back of the head; E. breef his to MIGG brown from Ext by 45 thinh, 64 Au. for highest, Zand bererut & beight. from broge to raise
- 28. 4 Birband I project itand out. E. beille = AB, byen G beret et, OHG perrie to project, Sar bejehf spike,
- point.

  27 y andre, buther but to become be don't.

  E. de feel being of A.S. Lein Lam, L. a., beant be O'Sine feel, L. from feel,
  fire Ge point, Bur Alfrin (or A.S. bean) M. down ray was before the G. from the happe of signification is so in the Lord star my Elber AR bed probably turned from its building a dukt to A2 source to decil t L Life. one prompty camed from the building a dust to A2 source to dwell! I L from a hone-round, from drone; E bye dwelling; E bettl fr A2 bett a building E bettl in E0 hour at Olorus 65 th requirement bird once asks to A2 shown to dwell Olid, plans O busers to build, buttle of Ex big has dwelling
- 28 V am tad I burn y ant auto Louis Albert E. L. at Louis E. G. abor v. Land, adj. alia to G. Alfon I Burs L. Appare to both fullyon lightings Sk. Shifpus spinoler \$143f (T. Encol Lord). Shifpe J. Abort P. UHG. It & Paul, at L. Lith Albert A. \$143f (T. Encol Lord). smirror sparse byth excess to be questioned to be get for
- V ME (MEDO) to messure. E. meie mi flotte, millen O merere ; ef L. medue mer use net on to retect s from I think on, pellane corn torance all a Lamitier I tem
- and providing by these 100. V RIL EXITED to hange or hange Lie to mailer martin mas prode "range," Goth me ( met alter to ere
- tuple K powers in Goth, commerce conducts, the general K was or AK mass, the most of price s, or AL marries to misses. Links Goth solves from marrow of CHA will thespeakle, the mulds handle male wrong
- I make to All makes aline to it the who have a line of the Cities, which is maken to be supported to before of 6 period bear La michae I bearing for my condition before

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- urieste = LO est es = Skr milet he urinates, wit ments fre cloud of L. migro to urante G duryen darrin must (= O'lla wight cloud). 103. V MEC- MEZH to be ble or strong E may nought mate in AR may meakle mikt. O may machin E man in E. may needy a made if A may mean must G may become E myse if As, weren, G mappe. E. mostle, n. = G macht, OSlav mo ht night E most if Coth, m popt G m of steld E try a millen if As me is Goth more I am of mayor boy; E m a strength = OHG mayor G me as E more most
- = Goth, mate maids E many = Goth monor = O lar mus & many E m ch = O orne my k = Gr péya E w chil mucl s = Goth, midil et G aready form wreat of L record surest motor expecter bkr mid to be able, mark! 104. V (MEN) MEMOTA t think of. L. m 1.1 = 18. mynd G th. m 2 d Shr m 16. L. mens E. meen v = G me
- on E. man pl. men = G men ef Ekt må na trimitire man : ef. Gr appe force spirit to per min on I wish = Goth, sees I think fir sten minuted to think. 105 V MRTALI di E m rde = Goth, made'r MHO morder a v akin to L stori I die Skr
- mris I die 106 , manzo I wande border
- E more mark mere merk merke = AS, more G mark boundary merke a mark of L. ma go border Zend merene border akin to Gr dudpyrom I wipe Ekr marj marski to strok to wrpa. 107 V MELZő I milk.
- Lm it = G mil. b ab! to OHG mel den to milt = Gr and pe I milk et L. muler Sk mari march; to strok to wipe 108. V MELDO I dissol 6. F mall = G sel E melt maten E mil = G milt ubin to Gr analisme I
- crush file and memoriti to rub in pieces, mid oth. The simple water is in P. med = Olifo rate or love O M P m (= 0 m2) E mail mullock L medi = Olifo recto we leve O M F m (= O mil) K medi medice's

  e level = I of med! rebbeth C genelles Ooth, medics sed to grind, L medic I
  grind Or p de mill p Adom L not

  109 y lates to system

  k you de Goth y k Cr forfor L y grow Skr yr 91 akin to L jamps f pin
- O Corporat Sk pay pe ditte, to yoke 110 V (TEC), hCTA to role over to pos
- The over engls = 48.8 fgen falls to have, C the vige OHG caren. F own = OHG sizes O igns, bit is it? to have, C the vige OHG search form for which I protected I spire glory wastles.
- 11 v 1650 I ferment both
- E pront prof = AS and G and from OHG j are to f resent C pileres of Gr ( w I boll Skr ye to both 112 V RAS to sound, sy E. roe - 48. Eria Olio rivi t bleat bellow LG relives to cry fieth
- rends = Olome will dim sound of 8k ma ris to sound, e y 113. V RECORD I relien. End often = G roth adj. rithm + E red r(= red1) = G uli E
- rud re i redder reddy red (=0 ex)=0\crossy 3et redden, 43 redon,
  Or ignebul redd a cf L rudge 8k ruddin red, blood riddin red. 114. V REUPO I tes break. E rente sell rearer rieter = AR renten & red, Goth & rentes @ enuber !
- E. red older robberg = 14 reston t break to ten sport Offere rither of L. rumpo I break Skr ropu hole I mpdm I break, E reset, row M. rough = AS. recire, G rection rockle E riset in, rock e = reck in precion, e ; E rock rook = 10 rock E right = G rock L sector
- Zeni ren et L repo I direct Gr aprys I reach, Bit per galant t extend See HET king 4'283
- E road red = A5. 12'd al les ralem to frise consult Offic ell. m. 20m v., Goth, gariton v G rail a rather | h. relife = AS. Etc G chief of Skr rails to accomplish.
- 117 V REYO REYO to book break in places. E est rolles = A5 enters ... O verse en F est est est esticay = LG.
  olles v akin t L sue I tuit, 6kr sentit to break to pieces.
- 118 RESO I run. E w us need from the Lawren S. R. (Norman) then, the to more All reason to rape of the left [powered femiliar Lawren Color to a the rest of shoots of which then to Lawren Lawren Lawren Color I have China, also to the historial and — the him

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- T. Inter 1. = 3 to Letter to been for j r. F ter was = 240 tool was able to 0 that a 1 white that Exercise of the data treathe Alon L. Impr t = 2400. I would not be provided the series.
- 12L V LEIRNO INCL E. fieb 2" Aft ferries G Lectes which to an betonden et Guth, be, febe et Gt

- decay of blaces. L. L. Pat hy China I alian O. Accordingly, Accord. I Dan, P. P. Colle halar rich behalt. 122. A strong is an experience of the collection of the collection of the Salary of the China I alian of the collection of the collection of the collection of the China I alian to collect of Collection of the col
- The first out dear to the transport of the first of the first out dear to the transport of
- deare is 2° G ou en not tou be award a real of the sound of Edd, borred gruon. The found angular for the sound of Edd,

125 V LENG-Ö to spring, advance, succeed.

E light not heavy = Goth leihts, G leicht (from linhts), E long = G lang, L longus, E. lung = G lunge, cf. AS lungre straightway = Gr έλαφρός light, Ε = G lummer (b = g); E linger, cf. G lungern to idle about, akin to MHG. lingen, lang, to succeed, G gelingen cf. Gr έλεγχω I consure, disprove, prove, ελαγυς small, ελαφρος light, L levis, Skr langh, ramh, to spring, hasten, advance 126 V LENO I dissolve, let flow.

F lime a viscous substance = AS lim, G leim, n , leimen to glue of L limus slime, linere to besmear, Shr. rī, riyati, to dissolve, let flow

127 √ LÉVA, LŪ, to loose.

Lengthened by s in I leese, lose, lost, losel (= lorel), loss, L. loose = AS lehs, G los, E fathericss = G vaterios cf L solvo I loose, solutus loosed, Gr Avw I loose, Skr. lū, lunhti, to cut off

128 V VAI to suffer

E woe = AS wa, Goth wai', waja-mērjan to blaspheme, OHG wē', wēwō woe, G wehe, interj, weh, n , L. woe, adj = Lett wahjsch (= rajas) of L rae', Zend 1 oya miserable

129 🎷 vāg- to cry, sound D weep, wept = AS wēpan, Goth nōpyan to cry out, OHG wuofan cf Skr ragnú-s sounding, rouring

130 V VALGO to hasten

E wall, of Skr talg to spring, gallep

131 V vE to blow

E. wind = G wind, L. rentus, E uindow, E uindy = G. windig, E winnow = AS windwian, E winder to winnow, akin to Goth windyan to winnow, Goth watan, water, to blow, MHG weejen = Lith reju I blow, Gr affini, Skr ıā, ıhtı, to blow

132 V VEIGÖ I give way

E. weak = G weich, akin to OSax wikan to give way, OHG wichan, G weichen, Bkr vy, tylitë

133. √ VEID-, perf VOIDA, VIDMF, I, we, know

E I wot = Goth wait, Gr foida, Skr reda, L net, wot = G wissen, nuste, F uit = G witz, E wilness, wit, s., of Goth uitan to know, E uite, n, wile, v = AS ulian, of G verweisen, L. video I see, vidi I have seen, Gr foida I know, fiduer we know, fideir to see, Skr tida I know, tidmá we know 134 V VLGÖ I am awake, grow

E wake, wole, v i = G wachen, E wale, waled, v t = G wecken, E waken, v., watch, n., watch, v., of AS. wwece watch, E wait, akin to OHG waht of L ilgil awake, iigeo I thrive, iegeo I arouse, Skr iog to be lively, to be strong, inja strength Cf. vékső

135 √ Vilső I grow

E wax, wex, v = Goth wahsyan, E wox, woxen = G nuchs, gewachsen cf Gr åfisw I increase, strengthen, Skr 1 al sh, perf 1 ai hl sha, to grow up, to become strong The Goth ualsyan comes from the perf, Skr varáksha

136 V VLZHŌ I move = L "veho"

E way = Goth u.gs, G weg, E wight = G wicht, E aught = AS āwuht, E wey, weigh = G. uägen, L wain, uagon = G uagen, E nave = Goth wēgs, G woge, E wag, wagged = AS wagian, E wiggle, waggle = LG waggeln, from Teutonic wigan, wag, wigum . cf. L icho I convey, Skr iah, iahumi, to movo. 237 V VED-, VND , to wet.

E water = OHG wazar, G wasser E wet, adj = ONorse vätr, F winter = G. winter, also E otter = Skr udra of. Gr δεωρ water, L unda wave, Skr vad, unátti, to wet

138 V V£No to desire, win

E. wir, trinning, wan, uon = G gewinnen, E winsome = G wonnesam, AS wynn joy = OHG wunni, G wonne, E won to dwell, wone, uont = G uohnen to dwell, gewohnt wont of Skr ran, ranati, to desire, win

139. V Vaskhō I wish

From VNSKHO we have F wish, n, wish, v = G wunsch, n, wunschen, v Skr vánchate he wishes, e ancha wish vnskiið is present of vi vo I desire, 138 From vLvo come E wanhope = Goth wans licking, of Goth wens hope, G. wahn delusion, E wane = AS wanian, E want, v = ONorse tanta of Bkr und lacking, Gr evus bereaved

140 √ VEN- to hurt

nound, n = G. wunde, E nound, v = G verwunden, E woundwort = G wundwurz of Gr afáw I infatuate, ovraw I wound (for o-fvraw), Skr rangir to Cf VAI to suffer, V128 aubdue, ranus enemy

141 V VLIOI wind

E wire = AS wir, L viriae armlets, of Gr fipis runbow, L. with, n, withe, of L. vitis vine, G weide willow, akin to L vieo I weave, Skr vyā, tydyati, to wind about, envelop

142 V VERO to ward, guard, perceive

E ware, aware = G gewahr, of Gr opáw (copáw) I see, E warn, v = G warnen, E warren, warrant, akin to Goth. waryan to hinder, L wear, weir, cf G fischicehr of L tereor I fear, Gr fopaw I see, Skr var, emati, emati, to guard, ward off

143. V VÉRTŐ I turn.

L. ward, e g afterward, of G vorwarts forward, E weird = AS wird fate. L worth, v. = L verto, carto, I turn, Skr. vart, cartate, to turn

144 V VIRGO, VRYLGWI, I turn, twist

L wrivile = AS wrincle, E. wrench = G rank crookedness, ranke intrigues; E. wrench, v = G. renken, verrenten, also, with p = k, E. wrap, wrapped, warp, v = AS wearpan to throw, G werfen = OSlav, wrigg I throw, properly "torg to " ci. L vergo I turn, Gr γρέμβω I turn round, γρόμβος a spinning top, Shr. tarj, tynákti, to turn.

Ab V UNIZ, pres. VPZ16, I effect.

I. work, n. = G werk = Gr fepyer, F work, r, wrought = AS wyrean, both scalrhyan, wai'rhta = Zend verezyēims I effect, E wright, as in shipwright, wheelwright = Goth. wourhts.

146 V VELA, VELU, to turn, ir ist

E. wale = AS, walu, Goth walus rtaff, I well, r = G nalzen to welter, F we'le-, v = LG willern E. woold, v , ct G bour klen to woold, G welle ware = Lith, vilnus; E. wool = G wolle, Lith, vilna, Skr brya wool Cl L volto I roll, Or selve I enfold, Ekr. var, eguits, to wind, surround V TEL- to undulate, boil.

E. sca'lour, wallep, wales, ct. OHG scalm heat, Skr arms ware, I weel (= well, |

n ) = Goth. walwjan to roll, wülan to boil. V147 was perhaps originally identical with **V14**6

148 V Váső I dwell, tarry

D was, wast (wert), were = Goth wisan, was, wisum, G war, ware, genesen, uesen a being, essence, of Shr vas, edisati, to tarry, to pass the night. To this last signification we are perhaps to refer E west, western = G west west, as the place where the sun goes for the night.

149 V ves, vs (Aus), to light up, become day

E east, eastern = G ost cust, ostern Easter, Lith ausz day breaks, L aurora dawn, Gr avws, nws, Shr. ushas dawn, akin to vas, ucchait, to become day, light The European Aus-corresponds to the Aryan us-, both coming from Vs-, & weakened form of Vis

150 V VESKÕI wipe.

E. wash, v. = G waschen, not to be separated from G wisch rag, wischen to wipeof Skr pra unch to wipe away (unch is from vnskno)

151 a √ sí 1kō I pour out

E siere = OHG sip, genitivo eiles, G. viel of Gr that to sift, prégouver straining cloth, akin to OHG. sihan to strain, sift, G ceihen, E. sifi = AS sifia, I.G sisten, G. sichten; E. sile = LG sil, n., stelen, v., E. sig urine, cf. G. seigen to filter, strain, hero belongs also E. sea = Goth saius (from sailvas), akin to Skr. sic, sifichti, to wet, pour out, teka a wetting, effusion

151 b √ s£ikō I dry

E rew to drain = AS seon to strain, filter, OHG sihan, G seihen, and versieget to dry up · cf Zend haccaya to dry up, hishu dry - V151b is probably a development from  $\sqrt{151}a$ 

152 V sruso I dry

E sear, sere, a., sear, v = AS searlan, OHG suren, akin to Lith. saucas dry, OSlav. suchu ef Gr avos dry, bkr çush, çushyatı, to dry, çushla dry, çush standing for sush , as is proved by Zend hush to dry.

153 √ sí zuō I grasp, subdue

E sail = G regel, n , segeln, v , E seward = OHG sigwart, from sig victory = Goth sigls = Shr sahas power, akin to Gr έχω I have, έσχον I had, Shr. sah, shhate, to conquer, subdue

154 V st Do I sit E sit, sat, sitten = OHG sizjan, cf. Goth sitan; E seat = AS seat, set, G sitz, E sunset, set-off (= offset), set, v, setting = Goth satjan to set, G seteen, E settle G satz, E settle, n = Goth sulls, G sessel, cf. L setla (from sedla). Ε settle, v ci L sedeo I sit, Gr. έζομαι, ίζω, Ekr sad, sadati, to seat one's iloa

155 √ SLLPÕI glide

E salic = AS sealf ointment, OHG salba, Goth salban to anoint, G salbe, n, salben, v, akin to Gr δλτη an oil flask, έλτος oil, fat, Skr sarpis melted butter, språ smooth (= Gr λιπαρος) sl.LPō was probably originally sl.upō, of Skr. sarpāmi I creep == Gr έρτω, L serpo

156 V SILVÕ Lew E sew, sewed = AS sebucian, OHG sugran, Goth, sugan, E seam, seamster = AS seam seam, G saum, n , saumen, v cf L suo I sow, Shr sit, sivyali, to sew 157. V Shel- to shine

sheer = AS soir bright, Goth. slows clear, OHG soir, G schier sheer; E. shine = AS soinan, Goth skeinan, G scheinen, F shimmer = G schimmern, V. schimmer, n, akin to AS scima brightness of Zend Ihshaela light, clear, Skr lhyā to appear or see

158 √ SKEU- to cover

E sly = OS slio cloud, aky, E. scum, n, scum, v, scumming, scumble, skim, skimmed = G schaum form, schaumen to foam, akin to Skr slu, skunāli, to

159 🗸 akí võ to hasten, shoot

E shoot = G schiessen, E sheet = AS scile, regite, E shot = G schiess, E sent = ONorse stote projection, MHG schiez gable aide of a building, cf. L caude tail, Goth shauts border of a garment, E shull, shutting = AS scyllan, cf & schiller to protect, E shuttle (= shille) = AS scediel, Dan shyllel, cf & schiller tails and the shiller tails and the schiller tails and shuttle, E skuttler = slayles, E slul, skuttish, E scud = Dan skyde to fly, E shed, shedding = OS sluddian to shake, G schiutten to pour, shed The simple root (S)ku is in the Goth sl ēwfan to go, Shr cyu, cyát atē, to hasten, Gr σενω (= κρενω) Ì morc

160 V skí ubno I shove I shove, shoved, cf A

shore, shoved, of AS scelfan, Goth skuban, G. schieben, E shore! = G. schaufel, akin to Skr Lshubh to begin to move

161 V SKHEG, SKHAG, to move, shake

L shale, shool = AS sceacan, ONorse slaka, E shool, n, shool, v. = OHG. scoc, n, MHG schoolen, v. E. shank = AS scanca, cf OHG scinko shin, G schinken ham, schenkel thigh; E skink, v = OHG scencan, G schenken, from shank shinbone, which served as faucet for the cask cf. Skr khája turmoll, then the ONorse skill William of the Onorse shank shinbone, which served as faucet for the cask cf. Skr khája turmoll, Than; to limp, like ONorse slallr limping 162 √ skilö to shade

E. shade, shadow = Goth shadus, G schatte, of Gr oxoros darkness, oxorbi dark, omá shadon, Skr chāyā shade 163 V STĀ to stand

L stay, v = OHG sten; E staw, stow = AS stowan, E staddle = AS staddl. E stead = Goth. staps, G. statt, statte, E steady = G stetiq, L stud = AS staddle stud, G gestit, from this comes E steed = G stute mare, E stool = G. stuhl, E stoom, E stand, v, stood = Goth standan, OHG stantan, stuont, E stall, n, stale, v, to make water, stell, n, = G stall stall, stallen to make water, stelle place of L stare to stand, Gr τστημι I stand, Si r sthα to stand.

164 V STEIGHÖ I mount

E stigh, sty = AS stige, ONorse stia, OHG stiga, awinstiga, Ε state = LG stieger step, E stee, stey = LG stige, E stile = AS stigil, LG stegel, F sterul = AS stigrüp, G stegreli, Γ steward = AS stigrweard, fr Teutonic stiga = Gr στειχω I walk, cf Skr stigh, stighnbil, to mount

165 √ STI NO I groan, roar

E stant, v = ONorse stjanta, akin to AS gestun din, stunian to make a din Gr over I morn, ordere righter, Skr stan to roar 186 V STLRA, STRU = L "sternere"

L. stare = Goth and starian, OHG staren, G stare fixed, starren to stare, I stern

adj = AS sterne, eterne, OHG stornen to be astonished, of L. coms'ernore tt terni'y, E. stern, n = AS steam, of Gr orsipa the cutwater of a ship; F stir

gierred = AB atrica OHO etorren G ef ren ; E etorn = G aturm E etore a tall } = AR attort G ttere ef Or eropen point, E. Nart, v Rart e stort ap (= upstart) sterno stratum, to strow spread out, Ekr ster afre tit (from af iri meters) to strew To Warteny point: I street ... Goth, strougen, G streets F strate == OHG atte O strok Gr ord wone Latrew orpown I a call atrew Shr a or stry i to strow

167 WETL STIL to be presend hard. E. stone = G steit r cf. Gr grie stone akin to 8kr stpl to be pressed pra-st'ma

resend together O'Vorse s'in struggle. 268. V STU-, STED to stand fixed.

E st w = G st uen E efcer v = G steuer rudder steuern to ateer et Offeren storer in Gr everyde stake; F see the animal m Goth, shur G sher bull F eten, v = AS straum to make a din, G stounen to be astonished of Gr erod porch prappir stake wrom I stillen grader Idlar Ekr sele en strong addm dilar stare bull 109 Varreyotare py

E spy COLOR spide, akin to prhon to watch, G spiden, L specio I bock, compact I observe Ser prigram I see perf passage? F spydl woodpecker on G specid with h I probably to be connected with OHG spe hi nobe.

V sprie to stret. h out, span. 1700

E. span space =: OHO spanse G spa as E. span a pale == G papann E. spann Prov E. spans == Ah spans "ubora E. spans v., span span, span == G spaces from Engine with space whose Engine v, spin spin, spin spin spin of the spaces Engine of the spile of 170 b V spirt spirt to thrive come forward.

E specil sped spenty = AS, sped spalm spel g OHG sp el spent fr spe = polit to succeed Or dame I come first = Zond (pomrant, Skr Litt spelf O la

spld sple to thrive.

171. V STREEL to red to stell out bebind.

E. spar n., spar v., sparring = O sparrenspar sich sperrent resit F sporr print appear to grant read, printed to trace I from the prior to present the first appearance of the strategy

172 V settantti h mows. E. show th = Goth, mailes OSI prigit O source akin to OliG seterit is enough Lith, might to snow L. Ingil it moves, and move pl. ai e. Or eache it moves, fred coal fact h first themore.

171. V SYRTO I scalle.

E. side million sections of Million amberta to make akin to be personal. 1944 of Art from our and the land public to make 274 V 18870 1 fton

E. stream = OHO, stress, G s.rom from stru = arm in Gr pepu (for set 8) = Ekr mirlmi I flow 178 V SVADAL I take pleasure, relials.

E secré (sole, socie) = 03 secré, Olla sersoni, mant a sine et L sedres (from mid-fa), de fire with strickly sweet alim to state I take passange et. Or det me I ple so etc.

178. V STIP to sleep OE surers a dra m = AS surely such MHO entrue en to nake sleepe akin to L. sown a sleep, somet in dram, O berne sleep, drawes less: Skr grépas

sleep, and L. alpire to put to sleep Bhr ar p, stupili to sleep. 177 V synad 1 prak, sound. L mount of the Antonius, project to peak; f E source the Origins from anome alon to the four motions to prome record E from the Original Contraction, and a mental of the contraction of the original ori

178 4' STIDLU L CHOOL F event a prest variet, such ze OHO, seeks na social n v . f. In sul well of fare to sweat. Or iles I sweat, like sweat, fite send referent to west

#### IL TRINGUINAL ROOTS.

178 V 220 L LICOLD Gand Orient to have this are other as the ern the Kash Aryan furnia, Ik stant Irad earm test on the gire

180. V' or the that, in Detends other

- fee sweet.

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er - Guth. Cr G er [ mb to Goth to ma, G or on L u. on at the

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Luc - 45. Av4 = Gu. b And 188 of cracks.

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Arran branch, proc. or by chance, no acception are to be their. With R father
fit incide facile I are no use it, note, primers hij 184. From that proposity to me, al. of from a. It that to Guillian, al. parker fire as all last it though take from it with

trem for most add. In you Go on for ou & three - could forged the Head 

t thou O is to Gr to of L to Ekr thom Zord t as ting. From Tive of

Ekr firagen. EGr erre etc. 186 V nos en line 50 un un. Exam Goth unusdat, a nee Rou me name tom une com for as in Jung by a 8th armoid blil usualization us to the water time of

NOS, which occurs in a rest acre pen dat. The strongens form we receive in Or me w two Landewe as mide to us. 187 . Mr acc., me E, me mine m Coth, mit me, mut me et mr my fi mil tur m te me mela my ; (Goth. mad = Gr inege) el G pe i me L pie Shr ma n m.

are, malyam dat, mame gen. 188 V YE that, this.

S of Mr. tonk, this.

F you pool power = Gith he ad there, history he are that, G proof To To Into meaning this "belongs E has need to the R. O. p. = Gr. F shoot E ye properly no. Cf. Lith. file hy properly no. Cf. Lith. file hy properly no. That the new which = for the file hy new bowhich forthandly demonstrate s). 89. V tts jou, al pera pl

1914 Y YES SOUL AT PETE DE COLD. JUE BONG. LETE ON A CE L. LETE SOUL LE LAN BONG. SOUL REE POUR LEID. J. POUR DER P PETE BONG. SOUL SOUL SELECT SPEEDS DE G BONG. Y YESTES MA.

Luc = beth wer G w cf. O'ler I we two Sky compreses T a ban is

TE ef 5kr m nem dul.

191. V so al the some sthe me sixés some es Goth, on m. slf. the that = Skr at | the L. stree = OVerse arm - Cr

bulle - far e m -e t'n same P some - Goth sum et G Ludie fror a-me-where, far so d e e y L acess, r., akin to O'Norso soen porsaling fit, from after the sam - Ecold 81 to. 182 V STE own, self L to = AS, and Goth swith, G was P m 1 = C m 1 of Lond 1 km

self some his, Or you to hi mail ye are, h most you his, our son com Prem Avo of L soroumenn G of his 193. Of pronoulisal origin to also F nour cf. G a 93. Of pronouninal origin is also F now of G n and Lith an Office need L n m an is terrogo by particle was now Gr no new 21 . Ide word goes

back to the pronoun TE this, and deal mates the present tone as here " just as time is elsewhere d'aignated as piace Also ka not, in F as some = L. 4 Westered to 3 NOW BUT GT FOR EX

it occurs in E. a., Goth way he say Gr s s = Ehr s, as all may be are null's pronominal. "He re good" can mean "aut good manely grad there all al may be engi med is not.

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E. f off offer off mother for G b of G dee L ob, "h & Lead opp L offer the C amoreous factors of Object equipments factors other 195 V 174 On

Lan = Gold, and G. o Cr and Zand and Ekr & to the week I was of man saftr and duck is of angl (= L emer)

198 V ANTI against L angert = OS res endars C ti d - onthe against. G schriften to san we enterera against of to in L and bruste, he gan again if the arrayon

107 V EVI EV In. La = Goth, OHG to as to L. St. of Ske are twen daily

198. y To out E out = 6 th & OL EL O IG to G to E b / E LG by refrom & dree e Goth films cutails E of er at a stermost = 0 success to uters specialis former last file wi out

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200. 4 203 MA E. to - OHG sun, so i el G (quéroper de (human) better el 2a abranen de the house Life d d 1 Offic de d ta.

201 of he sat down; straula softwor Energy Will also all along a nicher I be about a six down a right k under mi Goth, under mi prihere at he to the house and other house is from lowest, fire ashers lower referred broad, for the mails before CL has

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209 √ ĀYU, AIVO, time

E aye always = Goth and ever, E each, from  $\bar{a}$  lie (from  $\bar{a}$  = Goth and ever and tie like) = G jeglich every, from OHG so ever, and galih like of L. actum age, eternity, Gr aifer always, aifwr age, Skr ayu s life, time, eva course, custom OS ēwa custom AYU belongs to EIMI I go (V4)

210 V Ayos ore, metal.

E ore = Goth aiz, OHG er, G eren (written ehern) brazen ef L aes metal, copper, bronze, aenum a bronze vessel, aencus of bronze, Skr ayas metal, iron

211 V ARMO-S arm

E arm = Goth arms, G arm of L armus shoulder, Zend arema arm ARMO s is probably akın to Gr ἀραρίσκω I fit together, cf αρμος shoulder joint 212 V OK eye

E eye = Goth augo, G auge augo stands for ahv-go, ahv = oh in L oculus, Gr oose (= one) the two eyes, of Skr alsha, alshan, eye Oh eye is akin to Oh to see = Gr oogoman I see, onwha I have seen

213 √ OVI S sheep

E. ewe = Goth awr- in awi-str sheepfold, OHG ouws sheep, ewe = Lith aris, OSlav. orl cl, L ous, Gr ofic, Shr at sheep This belongs probably to Lvo to clothe, which occurs in L induo I put on, exuo I strip off, Lith auti to clothe the feet

214 V UKSLN, loc UKSENI, dat UKSNII, ox

E. ox, pl oxen = AS oxa, Goth auhsa, G ochse cf Cambrian ych, pl ychen, Rytychen (= Oxford), Skr ul shan bull, from val sh, ul shati, to moisten, or from valsh to grow

215 √ upros otter.

E. otter = G otter, Lith udra, OSlav. v vdra, Zend udra otter or water dog cf Gr τόρος, τόρα, water snake, Skr udra, m, crab or otter Properly, UDROS is an abbreviation of a compound with udro water, of Shr an udra waterless, i drajīvin living in water, Gr ἐν υδρις otter

216 V UDHAR udder

L udder = OHG üter, G euter, L. über, Gr οὐθαρ, Skr üdhar

217 V KAITUS appearance
E -hood = AS -had = G -heet in schönheit beauty, wahrheit truth, akin to Goth
haidus manner, OHG heit manner, condition = Skr lētus appearance, form KAITU S (or, better, holtu S") is akin to Skr cit, cetati, to perceive

E wheel = AS hweegel, hu cohl, hu cól, ONorse hjūl, Gr κυκλος, Skr cal rh 219 √ KERU kettle

E ewer = AS hwer, ONorse heerr, OIr coure Lettle, Cambr an peur kettle, pot, Skr caru

220 V LJOINO-S home

E. home, -ham (in proper names), hamlet, of Goth haims village, G heim, adv, home, heimath, n, home, Lith hėmas village, Skr Ishėma dwelling, rest, from Ishi to dwell = Gr κτιζω I build, found

221. V GENIS woman E queen, quean = Goth. gen s wife, Skr jani, as in dri jani having two wives,

Zend jéni woman Not connected with JEN to produce

222 √ GOLBHO-S calf L calf = G kalb cf Gr δελφυς womb, δελφαξ a young pig, Skr garbha womb, embryo, apa-galbha miscarrying

223 V GOV cow

E cow, pl lu, tine = AS cū, pl gen cuna, G luh, OSlav in gov.edo horned cattle, Lett gilws, OIr bō, L bōs, Gr βοῦς, acc βῶν, Skr gau, acc gūm (= βῶν)

224 V GHORNÓS WARM E warm = G warm, Goth warmjan to warm, L formus warm, Skr gharmh warmth, heat From GHER- to glow (V32) The Teutonic warm stands for grarm from European ghvormo-s

225 V CAPITO S hoof

I hoof = G huf, Skr capha, Zend cafa hoof, claw Its origin is quite uncertain

226 V ÇASO hare

E hare = AS hara, OHG hase, G hase, OPruss sasin, Skr caça for çasa 227 √ ÇERD, ÇRD, heart

T keart = AS heorie, Goth hairtö, MHG herze, G herze, herz ef Lith szirdis, OSlav sridi ce, Gr κραδια, L cor, cordis CRD agrees with Skr hid, hidaya, heart The ground form is perhaps CHERD

228 V COINI-S sharpness

E hone = ONorse hem whetstone, of Zend caini top, peak Akin to Skr çã, çıçãtı, to sharpen ef Gr xŵios cone, L catus shrill, sagacious = Skr çita eharp

229 V ÇUÖN, gen ÇUNÓS, dog

E. hound = Goth hunds dog, G hund, Lith szû, gen szuns, Gr κυων, κυνός, Skr çta, gen çunas

230 V CRVO- horned

L hart = AS heorot, OHG hiruz, G hirsch, from L cerrus = Gr kepafós horned, Zend grea of horn.

horned, Zend gria of norm.

231 V Zinu, 7nu, knee

E Ince = Goth kniu, G Inie, L. genu, Gr yovv, -pó xvv on one's knees, Skr
jānu, jān, knee, Zend sanva nom pl

232 V Zinu-s chin, jaw

E chin == Goth knnus cheek, G Linn chin, L gena cheek, genu inus of the cheek, Gr years under jaw, cheek Fryu agrees with Skr hanu jaw 233 V 7HANB goose

1 goose, pl geese = G gans, pl ganse, Lith igsis, gen pl igsi, L anser (for hanser), Gr χην, Doric χαι, pl. χαιες = χανσες, Skr hάπεα goose, swan 234. V /110LTGS Ziii τός, gold.

I. gold, golden, gild, gilt = G gold, golden, vergulden to gild, Goth gulp gold, OSiav rlato, Skr hāfala, cf. hiranya gold, harita yellow 71101 Tos is from the verbal root which occurs in Lith. Lells to be green or yellow (\$\sqrt{9}\$) 235. V ZIIJES yesterday

E. perferday = Goth guiradagis to-morrow, G gestern yesterday, ONorso ger, L. leri, tester .s of posterday, Gr. exver yesterday, xvisor of yesterday, Skr hyas Testerday, Zend zy5
236 V TELO deal, board

E thill = G die'e board, OSlav tio, filo, ground, floor, Skr tala Perhaps from TELA to carry (VD5)

237 V Thirds than E thin, thinner = OHG dunni thin, G dunn Teutonic punnia s aross from bunnus = TNNOS Of L tenur, Gr. -avages stretched, Skr tanu (for tonu) than 238 V TASDO, TORSDO, thrush

E throsile = MHG drastel, L turdela of Lith stranda-s, OPruss trute, ONorse prostr, L turdus, Gr στρούθος sparrow, Skr tarda s a certain bud 239 V DENTS, dat DATE, tooth

11 tooth, pl teeth = Goth tunpus of OHG zand, G. zahn, L. dens, Gr obovs, Skr dant, datl a

240 V DEDLU, DERDRU, DEDRUKO-, eruption.

E tatter, tetter (also dartars, dander, dandruff'), akın to OHG zı'aroch eruption on the skin, Skr dadru, dardru, dadruka, cruption on the skin, itch Cf also Lith dedert inc herpes, cruption From the intensive of DER, Gr. δερω I flay (163)

241 V DERU, DRI U, DRU, wood, tree

E tree, trough = Goth true tree, piece of wood, MHG tree, gen troges, trough. of Gr bopv beam, spear, boos tree, oak, Skr daru, dru, wood, tree It probably belongs to DER- to cleave (V63)

242 V DORBHO S, DRBHOS, turf

If turf = LG torf peat, OHG surba turf (G torf is from LG), Skr darbha bunch of grass. From the verbal root found in Skr darbh to wind, wrap 243 V DAZHVA tongue

L' tonque = Goth tuggo, OHG zunla, OL dingua, L. lingua (cl OPrusansunis, Lith leturis, Oblav gezy-la, OPer. izata, Zend hizta, hizu, Bkr Jihia, Juhu) The ground form of the word is preserved in Teutonic and Old Latin. 244 V Dilus (PATÉR), gen DIVOS, name of the highest god

E Tuesday = AS Timesday, MHG elestac from Tim = OHG Zin. ef L Jupi ter, Gr Zeus ramp, gen Aicos, Skr Dyaushpita, gen Dicas, Zeus, elig To be derived from the root DIV (more correctly from DI) to shine

245 V DHUGHATLE daughter

E. daughter = G tochter, Lith. dukte, OSlav dushti, Gr Ovyárne, Skr duhitár From DHUGH to be of use (V68), as e g E maid, Goth magaps, from magan to be strong

246 √ DHUR, DHURA, door

E door = AS duru, OHG, two a, G thur, thor of Lith drara-s yard, Gr Cips door, L. fores Skr. dvara yard, dvār, dur. door agrees with dhvoro-s, dhur 247 V PATÉR, loc PATÉI I, dat PATRI I, father

E father = Goth fadar, G cater, OIr athir, L pater, Gr πατηρ, Skr pilä, loc pilar, dat pilrė It is derived from Pλ to protect (√75)

248 V PETRO-feather

E feather = G feder, Gr rrepos, Skr patra From the root found in Gr revo  $\mu a \in I fly = Skr pat to fly$ 

249 √ PEÇU cattle L fee = Goth faihu enttle, G wieh, L pecu, Skr pagu, pogu In the mean ing "possossion" E fee agrees with AS feoh, Goth. faihu, cf L pecuna prop

erty, money

250 V ron, dat Polí i, foot
E fool, pl feet = Goth folus, MHG 1 1102, G fuss, pl fusse, L. pes, Gr rovs. Skr pūd It belongs to PED to go (\$77)

251 V BHĀZHU-S shoulder joint.

L bough = OHG puac shoulder joint, shoulder, MHG buoc, G. bug, Gr τήχνς forearm, arm, Doric raxus, Skr būhu, Zend būzu 252 V BHANSO- cow stall

L boose (cf goose = G gans) = ONorse bas, MHG banse of Goth bansis barn, Skr bhūsa cow stall

253 √ BHEBHRU-S beaver

L. beaver = G biber, OSlav bebrit, L fiber, Skr babhru a sort of iclineumon, also as an adj , brown, Zend bawri beaver of E brown = G braun

254 V BHERZĀ, BHRZĀ, birch E birl, birch = G birle, Lith berža-s, OSlav biëza, Skr bhūrja a kind of birch Here belongs E barl = G borke

255 V BHODROS good

E batful, battel, batten, cf Goth batnan to be profited, E better, best (betst) =

G besser, best, E bote, boot = OHG puoza profit, penance, compensation, G busse penance, compensation, of Skr bhadra auspicious Perhaps it is akin to the Skr bhand to praise

256 V BHUZO- buck. E buck = Zend būca, cf Skr bukka (from bhuy-ka?)

257 ✓ BHUDHNO- ground, bottom

E bottom = AS botm, OSax bodem, G boden ct Gr πυθμην, Skr budhna. Ci I body = MHG bottich, pottich From bottom has sprung bum the buttocks, cf MHG budeming tripe.

258 V BHRATOR brother
Γ brother = Goth brobar, OHG pruoder, G bruder, L fiater, Gr cphrwp. Doric cpatup = Skr bhritar

259 √ NAGHO nail E nail, n , nail, r = AS nwael nall, Goth naglyan to nail, G nagel, n , nageln, of Gr over nail, L unguis, Skr natha (from nagh ha)

260 V NABHA nave (of a wheel), navel

E nave, navel = OHG napa nave, napalo navel, G nabe nave, nabel navel, Old

E nave, natel = OHG napa nave, napalo navel, G nabe nave, nabel navel, Old

Prussian nabis nave, navel, Lett naba navel, Gr oudados, L. umbilicus, Skr nābhi nave, navel.

261 V NASA nose
E nose, nasc, ness, nozele = AS nosu, nasu, nose, OHG nasa, G. nase, L nasus,

nore, nose, Skr nas, nose — as nose, nase, nose, old nase, state, nase, skr nas, nose, nose, skr nas, nose, nose, skr nase, sk

E. new = Goth. ningis, G neu, OSlav novů, Lith naugas, L novus, Gr 14fcs, Skr naua, navna Here probably also E now = Skr nu, nū, now This is probably of account. ably of pronominal origin, from NE-this

264 V NISDÓ S nest E. nest = AS nest, G nest, L nīdus (from nisdus), Skr nīdá nest (from nisdu) E night = G nacht night, Lith naktis night, OSlav noshti, L noz, nochium, Gr.

# EXPLANATORY NOTES

ON

# THE REVISED ETYMOLOGIES.

Ir was intended that the etymologies of the former edition should be simply revised—that is, should be retained in the present edition in matter and form except so far as errors had been detected, or new discoveries made, or better methods of presentation devised. The application of this rule has led to several important changes, a brief notice of which may be useful

I A method has been adopted by which the history of the words treated may be indicated. The older English forms, if known and differing from those now in use, come first, then the earlier forms, -Anglo-Saxon if the word is native, French, Latin, Scandinavian, etc., if the word is from a foreign source. Not infrequently a word is in this way traced back to two or more languages, thus, the French words in English usually come from Latin, but not always directly Such words as apricol, escorf, guise, spy, will illustrate the arrangement of forms. When the direct history has been followed as far back as possible, then cognate words in other languages of the Indo-European family are added, but these kindred words are always clearly distinguished from the actual sources of the English words. For comparatively rare or obsolete words, the history is not, as a rule, carried beyond the immediate zource of the English forms, but common words receive fuller treatment. No attempt is made to give roots, but an idea of the present views of scholars as to the probable primitive forms can be obtained from Professor Fick's "List of Roots of the Original Language in English," pp xxiii-xxxi, to which reference is made by number under the sign V. The historical order here indicated is departed from in certain cases where no inconvenience or misunderstanding seemed likely to result, namely, when a foreign word, usually a French one, is given in an old form, while that now in use, if the word still exists, is different. In these cases the modern form is added immedistely after the old one, readers thus being enabled to recognize the English word as really identical with the modern French one, though not, properly speaking, coming from it. Examples of this may be found under the words able, catch, goternor, and many others It was often doubtful whether a word came into our language directly from Latin, or passed through French first on its way into English In such cases, if the Latin is given as the source, the possibility that the Trench was really the immediate cource is indicated by putting at the end of the etymology the French form with the abbreviation "cf" preceded by a colon Sometimes a different wording has been employed to express such a doubt clearly

II By recognizing and indicating this historical order of v ord forms, it has been possible to omit a considerable number of forms which throw no light on the history of the English words. If a given word comes from the French, and the French word is a direct descendant from the Latin, then the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Provencal cognates are evidently unimportant. If, however, the French word is from Italian, for example, the insertion of the Italian word is necessary for the complete history of the English one.

III A special feature of the revision is the careful and extended use of cross references. Derivative words refer—except in case of rather uncommon (or technical) words whose full history is less important—to a simpler form when one exists, naive de l'ancienne l'enter the final etymology is given, and under this simpler form reference is again made to the most interesting or typical derivatives from the same root. The words known as doublets, in which the same original word appears in the language in two or more differing forms, as guard and ward, each having its own history, regularly light on incidentally

refer to each other. By this means not only is the history of a word given, but attention is directed to kindred words, whose relations, often not obvious at first sight, are made clearer by the history briefly indicated in the etymology of each. The composite character of the English vocabulary, and the great fertility of roots, are thus illustrated. Common words, such as two, fire, ten, father, cove, water, full, loud, red, thin, be, corne, stand, etc., will serve as illustrations. This system of references, the same in principle as that used by Skeat in his Etymological Dictionary, has here been carried out, it is believed, more thoroughly and consistently than in any other English dictionary.

IV In general, the first etymology has been put under the commonest form of the simple word, —that which is in most familiar use in the language. This is usually a native English word, or a word early adopted into English. Compare father with paternal, foot with pedal, inspect with 1799, three with 1710, etc.

V The fact that not all the etymological problems of English have been solved, and that much work is devoted to the subject, with a consequent steady advance in our knowledge, makes obvious the need of caution. Especially is this true when, as here, the attempt is made to popularize some of the results of scientific philological study. The frequent use of such words as "perhaps," "possibly," "probably," the abbreviation "cf.," which makes no positive assertion, will show that in the revision the danger of too positive statement has been kept in view

VII Besides the Rev W W Skeat's Ltymological Dictionary of the English Language, many other books and philological journals were used, particularly Kluge's Liymologisches Wörterbuch der derlichen Sprache, the fourth edition of which became available towards the close of the work. These works, with Matrner's excellent but incomplete Old English dictionary in the second volume of his Allenglische Sprachproben, Stratmann's Dictionary of the Old English Language, and Sievers's Angelsuchrische Grammatil, among others, furnished a folid basis for the Germanic side of English For that part of our vocabulary which comes from French or other Romance languages, the reliance was mainly on Diez's Etymologiches Worterbuch der romanischen Sprachen, with Scheler's supplement, und the additions and corrections due to other scholars, and found in the periodicals Romania, and Zeilschrift fur romanische Philologie, and elsewhere, together with the various lexicons, especially Littre's Dictionraire de la langue française, and Godefroy's Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française, so lar as it was available. The invaluable New English Dictionary, edited by Dr Murray, could be used only for a second revision of a number of separate articles, almost all in the letters A and B, and for such words beyond the first letters of the alphabet as the first parts of that work throw

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### GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

#### KEY TO THE SYMBOLS

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u n fa l eo lear l llein. Jilf in jurf ll vin i tj food maan fool 1 oo woo ing foot, wool beok gool erook d 5 ō : o t thou le vour of them to your in oil of the property of the state of th if (for elecglid) a in parte (px d ) eaten (tv ) vil (5 v )

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-----The Table here appended, together with the preceding T bl f rmi: e m thed of INDICATING PROAUNCLATION WITHOUT RESPELLING. It is, in its main for use of a sa a sa that may I the provide child a full Ditt my milwill serve except it case of a compa ti by f www.rds, while instant between the former of the first indication to the former of the first indication to the former of the first indication.

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## STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION.

that prevails among the best educated portion of the people to whom the language is remacular, or, at least, the usage that will be the most generally approved by them The pronunciation of this class of persons, all over the world, is for the greater part of the words of the language substantially uniform, and distinguished by only compara-

tively unimportant shades of difference

There are, however, sundry diversities of importance which affect the pronunciation of a good many words. And there is no country or locality the custom of which can claim precedence as the everywhere acknowledged standard by which such differences are to be adjudged. The most approved pronunciation in London and the southeast of England is in some points different from what prevails anywhere else But, notwithstanding the advantage connected with the metropolitan position, the usage of London and the vicinity is not really the standard for the other parts of Great Britain itself, in the sense of securing actual conformity, or even of being acknowledged as the model which should be followed There are as yet but few of the best educated of the American people who are disposed to take the usage of London as the standard for their own pronunciation. Thus there is in fact no single absolute and universal standard to serve for every case

Uniformity is to be preferred to diversity There is no reason why it should be deemed desirable in itself to set up an American as opposed to a London or an English standard. But any fashion anywhere intrinsically bad should be avoided the masal tone in speaking, which is jet too commonly heard in America, is a thing to be corrected, and would be such even if it had become the fashion in London, so any habit of pronunciation whatever that comes in as a change for the worse should be strenuously resisted, even if it should have gained foothold or have become the

ruling mode in the higher circles in London

The aim of a pronouncing dictionary should of course be to serve as an exponent of the usage which is the ultimate standard of pronunciation. In the case of diverse usages which have extensive prevalence, either within different local boundaries or side by side in the same community, a dictionary that is to serve for universal use should take note of each of them, without, however, being required to notice local necularities not approved by the best educated people. This is all that the dictionary has to do, except that it may and should present the reasons, when such exist, which render one mode of pronunciation preferable in itself to another. Its proper office is to indicate and record, not to dictate and prescribe. So far as the dictionary may be known and acknowledged as a faithful interpreter of the actual usage, so far and no further, and in no other sense, can it be appealed to as an authority. It is only in its further, and in no other sense, can it be appealed to as an authority representative capacity that a dictionary may ever be taken as itself a standard of pronunciation. This would still be true of any work of the kind that might exercise such influence and gain such ascendency as to become a universally accepted and virtually authoritative standard

§ 3 The task assumed by a pronouncing dictionary is not easy of achievement Supposing no doubt to remain as to what is the actual usage to be indicated, even then nothing more than an approximation to exactness can possibly be attained The sounds which we indicate by the same symbol, and which, it may be, we regard as identical or absolutely alike, have in fact only a certain general resemblance in common, and are subject to allowable variation within certain limits This is true universally, while occasionally the limits are so wide, and the actual variations so considerable, that the symbols need to be especially noted as having only an indeterminate value as exponents of common usage, — as in the case of 3 (3rb), and of 4 (4rn), and 5 (45rn), in this Dictionary (see §§ 87, 113, 139) What we mark in any case is only a general type of sound Each element undergoes variation as conjoined with this or that other element in a syllable or in a word or phrase the T (Tise, tune, etc., § 131) is a signal instance. Pronunciation modeled after a common standard will vary somewhat in different localities, and somewhat as given by different individuals in the same community, and even as given by the same person at different times Differences in stress, quantity, and pitch have effect upon orthoepical quality in the case of unaccented syllables, there is in the vowels an obscurity and uncertainty, a want of uniformity in usage, and an allowable and proper variation according as the utterance is quite rapid or more or less deliberate, which make it peculiarly manner

§2 The ultimate standard of pronunciation for the English language is the usage | difficult to define and describe them precisely. The proper medium has to be sough between the indiscriminating fashion which would reduce these vowels to the smalle dimension, giving them all the same neutral sound at all times, and on the other hand a pedantic and affected precision which will deprive the syllables of their prope character as unaccented (see §§ 36-41)

There are, moreover, sundry uses of words in which some departure from th ordinary standard of pronunciation is allowable, or even absolutely inevitable lent emotion will subdue and bend the words to a fitness for the expression strives after It was aptly said by a master of dramatic art, Mr Henry Irving "You can not stereotype the expression of emotion, . the speaker who is sound ing the gamut of human feeling will not be restricted in his pronunciation by th dictionary rule" In singing, the exigencles of the art require certain deviation from the normal pronunciation of spoken words, though none are to be made with out good reason Poets now and then take liberties with the accent of words, ar sometimes, in setting verse to music, violence is done in the same act to the prope accent of the vorse and of the word, such deviations are, of course, exceptions

The means of indication at command for a pronouncing dictionary are unavoidable imperfect. The fact will hardly be credited by those who have not tested the matter by special observation that it is impossible, in the case of some of our vowel sound to select for an example any word not subject to such diversity of pronunciation : to render it unfit to serve the purpose in other than a most imperfect manner this is and must be the chief means of indication to be employed.

This inadequacy is a cogent reason, in addition to others, for resorting to the positions and motions of the organs as a means of identifying the sounds. But the method also is beset with difficulties. The organs as employed in speaking are, for the most part, out of sight, and have to be observed through the tactual or the mu cular senses, and these perceptive faculties require to be developed for this particular senses, and these perceptive faculties require to be developed for this particular senses. lar service by special training, and may sometimes need to be added by artificidevices. In this as in every method there is required, of course, a discriminating ear for the articulate sounds of speech, which, like an ear for music, may be sail wanting while the power of hearing is without defect. When a correct description of the organic process has been furnished, there will still be some difficulty in apply ing the instruction, so long at least as the requisite training is neglected in or schemes of education It is to be added that, in pursuing this method, some allow ance is to be made for differences in the shape and structure of the organs in differences. ent persons, and for the somewhat different ways in which sounds nearly or esser

tially the same may possibly be produced
Since no single method is perfectly adequate, the best attainable result is to be gained by employing the different methods that are any way available, and makin one supplement the defects of another

§ 4 In preparing the revised editions of this Dictionary issued in 1847 and in 186 thorough endeavor was made to ascertain the actual usage which might properly h taken as the standard of correct pronunciation, whether in America or England Th words in the vocabular, were marked in accordance with what was believed to b the pronunciation most generally approved by well-educated people in America, and in cases of difference between American and Fuglish usage, or of divided usage i America or in England, and especially in cases of disagreement among authorities there was added a reference to the statement of such difference or disagreement is the "Principles of Pronunciation," or else to the "Synopsis of Words Differential Pronounced by Different Orthopasts" In the present revision the same course i followed in these particulars, and the pronunciation as given in 1864 is retained except when decisive reasons for a change have become apparent. In some cases of divided and unsettled usage, the word in the vocabulary is supplied with alternativ forms The plan of respelling for pronunciation is adopted in this revision, as preerable on the whole to the former plan of diacritical marks without respelling and the unaccented syllables are marked, as well as the accented, instead of boin left to the guidance of general rules, -something of this kind being demanded i order to supply a want that has been felt, and that has previously been left ur supplied, mainly because of the difficulty of accomplishing the end in a satisfactor,

## SYSTEM OF ENGLISH VOWEL SOUNDS.

Norz - The System of the Yowels which is here presented has for its basis the | such as come from a flute or an organ pipe so badly blown that the instrument refuse manner of their formation by the organs, and agrees, in its general features and the main part of the nomenclature, with that advanced by Alexander Melville Bell and the same as modified by Henry Sweet, though differing from both in some points of considerable importance A synopsis of the scheme is presented in the Diagram at the foot of the next following page

§ 5 YOWEL SOUND, whether uttered with tone as in speaking aloud or merely whispered, has its source in the glottis, that is, the vocal cords, or vocal ligaments, with the narrow opening between them, in the upper part of the larynx (see Fig 1) The vocal ligaments, with their membranous covering, serve to produce tone in speaking and singing, in just the way the lips do in blowing a horn or trumpet, with this important difference, that they have a capacity of adjustment for tone modulation such as the lips have not Whispered vowel sound is made by friction of the breath against the vocal cords or the arytenoid cartilages, which are not then drawn close together as they are for tone vibration, and there is also, in most if not in all

close together as they are for tone vibration, and there is also, in most if not in an carra, some sound produced by friction in the passage through the mouth. The round thus originated is variously modified by resonance in the oral cavity, which is modified to different forms by different adjustments of the flexible and mortalle parts of the mouth, namely, the tongue, soft palate, jaw, lips, checks, and the walls of the pharyiax, and hence arise the qualities by which vowels are distinguished one from another. The massl vowels, has in French, add a resonance in the massl passage, but a massl tone is always a blamish in French, are proch, except, in the masai passage, but n masal tone is always a blemish in English speech, except in the

Proper nasal consonants, n, m, mg (§ 167)

proper hasal consonants, m, m, m; (9 10)

In specking aloud or in singing, the voice may be pitched higher or lower at pleasure carrying with it all the while for any individual vowel the characteristic quality imparted by resonance from the suitably adjusted oral cavity. The process is expected by the support of a part of the compound tone that plaired by Helmholtz as the menforcement of a part of the compound tone that i sues from the larynx. In a whisper, we have tones elicited from the mouth cavity

to speak but still gives out windy tones of recognizable degrees of pitch, and each whispered vowel has its own characteristic tone, which is of a definite pitch invaria ble for that vowel Thus, whether the vowel be voiced or whispered, it is the ton proper to the cavity as adjusted for the vowel, that serves, in the one way or the other, to produce the characteristic quality

\$6. Every part of the oral cavity — or, more precisely, the whole passage from the arynx at one end to the outer edge of the lips at the other — will more or less modify the sound, but for any one vowel, only a certain portion is instrumental in giving the characteristic quality by which it is individually recognized. This part, as thus employed and adjusted, may be called the VOWTL-CHAMBER for that yowel, through its action as a resonance chamber, the vowel quality comes into being. In the for mation of a vowel-chamber, there is in every instance a PLACE OF CONSTRICTION made by a more or less close approximation of some part of the tongue to the hard palate, or the soft palate, or the pharynged wall, on each side there is actual con tact, leaving a passage through in the middle, for some vowels the lips are contracted making a superadded place of constriction The vowel chamber consists of the pas sage at the place of constriction within the mouth, and together with this, in most cases, the cavity, or compartment, before or behind this place, — unless both the one before and the one behind be included. To make the vowel-chamber complete for a clear rowel sound, the lateral margins of the tongue are firmly applied all along to the sides of the pharynx and soft polate, or also still further on to the borders of the hard palate, and for the labial vowels the walls of the chamber are formed in part by the cheeks and lips. A tense condition of the soft parts of the walls is requisite for the resonance that is essential to the production of a vowel sound

The position of the lower jaw is important, though in a subordinate and secondary sense, and through its connection with the organs directly concerned. Thus, when

• See Fowel Theories, by Alexander Graham Bell, in "American Journal of Otology," July, 1879

depressed it carries with it the under hy and low rive th stretches the cheeks, and flowk if a retort, -- and with the ne h broader and shorter for the lower than for allows of tongue configurations and positions of review affects in position of the lower faw may be meeting and tongue configurations and positions of the lower faw may found meeting a Tect fod rectly that of the largus and even to t of the soft palate. In all this field of inquiry it is important t distinguish the incidental from the countial.

§? The character of the resonance proper to any on ity and thus to any particul : wowl-chamber will depend on the size and shape of the cartry and together with this the mature and condition of the material of which the several parts of the lockwing walls are composed. The term REMONING as descriptive at the means by the simple resument w should have if the same were of outside origin; so the current of worst breath strikes upon or rubs synhest the walls of the oral passage in one or another way or place, the effects thus produced will misgle with and otherwise mod'ly those due simply to the size a spe, and structure of the cavity. Some of them will be really tricative a m in vocal speech and thus similar in kind to such as aracterise certain of the conscuents. The specially effective ageo y may also be determined to a particular portion of a owel-chamber by the energetic action an terms condition of such part and by a direction of the worst current so as to implaye wood the same. The tone proper to the vowel-chamber as a resement cavily simply while it is a prime factor is not the only factor in determining the quality of a ve

We find thi view of the matt r confirmed if we try to utter rowel sound while drawing in the breath. We can by this process elicit rocal tone; but we can in this way mak only a faint approximation to the vowel qualities o ked to the ordinary mann t this seals the flowing tones of the singing voice bring out these qualiti less distinct y than do the tones of speech which are, as we may say throws into the crai co ity instead of flowing in.

Som vowels are taken more easily at a low and others at a high pitch. B t this is do mais ly if not wholly to the connection, by squeels and Lyament, between the herenx and the root of the tongues in consequence of which tertain routions of the tungs a favor the adjustment of the laryng for a hig t and there for a low r pitch A change in the pitch of a gi en cowel may th the row lefaminer but not so given any the involves one being in the site of the row lefaminer but not so great as to furth I a sufficiently accurate definition of

the se eral owel resitions.

\$4. For the vowel R (Arm. Sh), - with its "wide" variant & (Ask. 11des, §§ 13, 61), - the contri tion is cashe by proveinating the trume back part of the tongue to the back wall of the pharpax the place is thus very near to the larges and the of of the kingno (see Fig. 1). Above this place, the vowel-chamber curves forward at dycan gradually between the tougue on the cose hand and the pharyment wall age not palse on the other. It resches an further forward than the frost timb of roof of the tengne (see Fig 1). th soft pulsts the wew I get its resential qual? In the space thus bounded though subject to some modification by means I pursued the mouth I other forward; contract on of the Fre, though it may impair will got olliterate the haracteristic

quality of the yowel.

This may properly be describated the CPE t THEOUT TOWEL, since it is forme This tody properly or americaness are true a transfer to appear of forward part quite open, seither obstructed nor constructed, or that the sound is reflected and quise syring source contracted may construent, or that to solved is believed and thrown forward directly and without hindrance from the pharyaged wall. By the fired is here make the favors — the pumps that runs from the mends to the describ-age, and the herex — the proper meaning of the word as applied a futurier parts. The peculiar formation of this vewel is a suff feet reason for separating it from the task oved (§11), among which it has been reason by M. Evil these facel is a con-r. Atten in the fresh of the throat. The description here given makes clear the relative of this rewal to the two series of the front and the back you is -- See []

( P For the two groups ( § 10 11) next to be mentioned the constriction to made It appreciation of the integer to the hard palate in the one case and in the not parts in the other - the bisect can dividing the crul passage into two compartmerta, one of which, however eculribates so much to ee than the other to the skip of the rewel has this one may together with the countricted channel

q ally all the result has this con may a meter use a security may be properly respected as the recurrichmer.

§ 13, When the oundriell's is used by arching op the toughs under the hard paths, we have the trips the preferances of Keva, R. (Riet, and R. C. Arch, such motive. I will know now him." May not a (4) 13). These are described from the base and him. May not a (4) 13). These are described from the contract of the contract

OWELS, and otherwise are often railed pointal result. The three mens were of the series are discognished as Wart (3), min (4, without the

" read the ", and LOW (A, without the gills to y). The change from 8 to 6, and again from 8 to 6, to make by I resting the parts of the trages before and in the free and behind not at the hander and of the plane of count intin, which is then made a criter; the bacmet of the result charles at the place of receptivities is at the a two tends treater from also to this. but the distant between temper and paints at the place used and be decreased. In our a tem the passage may be as these by the out to the passage may be as these by the out to the passage may be as the passage may be as the passage.

If we bireder the virulation as make by of the passage where constrained together with the so it plates this place we may as has often been dean, encoun-ted by a both orth a barrar work, or the sank queed forward memorials the the

for the characterisation by Boser Sweet p. 221. And the state of t

for the ne and the other

cave from alie to aid and up and down as well; it becomes lest and less as for the mid and the low falling back with a more and more even at pe the arch of the soft palate is at the same time more and more flattened and the lower her is of more sity more and more depresent and is ano drawn buck if it he not so drawn back the soft pelate will be drarred forward by the tourse and thus a need twace will be ine itable. It is further to be noted that the most effective part of the resetchamber for the h gh (č) may be perceived as extending and far back from 1... pure of constriction, and as reaching further and further back for the mil and for the b The ramage at the place of commirk-tion and the larger comportment behind the

the higher of the series, and the body of the bottle differing in our and above

For the high, 6 (6) ) the root of the tangens is drawn form "d; also the surface of

he teneros back of the place of constriction and down toward the rect is rute con-

The passage at the pince of combination and the larger competences which the same are two distinct resonant as illes, such haring as such a pile is such as pile. The investigations of Helmholts, Graham Ec., such others have above that, in pass-ing from the low, A (care), to the high, S (Save), the pitch of the first and portion rises; while, con recly that of the cavity belied it becomes at the same time orper; — as a consequence, of course of corresponding banges of configuration.

For the front row 1 in detail, see §§ 43.4 "5-54 10" 1"4.

Il. When the constriction is t the soft pant involving retraction and havenp of the tengue, we have another sen of time with their "whe" variants (§ 13 nominated SACE YOWELS namely do (fapel) 11168, \$ (51d, w'Jamt the m "rankh" Min, and a (all) LOW — diff remed as the tought town he to before or health to before or health the back part of the month, and thus reaches to a higher or heavy — or what is the same this g a more or less forward - point along the acit palets. Then it the back as we I so the front your is, the place of constriction is improve for the Latshorter I'v the mid and still shorter for the low - shortened at the forward or end of the place for the bark yowels, so it to at the pearward end for the treet The bresleting of the rowel-chamber the flattening of the arch wift pal to and the lowering of the taw in the change from heb to mil and f can mid to low senar in the back a will as in the freet swels. The more and more tradual and regular and longer and longer along of the surface of the temporal back wards in the front series is caralleled inversely by scouter hance force ... to the back series. The treasure protection of the foregard of the tenges for the high-back, who (foliod), corresponds to the days in fig. 10 back, who (foliod), corresponds to the days ing forward of the root and hinter part of the tenges for the high-front  $\theta$  ( $\theta$  =  $\theta$ ). See Figs. 2, 4.

All of the back two is talk likely backfurther, and are the of the class tented

LARIAL, or ROUNDED owels. The high are more recased, that is, he has been more contracted than the raid, and the mid more than the low. The vowel-barrier for all of the back you a has its I ward limit made by the I pe and takes in at the other extremity the place of experietion on the soft palets, the communicate h this place contributing but comparatively unimportant part

The label modificators is quit to toposes is for the back speak. If no try to unround " there - that is, to etter them with the eveners of the Pys drawn for unrecol." there we can is, to other them with the corners of the Figs drawn for both while habiting the publishingual position usedanced on we record in grains only a third of noise made by fit, then of the word variest against the soft published, with, with the loss of clear two I quality. We come found, by preventing the torque sitch more than is done for the normal back were a professe semesting strong y evaling them, with comparatively bittle be p from the agreey I the lips and what But such soon and each positions I the organs bear no part in overer by species Fredish. It lead the mass time true that, to section extent of a michel Cocombing may be fairly well compensated by newsond set union of the I segme.

The greater contraction and protession of the Eps, and the greater return ion of

the tongue and course your ground descending of the as My -the drith of which is also be reased by the present bouging of the arts pants, - come the bire position with back special to give a desper reaccases than the mal and the m. there is then presented a correspondence in this respect onto the back on the of For Loss come a to detail me ff " 14 174-172 I'M 104 I'M-175

\$12. I both the frust and the back write [] I's [1] the hange of regues point.

to that of the spec-threat rowel, & (Arm), & (Sak § 8), is best for the sew and greated for the high; this would being mount musted to the how to both series. It is that properly he he projected as the removes previously or youst of departure, for the two surface, which proceeds from it? It projects greatering, as a proposed to the

In Each of all three was (f) \* 1 11) has a variety divares solal with as intergratable from the above described, the patience. We have a (\$200) necrow & (\$1 k) wide; & (ckee) nerves & (2m, out; wide & (2m solthact the mounts). marrow Bifund poets who is fiven barrow biful poets with a part with the Bifull poets with a bifull poets with a bifull poets with a bifull poets of the part bifull poets of the part bifull poets of the part bifull poets of the part bifull poets of the part bifull poets of the part bifull poets by the part bifull poets between the tengen and the points or the pharyoguel and and only by die logs of the bearing the moves by arrive time of any time, the solute budy of the bearing is die reducing the moves by arrive time of them, that is, by beining down the houges in it. may become the rate often of bearings, it The barrier submort on P. St. and adultation between 15ths principles St. Bo.

#### DIAGRAM OF THE SIMPLE FOWEL BOUNDE ! FIGHTS

The Fraction of Little the professional of the power in the Spoken and represent their publicul, as exclused in them preper giving and there has been been m - Keo f -1

				a transf. The mates. There is light to the foreign of bytes because the light and the states.
A i	an in	# mi:	marcal w	Christian Elina
		4.3		Chair grant migh

Low Front service in \$4 Time Large wide salvening

Mr.A Auge \* \* \*\*

(Ministered & & Military with ( 10.4 5 4 6 67 44 82-4 82-43 # photos surement to The base with being

takes when in repose For the narrow, the tongue is pressed with some force toward the palate or pharyngeal wall, making contact and meeting resistance on the literal margins, and being thus firmly braced in position. For the wide, this pressure is not exerted, and this support is wanting, the tongue is merely projected into position, and leaus upon nothing, or only spreads itself against the teeth or other parts on each side, and finds in any way but slight support,—hence the commonly abrupt character and naturally short quantity of the wide "A sort of precision and firmness" in the one case, and the opposite in the other, have been emphatically noticed by Mr Bell (University Lectures) as differentiating qualities of the "primary" and the "wide"—See § 21

The widening cruses change in the shape and size of the whole vowel-chamber. It makes it larger in the case of the front vowels (§ 10). In the case of the open-throit is (i.rm., § 8) narrow, ñ (ñ.st.) wide, it is to be noted that for the narrow the fore part of the tongue is of necessity pressed downward and rather retracted, while for the wide it is projected forward and considerably raised,—in consequence of the videning at the place of constriction. Also in the back vowels (§ 11), the fore part of the tongue is necessarily less retracted for the wide than for the narrow, the labial rounding or contraction is at the same time less, and is made with less tension. The channel through the back part of the mouth is in all cases made larger for the wide.—See Figs. 1, 3, 5

The changes in the form and position of the tongue, from the narrow to the wide, carry with them corresponding changes in the position of the lower jaw

All the front lowels are converted from narrow to wide in the way shown for A (cfire), in Fig 3, and all the back vowels, as shown for oo (food), in Fig 5

§11 The narrow and the wide may, in a given case, be regarded either as different vowels or as different forms of the same vowel, but are commonly spoken of as different vowels. The two of each pur are perceived as characterized by the same fundamental quality, and as differentiated by features common to all the wide and the opposite appertuning to all the narrow.

§ 15 There are intermediate degrees of narrow and wide which need to be noticed (§§ 23, 48), and there are forms of forcible tongue pressure away from the palate, making vowels still more open than what we call the wide, and with prolonged quantity, as heard in certain provincial and rustic modes of speech (see § 50) There are also various shades of sound between the high and mid, and between the mid and low. And every vowel is subject to variations in position and in sound as conjoined with different consonants. These many and minute varieties can not all be defined with accuracy. In a vowel scheme for ordinary uses, only the more prominent and plainly distinguishable diversities are to be marked, and the fixed points on the scale are to be taken with some latitude of variation.

In the case of the open throat or pharyngeal vowels, of which we have noted a narrow, it (arm), and a wide, it (1st), a nicer analysis might give as many varieties, though not so strongly marked, as we have in the other groups, that is to say, a high, a mid, and a low, and of each of these a narrow and a wide. But, for ordinary orthochical purposes, such a minute subdivision is unnecessary. Only, when the wide a is prolonged, it takes a narrow form, but not identical with it (iirm), being made with the place of constriction higher up in the pharynx. The vowel quality, as made higher or lower in the way here described, will naturally vary with the higher or lower pitch of the voice. And it is to be remarked that the ordinary "Italian a" in English, as in faither, etc., is heard in various forms as higher and lower in organic position. The a (usic) will, indeed, be ordinarily higher as well as wider than the is (iirm).—See § 69

§ 16. (a) There is a fourth order of vowels in addition to the three above described ( $\S\S\S$ , 10, 11), though it would not be altogether amiss to regard it as a variety running through the other three. To this the term MIXED is applied in the Bell nomenclature. It comprises, in the English,  $\mathfrak A$  ( $\mathfrak A$ rn),  $\mathfrak A$  ( $\mathfrak A$ rn), and  $\mathfrak C$  ( $\mathfrak A$ rn,  $\mathfrak C$ - $\mathfrak C$ rn,  $\mathfrak C$ rn). Sounds of this order occur also in the first part of the glide between the initial and the final elements of the long I and our diphthongs ( $\S$  10  $\mathfrak a$ ), and make the glide between any vowel not of the mixed order and a following  $\mathfrak r$ , to which consonant

takes when in repose For the narrow, the tongue is pressed with some force toward | the mixed vowels themselves hear a close resemblance | Unaccented rowels tend, the palate or pharyugeal wall, making contact and meeting resistance on the lateral | for the most part, to a sound of this sort, when they do not go over to the neutral | for the most part, to a sound of this sort, when they do not go over to the neutral | for the most part, to a sound of this sort, when they do not go over to the neutral | for the most part, to a sound of this sort, when they do not go over to the neutral | for the most part, to a sound of this sort, when they do not go over to the neutral | for the most part, to a sound of this sort, when they do not go over to the neutral | for the most part, to a sound of this sort, when they do not go over to the neutral | for the most part, to a sound of this sort, when they do not go over to the neutral | for the most part, to a sound of this sort, when they do not go over to the neutral | for the most part, to a sound of this sort, when they do not go over to the neutral | for the most part, to a sound of this sort, when they do not go over to the neutral | for the most part, to a sound of this sort, when they do not go over to the neutral | for the most part, to a sound of this sort, when they do not go over to the neutral | for the most part, to a sound of this sort, when they do not go over to the neutral | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most part | for the most

These are called "mixed" because regarded as formed by a kind of blending of the organic positions for the front and the back vowels, or a neutrality between them. Though the term, as thus understood, is not wholly imappropriate, the more essential characteristic of this class is that the passage at the place of constriction—which in this case is both longer and much more open than it is for the other vowels—has the part of the tengue along the middle line depressed and the lateral borders raised, so us to form a sort of trough, and to make, in conjunction with the palate, a rough approximation to a cylindrical channel.\* Instead of a passage with tengue, as for other vowels, we have a passage concave on both tengue and palate and convex on the tengue, as for other vowels, we have a passage concave on both tengue and palate and this passage may be regarded an constituting the entire vowel chamber, being, as it is, the main and the effective portion of all that might be included in the designation.

(b) The vowels of this class may properly be subdivided into FFONT and BADL, and under each may be distinguished a HIGH, a MID, and a LOW, also, under each of those, a narrow and a VIDE. The front mixed are made mainly under the hard palate, and the back mixed mainly under the soft palate. For the high of each the vowel-chamber reaches well forward, and in the change from high to mid, and again from mid to low, falls back romewhat in place, and is made larger in dimension The English A (Arri), narrow, and A (Arri), wide, are mid-back mixed; The high front-mixed, —which, labially rounded, make the a French and a German, —we have in Euglish as the brief initial element of A (Arc), \$132)

The high-front mixed, just above described, are closely related to the high front towels,  $\bar{v}$  ( $\bar{v}v$ , § 10) and  $\bar{v}$  (111), the mid,  $\bar{v}$  ( $\bar{v}v$ , earn, etc., low instead of mid,—more common formerly than at present,—is nearly related to the low-front,  $\bar{u}$  ( $\bar{v}v$ ). The mid-back mixed,  $\bar{u}$  ( $\bar{u}v$ ),  $\bar{u}$  ( $\bar{u}v$ ), have a similar relation to the mid back,  $\bar{v}$  ( $\bar{v}v$ ) and  $\bar{v}$  ( $\bar{v}v$ ), though not so obvious, because these ( $\bar{v}v$ ) and  $\bar{v}v$ ) are labelly rounded, while the  $\bar{u}$  and  $\bar{u}$  are not so, or but slightly if at all, a variety, low instead of mid, heard as a dialectic or an individual peculiarity in the pronunciation of these vowels, has a quite obvious affinity to the open throat,  $\bar{u}$  ( $\bar{u}vv$ ),  $\bar{u}$  ( $\bar{u}vv$ ). The Dagram exhibits these relations in the leading instances. The existence of the relations as here pointed out justifies the introducing of such terms as front-mixed and back mixed

The fi (firm) and I (form) are distinguished as narrow, from ii (iip), I (evIr), wide. They are marked as such by the essential characteristics of the narrow and wide of the other groups (§§ 13, 21), only in this case we have for the wide a concartify made less deep, instead of a convexity flattened down, and we have the bracing action for the narrow made by a pull downward on the middle line and a firm pressure at the sides. It is no matter if, by a partial change in signification, of a kind not uncommon in scientific as well as in popular language, it so comes about that the wide have the interval between tongue and pulate no greater in this case than the narrow, since the essential and more important characteristic remains, as before described (§ 13)

(c) The rounding of the tongue in these rowels produces an effect for the exponent hat like that of hip rounding. Tongue-rounding and hip-rounding are combined in the French en and u, German 5 and u. The term tongue rounded would in fact describe the whole class more accurately than mixed. It is to be noticed that the hip-rounding takes a characteristically different shape in the mixed from what it does in the back lowels. There is some degree of hip-rounding in ū (ūso), and even a slight degree in ū (īšr).

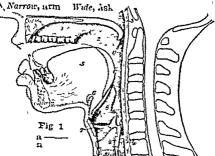
(d) The mixed vowels are closely allied to the consonant r, into which they are

\* See Wilhelm Victor Elemente der Phonetil, § 26.

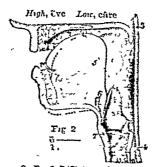
# VIEWS OF THE VOCAL ORGANS (THE RIGHT HALF) IN VOWEL POSITIONS.

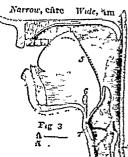
1 Hard Palate 2 Soft Palate 3 4 Back Wall of the Pharynz. 5 Tongue 6 Tongue Bone 7 Right Vocal Cord, below, right False Vocal Cord, above, both attached to the Thyroid Cartilage in front, and to the right Arytenoid Cartilage behind 8 Fold, extended from the border of the right half of the Epiglottis in front to the right Arytenoid Cartilage behind, back of which is shown, in cross-section, the Transverse Muscle that runs from the right to the left Arytenoid 2 Cricoid Cartilage 10 Windpipe 11 Oesophagus C Flace of Constriction

[The Thyroid Cartilage extends back in two broad plates, one on each side, each one hinged, or pivoted, at a point on the outside and near the bottom of the Cracold The Thyroid thus serves as a lever for stretching

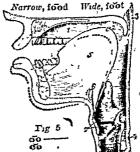


or relaxing the Vocal Cords The Tongue Bone extends back in two branches above the Thyroid plates. Each Arytenoid is a pyramid with a triangular base, of which the outer angle (not seen in the engraving) resist upon the Gricoid, while the inner front angle holds the end of a Vocal Ligament, and the inner angle in the rear is held fast by a short ligament to the Gricoid. The Arytenoids serve as lever for moving and adjusting the Vocal Gords When the Gords are brought close together, the passage between the Cartilages may either remain open or be closed closed by the joining, and opened by the disjoining, of their front edges, from the bettom to the top,—the Transverse Muscle barring the way behind at all times. The False Vocal Gords have no direct agency in phonation ]









On Fig 2, \$\tilde{a}\$ (file) would take an intermediate position; so \$\tilde{c}\$ (\$\tilde{c}\$), on Fig 4 Wide forms of all front vowels are fashioned as shown by Fig 3; of back vowels, as by Fig 5.

converted by raising the moint of the tongue toward the raisto (see \$ 250). Hence contented by raising the point of the tongue over 1 me painted way and there exist by form the glide counciling with rowis preceding. The mid-nized & (fern ever) is more nearly silled to the d ntal r (\$\frac{1}{2}\$... 1), and the forward ed to the point of \( \frac{1}{2} \). The through the findence of the following or that the present sound of \( \frac{3}{2} \). It is through the findence of the following r that the present sound of \( \frac{3}{2} \). (5 w). ferm her et ,, and of I in fir sir ste has been developed from the original sounds of & (Cuel) or R (Rie) and I (Illi) or & (Swe).

rends of & (Chil) of it (nice) and a title of a true; or a town, \$ 17. The English rewells of the mixed (\$ 10) class are the nearest to the obscure cound of the so-called REUTHAL VOWEL, oth reason named the natural record — that is, the vocal sound p oduced with the least articulati e effort, or with none at all the rocal sound p benefit with the content application of the latter differs from a forms in being made without the concave configuration of the tougue and with are turns in owng made without has consiste configuration of its foughts and with a less fense could it it of the organs. It admits of cendefrail variety of tengor position. Every short vowed is liable in very rapid peech—the 3b some more than others—by fall into it (see §§ 38.30). Whave it also in the voice-gilde (§ 80), hard in the final erliables of words like open spic and of words (really dissyllable) lik The glide (\$ 161) from vocal conscient to vowel as in go day for etc. and from v was to comens t as in cbb, and I our to gow through the

§ 18. The nincien (see Diagram) as above described ask! from the rowal jut inclusive of the initial alime t in II (fine 55 19 5 13...), mak p the coupl to list of the SIMPLE YOWEL SOUNDS, r of what need to be noted as such (§1 ) in English. The I (Ice § 100) and the II (IIse § 15') are diphthongs. Also, A (II) & 4-), with the posal was id in I (III) at d 5 (51 § 100) with the yearsh in

oo (foot) are diphthongs § 19(a) The FURE DIFFICTION OF in English a e mad up as follow —(t) Th I (free \$ 100) quality mainly of the glid between the itil 1 ud the final lement po one part ha ing predominance. It begins with & (4sk § 61) or a sound nearer to il (iip § 141) and proceeds through sounds of the mix d order (§ 16), I llowed by these of the neutral rowel on to the f. lelement I (III § 102). As uncally prenounced it differ somewhat f om the w rd sym (y ): this legins with H (Rrss § 57) and also give more promit ence to the initial lerent and somewhat m rs to the final skep it a more proof once to the fulful tensor and somewhat in re is 15 final and the proof of the fulful tensor and somewhat in re is 15 final and the fulful tensor and the fulful tensor and the same already it that these affects direction, it could be a fulful tensor and the set rate order with the same afferent direction, it ough some of the mixed and the set rate order with the same afferent in the sa and (b) 5 doll # 3109 will the Blant values, go student the green product the initial element. (6) The Estire certain consenants—as in lifts j H ry silt, 430k (flue etc. (see § 134) — begins with the high front mixed row! I liked to it (III. 4 100), and without tak' g the y sound glid son to 50 (450 § § 17), and have that for the main part.

(b) The f ligwing astaking a soul owel y or we sound within the glod are IMPURE DIPRITHOYOS:-(1) The il (fise | tire | 13") or ear in f we etc differs from the fi in Illie etc .- th pure diphthong No. 6 above - by interposi g the y sound as part of the glide between the initial and the final of ments. (2) There are so rai onge th t begin with a b lef I (III) and rom through y to differen t us; as the ca he mallest to - when pronounced mult lyd-1 1 (\$ 97) - the con in mauscous, the eu in gran leur (\$0 ); the in I cordial fillal familiarity fou in I illone, in in gents s, to in minion (\$ 106) also ya in miniarity fou in fullons, in in genut s, to in minion (100) also 'gs w' yaru you in young yo in yore, and yaw in y w' whon utlered, as I con monly d se with a brist initial 1 sound (§ J). (3) To either kind of impure diph though begi a with a brist d'of (foot, § 12) sound, and gildes through a more or hear of the monemant we only the final v well second; as in quality dutter quality g tano, a vim swan, awell when to ; and m y be heard even it warm

(c) Of the pure diphthough, it is to be noticed that they all proceed from a place of that it is fille etc. No 6, from a more ope to a more loss lip configuration. The ip m a djirth ng with y for the connecting glids proceed in a backward direction from thair high-front inting pot it and those with it we glids proceed in a more

(1) The vorsalized r (\$ 23), when this from is used, - as in far our tre impress has ing no fixed place of artical ties is not included in the scheme.

worm earth ele — is usually a sound of the mixed (§ 16) class and may ent... be added to the proceeding yow I as a separate sound or may in conjunction with it make a diphthong of a peculiar kind. Basedes this sort and that heard as stated above (b) in grandeur mans ous l'ilions, genius, etc., and the long L preferred by some commencing with a mixed rowel sound. - fit instead of all - other possible diphthones with mixed vowels bearing a part as initial or final eleme to are not actually heard in English u loss as disjectio or individual necessarities. (e) In uttering a diphthory the organs are not held anywhere in a fixed posit on

but proceed by a cort worr gild from beginning to end only the chance one more al wly to or from any I ment that preare to predominate This is true even of

& (ale) and & (al I) as attered with th " vanish.

\$ 20 The terms OPEN and CLOSE may be applied t describe either th difference y 20 Interest Other and and accounting to appears a describe and account of low mid, and high, or that of nar w and wide, — or that between the open-throat rowel a dany or all of the others. They re thus wanting in zactures. W can not say for instance of the low front-narrow & ( Are) that it is more or less open than the m d front wide & (end) or ever the high front-wife \$ (fill) - see two if its impossible to are go all the vow hon gle linear scale, or new two if its impossible to are go all the vow hon gle linear scale, or new two if its linear arm re or I see open and lose W an say how r of the K (drivi) that it is the m topen of all

I Among th yowels as narrow and wide (\$13) th re re-certain important relations as some or LOV9 AND SHORT QUARTITY for met rully be a and can not be shortesed beyond a certain finite who t have of quality Others are that ally short and can be protoged by special fort. All the wise re until rully hart, a 1 the marrow naturally lot g because f the field branch position of the to spue in the latter case and the prooft in the former (§ 13) Aim the wid require a great re penditure of vocalized by the poduce th proper resonance in require agrees re-pressure or receited by this p educe the proper resonance in the wider passage and hence re-not so saily p olonged and can not possibly be prolonged to an equal extent this direct real being limited simply by the supply of six from the lungs. The narrow long wats when an itemed, verge toward this will have been supply to the control of the contro the shorter wide when lengthened to dt in narrow or may turn to a till wil

or r theram re open form. - See \$3 1 30 3 \$ 2. The sounds symbolised by \$ 5 1 5 ft as help the most frequent I the long sounds den ted by th so I ttern, we called their RE LLAR LONG soun! and f r the like reason, & & Y & & th is REGULAR SHORT son, in. The regul lone and short of the same I tter and short of the same I tter how er in case varia to of each other as narrow and wide o as the long and short of the game sound. This discrepance is a

c masquence of hanges in orthe 1 to quality which the long or the short, or both have of goose since it is like was fixed in the general thougraphy of the language \$25. The regular slowt wow is \$4, 6 Th, \$6, 64 (a) \$6 : 1 fill fait up par pet \$25. The regular store row is any c a case to take the take per port hot high) presounced in the prope English w y re m ried per liantly of it language for you countries it language for your countries. Il language. The row iscounds that, in the othe language if ripe core near soft can y these are, if the most part considerably jeas with if me, propule brad to those larguages that it different to git these sound with precision. In freign arisation is also habitual with the propile of feedband. I the presulter Euralda man-ner these sounds are distinguished by a bord abrept, jetty form, and by colling

rith a sharp perc mion i the commant that close th illatte. with a starp pere attor the concentration at close in finals.

§ 4. All the regular long on this action in dipf though may form the long of most of an accented yillable used any 6 cill 11% stab, while the regular abort maturally h. the lyable closed by comes us touch (as it one plays city in. though such words as con 11 then million-al long can not will be seef rivided in writing and print. F. on as unaccreted foror f. Cheek, namely in, 8, 6, 6, 16. -th t is, all e cept I and of course it equi alent f - are commonly joined on to a

—in t is, atte crys I and of course it rejul about p —see commonly placed us to a fill ing consociate to oil use seed a belong willide its acceptible hundred.

[23. The relation I the overla, as respect a rejul formation, —currying with them also to responsing proteins relations, —are represented in the Lagrana on p. 1 ii. We have the front and it back series of the serve diverging from the carrier of (Lifern) and of the corresponding extends that the see A. The relation is a servent of the servent of the constant of the contract of the servent of the ser country in game position; and network a farthy and a farth in classic first be equally well traced, a indirect through the re will forms, & (Ask) and & (Ass).

When the rowels of the mixed class interpolated noder others to which have are the state of the s

#### ACCENT, QUANTITY, AND EMPHASIS AND THEIR RELATIONS TO THE QUALITY OF YOWER SOUNDS

Accept the the place of may be delend as the pressure of the contract of the pressure of the contract of the pressure of the contract of the pressure of the contract of the pressure of the contract of the pressure of the p Areast serves to me k the unity of the group of syllabous composing the word or plures, and is a bely to flowing in utterance. The errors is he essential part of the forms of a word; and accomptness makes the entry difference in forms between two the forms of a world and comments makes the stay ofference an arran present two words that is re, it may be actually diff rest meanings; as, in crosse and is crossed the world co-served if the access he trays such to the first splitchie will be board as diff ring but algority from a deliberate attacement of the word pour rec

Empirios has a process resocubismen to arrest to the surement employ ; but, beand of being it od by habitual mates, it varies with accessors it has for its off w Sheld Of Table 7 to dry manifest sength is the way to common as one for senet we do make premisers and in opposite the officer with quotient that to study and family and is not fine with quotient, the 13 cm months country country. It means to the place of the product of the p erune, lim et. In the lett men mennt will reway t surfamir to it obei dy may d' in the case of a phrass. For the purpose here in view it his man, or if rears whether what we have in any instance be accept as supplicate.

Badd rece whither what we have in any instance he secret or necessaries.

3. "A PRINT AN EXPLOYED TO SECRET to use considing wither who by as in the interest links would, account by the interestions, we obtain any other processors are also interested by the interestions and the interestions are precessed in the interesting the interesting the interesting the interesting the interesting the interesting the interesting the interesting and interesting the interesting and interesting the interesting and interesting the interesting and interesting the interesting and interesting the interesting and inter

sommy none consequential princes from quantity arrows y and analysis and the gra-plore the anne means and in the manner so meets (one, but in the tise at attent, quantity and patch all and such to various ways portified to their — the s porting which the within the province of works upon foreign and oreign-

1" Prem - that is, modification of warm or high or him on the musical seals -is not recognized element to Toglish accordation, as it has been sed in he last of some last in the form of the last of some large too, ... pointly in the serviced Greek. Tet oven in Eng. up, in the provider Greek. of same partons, and in some dialects, it appears to mi, b be a potential descripned with one or both the other of

IN CHARTET means the length of time proughed to seter! gentlers y state se so al-labela element. Levels are distingualed as in desire y or a f in f long the strategy of the according the they have or one per he easily precinged in. They do or d and record being easily about a precing of an information of an information and are distinguished as ninformation. and an immersion of 1% ; it there is contact take therefore you their entrement. As applied it the realists is an English well of please quarter you and unity to the to inderested so that incomes y excelying any intrinsic case, y is the soul of the splice; a relatively being yields used by made by techniquely set the reseal of ne of the toest s ment between to of body or may be trade some or young and to or any by a me or mit at the col

\$30. TTEXM - A special - march lowest arterior. The large to prove the fe

the last analysis, into muscular tension, - tension, be it observed, not merely of the | i (ice), although, as thus weakened, these do not come down to the absolutely least muscles that drive the nir from the lungs, but of those which stretch and stiffen the vocal cords for tone vibration, and of those which hold the mouth organs in the various positions and configurations for vowel resonance, and move or hold them for the consonant articulations. We thus have reaction against, as well as direct propulsive action upon, the vocal current And much of this reaction goes not to increase the loudness, or power, of the sound, but to impress upon it certain modifications with greater distinctness and effectiveness Thus, the prominence given by accentual stress is not merely due to greater loudness, or intensity, of sound, but sometimes as much, if not more, to the fuller distinctness of the articulation

Besides simple accentual stress, we shall have occasion in the sequel (§§ 163, 164, 275) to consider stress as laid upon different parts of a syllable, or of a vowel or consonant element, - namely, the beginning, middle, or end, - and as gradual or abrupt

§ 32. Stress in utterance is a thing of degree, and is entirely relative to an absolute determination is found in the least stress with which a syllable can be uttered and yet be perceived as a syllable. Above this least degree in one syllable or more, other degrees may exist in other syllables of the same word, and thus form a ground for distinguishing a primary, a secondary, or even a tertiary accent

§ 33 In Fuglish, stress is the chief, and is commonly regarded as the sole, constituent of accent. Yet, quantity is ordinarily combined with stress that is to say, syllables that take the absolutely least degree of stress commonly take, at the same time, the absolutely shortest quantity, that is, the shortest possible for the syllable, and with higher degrees of stress there go corresponding prolongations in quantity,
—and quantity, in its turn, carries stress along with it. The two things are separable, but, in English, the two are ordinarily combined, so that an increase or diminution of the one involves an increase or diminution of the other - See § 30

§ 34 The syllable or syllables that, in a word or phrase, may be uttered with the absolutely least stress and quantity—or with a near approach to this quite least degree—are said to be LYACCENTED The one syllable which takes the relatively greatest stress and prolongation is, of course, an ACCENTED syllable In many words of several syllables - usually of more than three - there is occasion to note two accents, a stronger and a weaker, denominated a PRIMARI and a SECONDARI accent, distinguished in this Dictionary by a heavier and a lighter accentral mark, as, e g, mag'ni-fl'or, af'fa-bil'i ty There is, in many three syllable words, such a secondary accent It may fall on the first syllable, as in un'der-take', con'tra-dict', in which case it is usually marked in dictionaries on the third and flual syllable, as in mag'ni-fy, the final syllable of this word Laving equal stress with the third in mag'ni-fi'er, and thus differing from the third in van'i ty, and as in the verb proph'e-si, which differs from the noun proph'e-cy in such cases it is not the custom to insert the accent mark, in this Dictione-cy in such cases it is not the custom to insert the according to make, in this disconary, when the vowel of the syllable is long, the secondary accent is implied by the mark of long quantity, is, mag'ni [5], ded'i-c'ite, tur'pen time.

There are, also, words of two syllables, neither of which can be properly spoken.

with the absolutely least stress and least quantity, such as n-men, fare-well, conquest, horse-rake, house-top, including most of the two-syllable compounds, and many words not of that class as joined with other words in a phrise or a sentence, the more feebly accented of the two syllables has accentual prominence above the unaccented syllables with which it stands associated Thus, the & in wine's pross, ab'scess, con'test, ac'coss, re'gress, etc, differs from the & in hear's 655, tall'est, av'es, Con'gress, etc There may be as strong a secondary accent employed in dis-taste', dis provo', etc , as in dis're gard', dis're pute' has not been common to mark such words as taking a primary and a secondary accent, one of the syllables having been reckoned as accented, and the other as unaccented; though the fact of the two accents is sometimes noticed by grammarians The New English Dictionary by Dr Murray gives the two marks in the case of a-men and a number of two-syllable compounds, and the same is done in this

There are no principles by which to determine the accent in English , and in many cases some variation from the more customary form will pass unnoticed. The general tendency of the language is to carry the chief accent back towards or to the first In the case of some two-syllable words, the final one is accented for the verb, and the other for the noun or adjective, as, con test and con'test, subject and subject, absent and absent, etc But man others are accented alike for both noun and verb, as, de fent, re gard, at-tack, cap'ture, gestture, al ly', re-mark', etc

§ 35 It is to be observed that there are distinguishable degrees and shades of accentual stress and quantity, besides the two which we mark as primary and secondary. No less than four or five degrees may be found in some single words, such, for instance, as incommunicability Also, there can be, in this matter, no precise determination of degree, and hence it becomes, in many cases, a nice question for decision as to whether a spliable should or should not receive the mark of secondary accountation. Initial and final syllables usually make no more than a quite near arproach to an absolutely least accent, this falls more commonly and properly upon medial syllables.

\$35 That differences of accent will have effect in MODIFYING OR CHANGING THE QUALITY of articulate elements is evident from the foregoing definitions of riress and of quantity. Certain of the elements require a considerable degree of articulative stress and some extent of time for their clear enunciation, while others articulates even and some exists of time for their clear challenthou, while others are committee with a more relaxed, or less tense, condition of the organs, and with a quicker deliverage of the sound. It is, however, the quantity, and not the stress, that directly affects the quality — See §§ 30, 33.

§ 27. All the naturally long voxels (§ 21) and the diffillings are under

\$17 All the naturally LONG VONELS (§ 21) and the DIPHTHONGS are under secretual stress, either primary or secondary (though indicated in the Dictionary, it may be, conclude only by the vowel quantity). It syncrer occur under the weakest practical matter, it is doubtless best to indicate the modification of quality. Thus, C (6-vent, § 78) differs in quality from \$(5ve)\$, f (1-de'a, § 101) from purple, etc., from the narron \$\tilde{e}\$ in firm, mirroy, etc.

accent, - see §§ 21, 42 The fi in sentite is nearly as wide as the & in bon'net The second \(\vec{u}\) in co'r\(\vec{u}\), when it turns to \(\vec{u}\) in co'r\(\vec{t}\)-al, is hardly distinguishable from the quite wide i in se'rial. The t in t-boy' and & in ev'er differ from o (old) and o (form), simply as wide from narrow. The narrow o of in form' becomes the wide o in in'for ma'tion, the narrow o (old) in im pose', the wide o (o-bey') in im'po-si'tion; the narrow is (arm) in b ar ba-rous is considerably widened in bir-bu'ri an, if it does not indeed become the quite wide a (ask) - See § 15 and the Diagram A diphthong, when deprived of accent, is necessarily curtailed, - either preserving the middle portion (§ 19), as mil lord' (my lord), or the middle and terminal element, as in f-o'ta (§ 101) or the terminal, as mi lord', - if, indeed, this last be not a survival rather than a development

Among the naturally SHORT VOWELS (§ 21), there are differences to be The high front-wide I (pit, § 104) undergoes but slight alteration as deprived Thus, between the vowels in the accented and the unaccented syllables in pit'i ful, fin'ish, in'fi nite, in stil', there need be only a slight and hardly appreciable difference in quality The mid-front-wide & (and, § 83) with least accentends to I (M1), as m riv'et, kitch'en, riv'et ed, heir'ess-es In situation3 where it holds its proper quality but slightly modified, - as in Cf-face', Cx-ist', though weakened, it does not sink to the degree of least accent, but here, in very rapid speech, it may fall into the neutral-vowel sound (§ 17) The low-front-wide A (nm, § 56) is nover given with quite the least accent, yet it may have a weakened accent, with a slight modification of quality, as in at-tack', 'if-ford', all low', ac-cept', and in rapid speech may change to a (ask) and then fall to the neutral place, - and especially in unemphatic monosyllables, such as and, an, am, that, The I can not itself gradually pass into an obscure vowel sound. It is art to drop forward into & thus accept and except are not distinguished by the illiternic, and c'in in vulgar speech becomes kon, and even kin

§ 39 In the other naturally short vowels, there is a general tendency, on the remission of accent, to fall towards or sink into the neutral vowel sound (§ 17), a sound which is taken only by syllables with the least accent. The o in con-nect, rec-olloct', etc (§ 120), has some tendency this way, but rather adheres to its proper sound, yet as modified and somewhat obscured, but does not, in such case, take quite the absolutely least accent. The letter o in final syllables with the least accent. as in fel'on, at'om, big'ot, act'or, etc (§ 124), may be regarded as first taking a ŭ sound as in son, or a sound of that class, whence it often passes over to the obscure neutral sound The u m aw'ful, ful fil', etc (§ 138), has some tendency to the neutral quality, but is well able to retain its proper sound somewhat modified The u (15L) and it (iip) need suffer but slight alteration by the meakening or loss of accent, as m so'fa, hot'a-ny, can'cus, un done', etc., —partly perhaps because they are so near to the neutral vowel

§ 40 The TENDLACIES, on the remission of accent, may be survied up as fol-The narrow long vowels tend to the wide form, - see §§ 21, 37, and the Dia Of the wide short vowels, those at the three extremes of the scale, namely, a (ask), oo (foot), and I (III), and also the mixed ii (III), have their quality but slightly changed by loss of accent, - & (End) and & (Mm), of the front group, tend in the forward direction, though a (am) has equal proclivity toward a (ask) or a (ap) and thus to the neutral vowel,—for all the wide back vowels, namely, it is the state of the neutral vowel, and the wide back vowels, namely, it is the state of the neutral vowel, and the wide back vowels, namely, it is the state of the neutral vowel, and the state of the neutral vowel, and the state of the neutral vowel, and the neutral vowel, and the neutral vowels, and th (odd), o (obey), u (full), or oo (foot), the tendency is to the neutral form, into which, indeed, every short vowel will sometimes fall. In general, the narrow and long, when shortened and widened, may then further, in very rapid speech, take the course of the wide short vowels, as indicated above — See § 48

In hurried and creeless colloquial speech, these modifying and obscuring tendencies, in both word and physics.

ies, in both word and phrase, are intensified Such colloquial usage, however preva lent it may be, will be acknowledged as a deviation from the standard of correct pronunciation. In England, the virtual obliteration of the secondary accent of words is a common fault. The opposite error of exaggerating the secondary accent is more or less common in America, but only to a limited extent among the well educated

§ 41 These tendencies take the REVERSE DIRECTION when, instead of accent remitted or werkened, we have the quantity of a vowel, or both the stress and quantity increased. tity, increased In all cases of quite deliberate speech—as in oritorical delivery, and especially in that most effective kind of emphasis which makes use of long-drawn time.—also in the account of the second of the second of the second or the second of t time,—also in the measured recital of verse,—we have increased quantity and stress upon both unaccented and accented syllables, while yet their relations to each other as such remain unchanged. The ordinarily obscured vowels of unaccented syllables are then and thus made to the conditional properties. are then and thus made to take some clear you el sound. It is often a nice point to determine what the sound is that is thus to be taken. It should be, if possible, in every case, a sound between the sound is that is thus to be taken. every case, a sound between which and the obscure unaccented sound a gradual transition is possible and natural and easy. It will not, indeed, for the most part, reach the exact and full sound proper to the vowel as accented, — thus, in the word sentiate, however deliberated. sent ite, however deliberately spoken, the vowel in the final syllable would never tale the exact sound it has in the word fate, — see § 42 But it should make a more or less near approach to this, — yet retaining enough of the modified form to indicate that it belong to indicate that it belongs to an unaccented or weakly accented syllable

§ 42 In the marking of the pronunciation of unaccented syllables, in this Dictionary, the intention § 42 In the marking of the pronunciation of unaccented syllables, in this Dictionary, the intention is to give in each case—the e in prudent, novel, etc (§ 94), and a in initant, oral, etc (§ 60), excepted—the mark of that one of the clear vowels employed in accented syllables to which the unaccented vowel is to be considered as making the nearest approach when properly uttered in quite deliberations be held clearly in the mind of the speaker. In the case of the naturally for some swhen under weakened accent (ñ, ĉ, î, ĉ, îl), it would, in theory, have been practical matter, it is doubtless best to indicate the modified sound by a modification. practical matter, it is doubtless best to indicate the modified sound by a modification of the mark. The absence of the mark the modified sound by a modification of the mark. of the mark. The absence of accent sufficiently distinguishes the wide  $\bar{c}$  in  $e^{r/\bar{c}r}$ ,

THE VOWELS OF THE ALPHABET IN DETAIL

§ 44 (1) \(\bar{A}\), \(\bar{a}\), as in Tie, fite, makeer, pro-fane', pa'tri ar'chal The round is otherwise represented, as in pain, day, gool, gauge, break, vell, whey, also also ((ve-)), and is the name sound of the letter The vowel is commonly called thong a."

3 45 We have here the mid-front-narrow vowel (§ 10); of which the wide (§ 13) Taking this for the main element the Evoluth is commonly

ends with a vanish - a brief terminal sound - in I (111) semetimes running even to I (Swe) As thus spoken the wows! is really diphthongs! (§ 19c) - made with a on-thosons gilde - it ough with me these rapid change near the initial than near the wa labing element. The vanish comes out more clearly in some avilable than in It is not used in it e Scottish dialect; and is not apt to be given by people of toroign birth and training

\$ 46. There is some diversity in the sound of this vowel as spoken by different persons and as occurring t diff rent words not only as concerns the vanish, but as the sound verges more or less town d the lower and more open yowel fi (cfire § 40) to identi at with that; the more open form occurri g mainly as an

\$47 Ti radical part of the E sound widened usually so as to be undistinguish able from 5 (cnd) is the exceptional sound of a in a ny ma my Thames and ciath said again against -set 82

449. (2.) A & s modification of the preceding wowel in syllables without accent wid r (\$ 13) ranging between & (\$10) and & (\$11 1); and never tak! g th vaniel 1345). It occurs in the ending sace nge; an, 1 ref fice sol'fice raw'dge ail'dge etc. The ending are in the case of rbs, takes it (ale) with acc at primary or secondary (though with the secondary second not ma ked in the Diction ary) as rol to ad vocato (v), em u late con ju gate ( ), ag gro-gate (v) etc | while in the case of nouns and adjectives it without the accent is commenly used as, sen'ûte prei it a I vo-câte (s) as gre-gûte (a). Also i often occurs as preceding mothe wel-usually accented. in the following syllable as, fi-e ri-al chil-ot le Ju dil-ism In words like mis cell farmy sail u thery sumptuatery the a, before my or ry final and with the proceeding splinble unaccented has prope by this sound; but if the proceed; syllab! be accented as in bot a-my all a ry sal a ry pri ma ry bount da ry the å sound (dak soft å 600 ja musully prof rred; yet in contract-ye and librar, the å je the saler to give, and in these and som there of the clas is common an l allowable. In final syllables, the tendency of the sou I is to turn to I (III) in rapid ech. - passing through & on to I (\$ 63); this change is common in word will lare, sur'face etc in which the A is f llowed by a j or an a sound The at in mountain emplain sta sa slee ay! Mon day etc., takes pearly the flevind -falls between this and I (III). For the flevand in accented syll bles, ero 6 81.

5 40 (3.) A & coly in syll bles closed by r and more or less strongly accented; as in care share com parer parent plow share. The so ud is also rep o so tot by \$ (4) & c \$ 34); and otherwise as in air boar h i prayer

The m before r does not ordinarily take this sound when the r preced an vowel The a before y does now crumarry one case sound water too prove a water, nother in a following yillade of the word; as | Pur'l y| far y compliction chirity ty cir. (A sat in firm); and in vi y Mix yy cir. (A usually as in like). Boo an analogour rule for \( \tilde{\text{(right)}} \), and in \( \tilde{\text{v}} \) is \( \tilde{\text{v}} \), if y \( \tilde{\text{circle}} \) is the sound remains without cia go by an all-ix \( \tilde{\text{v}} \) if fection to the suffix \( \tilde{\text{v}} \) is a suffix \( \tilde{\text{circle}} \). Lacous remains whose can go y as all 14 vol nection o the sum 1-e as completing share r and posses exceptionally in part at, 1 afcent age ghrish and sometim looked how it y 31Ary also in charty verify 150. The sound k Ut warrow correlate either wick & (a(ms)), -e=51 il 13 is not almyly a prolocy blos of that sound though, it w. Itemyl such prolonytion, the organ saturally and unconcatonal publishes to position with lagir the soun is in

to organ materialy and unconsciously sinks into a position with a give the sout it in question of all of the part parrow E (fi) ). It is indeed essentially the same as the so-called " pen e in French (tête père etc.) German (echt leben, etc.), Italian (cie! etc.). It was the common sound of the English long a two hand ed years ago, and still later

and th fuffuence of the r would tond to hold it unchanged

The runnit is otherwise described by som thorities, either because of difference so the actual p nun lathen, or of a disag senient as to the analysi of what m y soully be the same. It's dictionaries f Walk. Smart, Stormouth and Ogilric Lientify it with R (Rie). Cooley and A M B II do the same Mr Bell gi a also as tily it with R (Rice). Cookey and A M B B do it sam. Mr Rell gi a also an elementative promotation as of a first pred special and the sound it that described by A J Zille, and by Dr Murray in the true  $\delta$  giab Dreiter  $\pi_{ij}$ . B the  $\delta$  giab Rell with the state of the two distributions of the first, that the twist of E(Ri) 1 and it is to be seen ked of this and that  $\delta$  gians, that the elements to prote  $\sigma$  grave or is like by to change the position of the ergans repressing an electron was diving it to that of the towers here  $\tau$  questions. To promounce the  $\sigma$  as better  $\tau$  and driving it to that of the towers here  $\tau$  questions. To promounce the  $\sigma$ in let end so the xact hort of & ( Are) to a foreign peculiarity; haracteristic nise of th Iri h and the Soutch.

also of the fit hand the Section.

If has fit is administrative repeats of the runt her glide, in
Market its author two above rised take notice a pressly of the runt her glide, in
Market is that the remed passes on to the following results of \$200.

A. The rever falst which now to be been risided of gringst this is that are
of \$ (Alex, with the usual y which in f (111), he a fault will he and rethrogode would When the word before wis, I make word, wanch as partent ever bir et werpilled by fi [fire] as well as fi it is to be understood that the as their et n. his in & (overer) and ot ! I (TII). -- Son Fyrm pain, 4 "

h. his in secretarial stem, the final spile do may be regarded as a trackly under a warefilter current stem, the final spile do may be regarded as a trackly under a complary accept (\$ 34).

(55, (1) ( 5; as i km (suphule), Add Hi Pan dom, I her part by also in past, general by stal; the replace have in." It is mustly followed by a confidence of the past of the p tweet on the fact of 3 ble - Row ff 1 35, and F

I ~ (...) X &: a bu down La Sather Ab Alma, palm, and 1 k ring moved to an bu bushin, a stypus it also post-ready extent the "times a " In Fire and at regety to Arm us, this sound to et un to the a before the a to at the I hard this in ser' grant is the buting promise about to both com It This is the a rew entiry of the processes and it is the pro-tirest over for some pursue

\$13) There is a good deal of in Pude of variation in the actual promuciation of the Italian in English extending all the wybetw in the first extremes possible for it (firm) and & (ask C2). A medial form i at present most approved. \$60 In maccented syllables, whenever the mark it (.irm) is empty yed it is to be understood that the owel is will r-n arer to it (a k) - than when accented the latter would in the opinion of some orthorpists be the proper mark.

\$61 (6) A A. This is the sound to be prof sred in certain words or sellabor oding in ale if it, the as at mt, nee mt m ? as, ask, athir graft mitt pries, grasp liket, dince chant command; and in some other cross be also for french use in unscented syllables, — for one class of which (31 C. 69) It will in this dictionary be in licated by or the italio f rm of the letter

\$62. This owel is to be clearly d at | gui hed from & (Am. hat \$54). In organic po lion is lies between it is an it is, it is not in quality as well as position more manifer resembles in I ther. It it to wide correlat [ it is it is, it is, it is a list of the torget is raised higher the lower that will a position in manifer the interest it is in the lower with a position of the interest in the interest is a list of the torget is raised higher the lower is wishoot so much d present and it in this not so will be pound a know, it is in the lower in t to been ommonly and rectly described as breader than & (a &). - See Fig. 1 This you I slides easily i to it (fip, § 17) pecially when unacer ted and a sight retraction of the tongue with le ation fith he k part will with the yourself a 2 (not); the re se transitio sof not to a at Prov'l-dence to Prav'l-dence body to bady etc is a common fault and also that of but to but is a allogether u c mmon -see § A. The two form Mahomet and Mohammed

sliegether a c mines — nees 3.1. The two forms I amounts new ansumments of the most need to the opin or find on of it when one the conduct of \$40. Falton and Knight door bed the nint i has of words in question as a side west from the little and of A. J. Ellis (from near to a f. 8 gory pp. N. 3) posts of the first thin accord of A. M. D. Ellis (from near to a f. 8 gory pp. N. 3) posts of the first thin accord of A. M. D. Ellis (from the March 1) and the side of the conduction inchig - not in speaking - such word a hand part I adjust which he says, is common now [1877] is Paris " as a und of the Fre has. The sound is one which asny persons ha u tear au local organs so trained as t preciate.

§ 64. The pronum i ties of the a in the word is a testion (§ 61) is, indeed various and amounted. It is so represented by Mr Elli in his F risk of A Pron. cisat muettled How (pp. 1147-48) Also, the tee F glust Dittonery by Dr. M. 1773; mark the owel in three word with n mbiguous sig for an optional pronunciation, that ny tee that of \$\tilde{A}\$ (first) or of \$\tilde{A}\$ (notation \$\tilde{A}\$) be intermediate as that here indic tel by &. In the dictionari of Walk Smart Cooley Stormonth, and Ocil lo the mark is & (firs) Yet, by S nart (Principle 11) and by Coly the pr per sound is admitted to be tate mediate between & (Am; and & (Arm). With the act at diversity in g rat mage - in both America and England - it zees 1 w that the sound A (Ash.), the wide of H (Krm) as the boat and most acree the to the ear I the no to be pref rred.

\$65 In praces, rep systamen this sou d (a) is of freq ent occurrence though rapid peed more o less obe, red and faling som times into the neutr 1 f rm 68 171

f Co. In open syllables user uted la Arte Hadem chlor'te meth bl bet any sail bry vill is soria mess the let this scientific property sound when the plint is sat all protonged in my bati or definerate utterance. See 15 12

\$00 Little distinuit f Walker Cool y St remoth, and Ord in, the mark n all such case is \$(am). Tet probably no one would rep of this as the such around if we e- pet those who promotes the \$(am) as fromework as pet to 0 of [...] that is, with a proper \$6 (\$\bar{a}\$ \) is outs!. With a storiety \$(Princept P)\$ the in the case of the storiety of the st in mine a proper in its kij somit. Without somita (Frince)<sup>1</sup> [7] in it dies hoeses as a-bount I dia-de en it foa Africa, to the sound greathes the "fi in a. Em it isserthes thi said. Lajan a but as couling ment of the "in in in mouthal (i) [7] on t. The Emperium (ii) Dies in ry man ha it as an observe a complete in the "in its factor of the "in its has the "observe form of the "in its factor of the "in its has the "observe form of the "in its factor of the al ha (arm \$5 ) and the a before rin ar-te'el at t as the "colin to and not the "long" form f the owel - See \$ 33

\$ 68. In fir I or modal syllables, unser I Lant level by in Lut, is e. nel § 60. In finite module symmetry in the most open as well as each proper has fine for most as he say have an entery move finite of a law lay have an entery move finite large and hereaftered that up, accretion in the same may relate from the model and the move of the protocopic of the others or emplates precede and finite arrangements of the move and a fit (61) or mostly enough to be principle for moderative fit as soon ancoro with this wire to Aug. E field D circums by the M M may be the more and on the fit of wure" of a in aims, her - in the first spiaties of a 'to-al' ne-quit tal a-bun' lant a-bun lance as in the open syllables above mentioned () @ 1 The dir longries will het a the ma k & (ann) in open spiration as a'm est ! J () 6"). so the same also ! the case and will have some inexactives.

\$ GR Some authorities note a difference between the two cases of the maten the ritable in open (100) and when it I fined by in I sto (16 ). Because of sort diversity of opinion as it the ellers in the spain g for pros relation to the cours I'm the latter of these cases; as is I ffort, I t lir sie - See i i

\$10. (\*) A p as in gil talk evenin vip let firshel halk in, e othershe i presented in hind state nives at his h, this, hery again [3 110], as cit all not more consequent would be defined as median will be special representatives it the annual in English though, in some much such as the special representatives it the send in English though, in some much such as aunt chaint sto, the au bespeech or to the lulian a negal,

1 This is the low-back-narrow round count (1 11), - made is b the course (-

et time (46) between the back to some and Lastines bereins of to post salate. and drawn in from said to the first the first to the time to enough it to be for the first to depresent, and the special of the time to enough it to be desired and drawn and drawn in from all the first to the firs

Pure are well such as anti, mail quarget (\$791 of to which the and fals het very g (1811) and O (Clary); or he atleb there is at he at it some

a, an ail weble ter ata f verteben, en tree \$ 11 \$73. I EVENT O SHEAREN MILLS TO MANE OF otacia property o mortal 

\$ 4 \$73 d. p. medicates to dopt acquisit or implified equalities of the extend to the extends of the bound produced by an extend to the first material distinct of the bound produced to the first material distinct to the first bound of the extended by distinct to the first of th

vocal cords for tone vibration, and of those which hold the mouth organs in the various positions and configurations for vowel resonance, and move or hold them for the consonant articulations. We thus have reaction against, as well as direct propulsive action upon, the vocal current And much of this reaction goes not to increase the loudness, or power, of the sound, but to impress upon it certain modifications with greater distinctness and effectiveness Thus, the prominence given by accentual stress is not merely due to greater loudness, or intensity, of sound, but sometimes as much, if not more, to the fuller distinctness of the articulation

Besides simple accentual stress, we shall have occasion in the sequel (§§ 163, 164, 275) to consider stress as laid upon different parts of a syllable, or of a vowel or consonant element, -namely, the beginning, middle, or end, -and as gridual or abrupt The nearest

§ 32. Stress in utterance is a thing of degree, and is entirely relative to an absolute determination is found in the least stress with which a syllable can be uttered and yet be perceived as a syllable Above this least degree in one syllable or more, other degrees may exist in other syllables of the same word, and thus form a ground for distinguishing a primary, a secondary, or even a tertiary account

§ 33 In English, stress is the chief, and is commonly regarded as the sole, constitu ent of accent Yet, quantity is ordinarily combined with stress that is to say, syllables that take the absolutely least degree of stress commonly take, at the same time, the absolutely shortest quantity, that is, the shortest possible for the syllable, and with higher degrees of stress there go corresponding prolongations in quantity, — and quantity, in its turn, curies stress along with it. The two things are separable, but, in English, the two are ordinarily combined, so that an increase or dinfinity. nution of the one involves an increase or diminution of the other - See § 30

§ 34. The syllable or syllables that, in a word or phrase, may be uttered with the ab-clutcly least stress and quantity—or with a near approach to this quite least degree—are said to be UNACCENTED. The one syllable which takes the relatively greatest stress and prolongation is, of course, an ACCENTED syllable In many words of several syllables - usually of more than three - there is occasion to note words of several symboles — usually of more than three—there is occasion to note two accents, a stronger and a weaker, denominated a FRIMAR1 and a SECONDAR1 accent, distinguished in this Dictionary by a heavier and a lighter accentual mark, as, e.g., mag'ni-fi'er, af'fa bill'i-ty. There is, in many three syllable words, such a secondary accent. It may fall on the first syllable, as in unider take? con'tra dict', in which case it is usually marked in dictionaries. Or it may fall on the third and final syllable, as in mag'ni fy, the final syllable of this word Leving equal stress with the third in mag'ni fl'er, and thus differing from the third in van'l-ty, and as in the verb proph'e-sy, which differs from the noun proph'e-cy in such cases it is not the custom to insert the accent mark, in this Diction ary, when the rowel of the syllable is long, the secondary accent is implied by the mark of long quantity, as, mag'ni fy, ded'i cate, tur'pen-tine

There are, also, words of two syllables, neither of which can be properly spoken with the absolutely least stress and least quantity, such as a men, farc-well, conquest, horse-rake, house-top, including most of the two-syllable compounds, and many words not of that class as joined with other words in a phrase or a sentence, the more feebly accented of the two syllables has accentual prominence above the unaccented syllables with which it stands associated Thus, the & in wine'press, ab'scess, con'test, ac'cess, re'gress, etc, differs from the e in heir'-Ess tall'est, ax'es, Con'gress, etc There may be as strong a secondary accent employed in dis taste', dis-prove', etc , as in dis're gard', dis're pute' It has not been common to mark such words as taking a primary and a secondary accent, one of the syllables having been reckoned as accented, and the other as unrecented, though the fact of the two accents is sometimes noticed by grammarians. The New English Dictionary by Dr. Murray gives the two marks in the case of n-men and a number of two-syllable compounds, and the same is done in this work

There are no principles by which to determine the accent in Figlish , and in many cases some variation from the more customary form will pass unnoticed. The gencral tendency of the language is to carry the chief accent back towards or to the first syllable In the care of some two-syllable words, the final one is accented for the verb, and the other for the noun or adjective, as, con test' and con'test, subject' and sub'ject, ab-sent' and ab'sent, etc. But many others are accented alike for both noun and verb, as, de feat', re gard', at tack', cap'ture, ges'-

ture, ally', re-mark', etc. \$25 It is to be observed that there are distinguishable degrees and shades of accentual stress and quantity, besides the two which we mark as primary and secondary No less than four or five degrees may be found in some single words, such, for instance, as incommunicability—Also, there can be, in this matter, no pre-cise determination of degree, and herce it becomes, in many cases, a nice question for decision as to whether a syllable should or should not receive the mark of secondary accentuation. Initial and final syllables usually make no more than a quite near approach to an absolutely least accent; this falls more commonly and properly upon

\$5% That differences of accent will have effect in Modifying on Changing The Quality of articulate elements is evident from the foregoing definitions of stress and of quantity Certain of the elements require a considerable degree of articulative stress and some extent of time for their clear enunciation, while others are compatible with a more relaxed, or less tense, condition of the organs, and with a

art cell stills with a more related or Problemse, countrion of this organ, and with a quicker deliverance of the sound. It is, however, the quantity, and not the stress, that directly affects the quality — See §§ 20, 23.

§ 37. All the naturally 1000 vowels (§ 21) and the Diphthough are under an armual stress, either primary or recondary (though indicated in the Dictionary, it may be, so the primary or secondary (though indicated in the Dictionary, it is doubless best to indicate the mode stress; they can use after a first weakening or loss of accent without alleration of quality for in the inert. The absence of accent millicently disting Thus, C (Event', § 78) differs in quality from C (Eve), I (I de'n, § 101) from pa'per, etc., from the narrow S in fern, mer'cy, etc.

the last analysis, into muscular tension, — tension, be it observed, not merely of the nuscles that drive the air from the lungs, but of those which stretch and stiffen the accent, — see §§ 21, 42 The fi in sentito is nearly as wide as the fi in bon'net The second o in ce'109', when it turns to tim ce'ro al, is hardly distinguishable from the quite wide I in se'1I-nl The & in &-boy' and & in ev'ar differ from o (old) and & (farn), simply as wide from narrow The narrow & of in form' becomes the wide & in in'for-ma'tion, the narrow o (old) in im pose', the wide & (5-bey') in im'po si'tion, the narrow is (ierm) in b ir'ba-rous is considerably widened in bar barrian, if it does not indeed become the quite wide a (1181c) - See § 15 and the Diagram. A diphthong, when deprived of accent, is necessarily curtailed, - either preserving the middle portion (\$ 19), as mil lord' (my lord), or the middle and terminal element, as in f-o'ta (§ 101) or the terminal, as mi-lord', - if, indeed, this last be not a survival rather than a development

§ 38 Among the naturally SHORT VOWELS (§ 21), there are differences to be The high-front-wide i (pit, \$104) undergoes but slight alteration as deprived of accent Thus, between the vowels in the accented and the unaccented syllables m pit/i-ful, fin'ish, in'fi-nite, in stil', there need be only a slight and hardly appreciable difference in quality The mid-front-wide & (End, § 83) with least accentends to I (III), as in riv'ct, kitch'cu, riv'ct cd, heir'ess-cs In situations where it holds its proper quality but slightly modified, - as in cf-face', & ist', though weakened, it does not sink to the degree of least accent, but here, in very rapid speech, it may fall into the neutral-vowel sound (§ 17) The low-front-wide n (Am, § 56) is never given with quite the least accent, yet it may have a weakened accent, with a slight modification of quality, as in at-tack, af ford, allow, ac-cept', and in rapid speech may change to a (ask) and then fall to the neutral place, —and especially in unemphatic monosyllables, such as and, an, am, that, The it can not itself gradually pass into an obscure vowel sound. It is apt to drop forward into & thus accept and except are not distinguished by the likterate, and c'in in vulgar speech becomes ken, and even kin

§ 39 In the other naturally short vowels, there is a general tendency, on the remission of accent, to fall towards or sink into the neutral-rowel sound (§ 17), a sound which is taken only by syllables with the least accent. The o in con nect, rec oflect', etc (§ 120), has some tendency this way, but rather adheres to its proper sound, yet as modified and somewhat obscured, but does not, in such case, take quite the absolutely least accent. The letter o in final syllables with the least accent, as in fel'on, at'om, big'ot, act'or, etc (§ 121), may be regarded as first taking a ŭ sound as in son, or a sound of that class, whence it often passes over to the obscure neutral sound The u in aw'ful, ful-fil', etc (§ 138), has some tendency to the neutral quality, but is well able to retain its proper sound somewhat modified The a (isk) and ŭ (ŭp) need suffer but slight alteration by the weakening or loss of accent, as in so'fa, bot'a-ny, cau'cus, un-done', etc ,—partly perhaps because they are so near to the neutral vowel

§ 40 The TENDENCIES, on the remission of accent, may be SUMMED UP as fol-The narrow long vowels tend to the wide form, - see §§ 21, 37, and the Dia Of the wide short vowels, those at the three extremes of the scale, namely, ü (üsk), oo (foot), and I (Ill), and also the mixed u (up), have their quality but sightly changed by loss of accent, — & (&nd) and & (&n), have their quanty was slightly changed by loss of accent, — & (&nd) and & (&n), of the front group, tend in the forward direction, though & (&n) has equal proclivity toward a (ask) or & (&n) and thus to the neutral vowel, — for all the wide back vowels, namely, & (&dd), & (&bey), & (&pl), or & (&ot), the tendency is to the neutral form; into which, indeed, over short yould will sometime fall. In general the narrow into which, indeed, every short vowel will sometimes fall In general, the narrow and long, when shortened and widened, may then further, in very rapid speech, take the course of the wide short vowels, as indicated above - See § 48

In hurried and cureless colloquial speech, these modifying and obscuring tenden-cies, in both word and phrase, are intensified Such colloquial usage, however prelent it may be, will be acknowledged as a deviation from the standard of correct pronunciation In England, the virtual obliteration of the secondary accent of words is a common fault. The opposite error of exaggerating the secondary accent is more or less common in America, but only to a limited extent among the well educated.

541 These tendencies take the REVERST DIRECTION when, instead of accent emitted or weakened, we have the quantity of a vowel, or both the stress and quantity, increased In all cases of quite deliberate speech — as in oratorical delivery. and especially in that most effective kind of emphasis which makes use of long-drawn time, —also in the measured recital of verse, —we have increased quantity and stress upon both unaccented and accented syllables, while jet their relations to each other as such remain unchanged The ordinarily obscured vowels of unaccented syllables are then and thus made to take some clear vowel sound. It is often a nice point to determine what the sound is that is thus to be taken It should be, if possible, in every case, a sound between which and the obscure unaccented sound a gradual transition is possible and natural and easy. It will not, indeed, for the most part, reach the exact and full sound proper to the owel as accented, —thus, in the word sentifite, however deliberately spoken, the vowel in the final syllable would never take the exact that the state of the control of the syllable would never take the exact sound it has in the word filte,—see § 42. But it should make a more or less near approach to this,—yet retaining enough of the modified form to indicate that it halomate a indicate that it belongs to an unaccented or weakly accented syllable

§ 42. In the marking of the pronunciation of unaccented syllables, in this Diction ary, the intention is to give in each case—the c in pru'dent, nov'el, ctc (§91), and c in tries. and a in infant, o'ral, etc (§ 63), excepted—the mark of that one of the clear vowels employed in accented syllables to which the unaccented your is to be considered as making the present space of the deliberate sidered as making the nearest approach when properly uttered in quite deliberate speech; as, Ex-Press', fid mit', cor root'. The sound thus indicated should at all times be held clearly in the mit', cor root'. times be held clearly in the mind of the speaker. In the case of the naturally long vowels when under weakened accent (t, t, t, t, t), it yould, in theory, have been rufficient to retain the weak of the case of the rufficient to retain the weak of the case o rufficient to retain the mark they have when fully accented (\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{1}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}); but, as a practical restrict to the mark they have when fully accented (\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{1}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}); but, as a practical restrict to the mark they have when fully accented (\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}); but, as a practical restrict to the mark they have when fully accented (\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}); but, as a practical restrict to the mark they have when fully accented (\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}); but, as a practical restrict to the mark they have when fully accented (\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}); but, as a practical restrict to the mark they have when fully accented (\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}); but, as a practical restrict to the mark they have when fully accented (\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}); but, as a practical restrict to the mark they have when fully accented (\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}); but, as a practical restrict to the mark they have when fully accented (\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}); but, as a practical restrict to the mark they have when fully accented (\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}); but, as a practical restrict to the mark they have when fully accented (\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}); but, as a practical restrict to the mark they have when fully accented (\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \v practical matter, it is doubtless best to indicate the modified sound by a modification of the mark. The absence of accent sufficiently distinguishes the wide & in every parper, etc., from the parcon & in every part of accent sufficiently distinguishes the wide & in every part of the parcon & in every part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the par

# THE VOWELS OF THE ALPHABET IN DETAIL

fer To sheter le employed for e gir recitions of sound. T. A. &. &; H; H; L. ng as looding the energiand animal as in § 47, and the sound of obscure quality, judicial by as along the For a as part of as graph, see § 44, 40, 54, 77, 70,70, 51, 151, 101, 101, 107, 157, 157

44 (1) A, \(\tau\_i\), as in file, fate, mulc'er, pro-fane', pi'tri ar'chal. The sound is otherwise represented, as in pain, day, gaol, gauge, break, reil, where, also are (ere-), and is the rame sound of the letter. The vowel is commonly called "long a." "long a."

We have 1 ere the mid-front-narrow vowel (§ 10), of which the wide (§ 12) | correlative is & (Cnd)

sands with a vanish - a brief terminal sound - in I (III) sometimes running even to 8 ! (5ve). As thus poker, the vowel is really diphthong I (\$ 19 s) - made with a continuous gilds, - though with much less rapid change near the initial than ne r the vanishing element. The vanish comes out more el ariy in some syllables than in It is not med in the Scottish dislect and is not spi to be given by poor le of foreign birth and training

446. There is some diversity in the sound of this ow I as snoken by differe you there as some unreasty at the sound of this concerns that which it is the sound we ges more by less toward the lower and more open wowel & (care \$ 40) or is even made identical with that; the more open form occurring mainly as an archain auryl al.

\$4 The radical part of the 5 sound widened usually so as to be un listinguish able from \$(4mt) is the exceptional sound of a in a my manny Thames and of at in said a gain a gainst ;- see § 82.

§ 48. (\_) A a modification of the preceding rowel in syllables without accent; wid r (\$ 13) rangi g between & (Ale) and & (End) and me r taking the vanish (§4) It occurs in the endings are ugo as, preffic solfice ravidge a lage etc. The ending are in the case of ve be, take II (Ale) with secent. wta . primary or secondary (though with the secondary accout not marked in ti Dictionary); as, we-lite' as we-dite (r) ern u l'ite con ju g'te (r) aggre-gite (r) sto; while in the case of nours an indject es, it without ha accout it con the contract of the con refer to the following syllable; as, & effect is find the following syllable; as, & effect is consistent for the following syllable; as, & effect is find the following syllable; as, & effect is find the following syllable; as, & effect is find the following syllable; as, & effect is find the following syllable; mis cel in uy sal u si zy sumptu try the a, bef re myo xy final and with the precedi g syllable unacce ted has properly this so d; but if th p ecedi g the yearst (green way \$ 60) is constituted that the same and the same shipping percentages with pot u-us, at a-us and same at any same at the same and the same same at the sa the & is the east r to give, and in these and som othe s of the class is common and allowable. In final syliables, the tendency of the sound is to turn to I (III) in capid any means. An man spirite is no sometry or in so d as no or to thirty in speech — peaking through 5 on to 1 (§ 53); it is cha 30 is comm n is word lik will lage survidee etc. in which the 5 is followed by jor as a sound. The is means tain, early tain cto, as also say in Mon kny etc., tak ne ly the 8 sound — fulls between this and 1 (111). For the 8 sound in acces ted yillabl eca 6 61

\$40 (2.) Å A only in syllable closed by read more or less strongly accented as a clare shiftee court after platfort plowful & or The so ad is also represented by \$6\$ (there \$48); at 1 otherwise as in all bear h is praye.

The a before r does not crit only take this sound when the r precedes wowel or

snoth Line tollowing alippie of the word | se in Dat, th But, th com-lags another presenting spaces of the work is in privily introduced as on chaffity set of as in firm), and in viry Mary Mary rec (a smally se in Ric). Eco an analogous rul for 5 (f ru) in § 55, and f 0 (6 rb) in § 116 B t the sound remains without change by an ad icd, very inflection of the fitz er; as in comparing side et; and appears an advantly in parient rate and agent rate a decoration is declarable and a starty along in 12 y warry 500. The sound is the parrow correlate (the wid A(an) - see §§ 10 13. It is not simply a proton gation of the t sound; though if we attempt at che protongation the organs naturally and unconsciously all I hato a position which si a the sound i

the ergina naturally and unconsciously all i into a position which gi a the count i quanti in —the page bowerse it in to a more open position (\$15) and thus gi quantity and the page of on sound of the English to g a two hundred years ago, and still late and the influence of the rw hi to at to hold it w hanged.

The rowel is otherwise described by some uthorities, either because of a diff rence

The revenue of the control of the state of t allerent a pron edation as of o is let princed; and the sound is the describet by A. J. Ellis, and by Dr. M. ray is th. New E. July Dictorary. B t the § in Ret is the wit of R (Ret); a of it is to be removaled of this, so of the R (Mn) that the attempt to prolong the sound is lik by to hange the position of the organa, aspecially as befor y a 1 bring it to that of the rowel here in que tion. To pronounce the e in lot end a the exact hort of & (offe ) is a foreign poculiarity characterists o of the Irish and the Sortch

also of the Irish and has forced.

Most (1) horizon be clied than notice expressed; I the vanish or gitlen, I Most (1) horizon be clied to the control of th

\$51. (4) A h as in Ans (corthaile), A to the, who dome I have, phe'lly also he pighth, guartherly to a the organic " short he." It is unadef facoused by the ground much whether know, and or macronal (51th ... he of \$1th.

\$ al. These to wheat this permitty English most is not said a variety learn to give a a creekly 1- see \$12. They see \$(\$85\$) is its lake. There are English and American who it is some as is always done in the Seculity defice. I M. As TRACTORTON, It is common only in lottlated and spine, he pain \$1 but to At tack. An inst ; in case the new 1 det (a.) there is actually a parent on the first pyloble in dep () 3, 30, and 3 or 3.

4.77 (3.1 % ht me ht farme flar viet of the himse patient once he was deviationed to honology, many grand oral controlling-sould have flates as in I depthal and story in honorous, the north L ground to the other in the soul of the UNI mad that in mergeneau he the healthy promonents on the both constrint. 13. This is the nericon nature of the specialise force! The motor periodise artifican mail & \$2.62; oce sim, by a

\$ .0 There is a good d 1 of lati de of variative in the actual provunciation of the Italian a. In Ingli h extending all the way between the forthest e fremes possible for it (itrus) and h (fask 0°). A medial form is to present most approved \$00. In an occusion of platches, whene or the mark h (itrus) is employed, it is to

be understood that the vowel is wider - nearer to & (ask) - than when accented the latter would in the opinion I some orthospiets, be the proper mark.

\$ 61 (C ) A A. Thi is the sound to be preferred in certain words or evilable you to you as in it was some was presented at certain words of relief it ending in sk if fit, the as sp, at not not relief at, take at if grift pairs pass grass last, dance whant com mand I sto in wene other cases be sid s its frequent use in unaccented syllables —for o a class of which (55 68 CO). it will in the dictio any be indic to by so the statio from of the letter

It will not lis dictio any be indict 1 by a th itself of must the letter \$62. This row 11 to be clearly dut up the droma films that \$50). In organic positions till a between this and \$6 (arms) be the quality saw ill as position more nearly resembles the latter. It is the wid core 1 to \$7 \tilde{8}\$, if \$10\$, and is not rally shorter (\$20\$) the main part of the tongo, is ratised higher the lower hat raily shorter (2 21) it mush pare of the tongo is raised nigher the lower ] w is not so in the pressed and the mooth is not a widely opened 1 hence R (Arm) has been commonly a d correctly described as I road than A (A L) — See F 1 ma norm comments a d orretty operated as read than \$\hat{A}\$ is \$\lefta\$ = \frac{1}{2}60F^2\$ I. This von laiths easily its of \$(\pm\), \$\frac{1}{2}0\$ for \$\lefta\$ is all its of \$\pm\\$ its easily its of \$(\pm\), \$\frac{1}{2}0\$ for \$\pm\\$ in the tongue with \$\pm\\$ is at \$0\$. It has kpart will con it the visual \$\pm\\$ of \$\pm\\$ in the \$\pm\\$ in the \$\pm\\$ out \$\pm\\$ is \$\pm\\$ out \$\pm\\$ in the \$\pm\\$ out \$\pm\\$ in the \$\pm\\$ out \$\pm\\$ is \$\pm\\$ out \$\pm\\$ in the \$\pm\\$ out \$\pm\\$ in \$\pm\\$ in the \$\pm\\$ out \$\pm\\$ out \$\pm\\$ in the \$\pm\\$ out \$\pm\\$ in the \$\pm\\$ out mony to hardy et is a common fault and ab that of but to bit i not altogether uncommon —see § ... There is man Mahomet and Moham med have come to set tough a con fusion of it is we well sound.
§ C. F. Iton and K. ight d scribed the a in the hass of words in que the last well sound.

g to. I flow and K ight'd erribed the a in the lass of words in que the last was as it well form of the littliam in. A. J. Ill. (From latters for Stegers pp. 31) speaked the fit that so not held for it would be float Kinghab swakers, a perially ladies for the words in que toon; a so not which he also recon on J. in e-positive in the forth words in que tools about no which he also recos or 3 in ling (s—n it in speaking— of w I hant I put I adj so with hi, h say it common now [15] in Paris sease send of the Fre ha. The sound is we which many priver a bear not set an it record organs trained as a paper of the set of \$64. The pronounciation of the as it has words in quarton (\$61) h, to led we lot of a with of a world of it is no represented by Mr. Ell is in 16, Lordy F 3. IF means and a well of it is no represented by Mr. Ell is in 16, Lordy F 3. IF means and a well of the set of the first order of the set of the first order of the first order of the first order of the set of the first order order

owel in the sew rd with an ambiguous sig for an 1 too 1 groupe thought overlin its sew of with an ambiguous sig. for an 1 ton 1 preumer lien, the 1 m 1 to third right (in 1) per of 1 (min ha 1 k, or be theremostate as tall here just in the contract of the contr

is the cons to be professed f G. In the course strainers this so id (A) is of frequent occ trench, though in rapid speed, more these obscured and falling sometimes into the nautral f am (\$ 17)

the in pensyllable unace and aim is less it sidem chloric murid-I both my said my willing of himse like etc. the sectoarie intrin-ound when the syllable is at all prolonged in my hallo or deliverate utterance. See

\$67 In the dict a los of With a Cool y Stormonth, and O-firin, the mark in all so herse fait (an ) Yet probably a n would regal this as the exact sound if we exit has wis procedure the h (tins) as foreigners respit to do (§ Lo), that is with a proper A(h L) so 1. Wilk radmits (Fri cipl. 9') that, in sech cases is with a page A(a h.) as 1. W it reducing (Pr. e/p. 27) that, in services an action and 1 and in sider a first in to the out large-order to be a service of the contract of t

§ CS. In final or medial yillebles a accented, and losed by m l, not nee and m, as, st. porght rff m or l as i syl an wax mey meartal luy at w and training and laid e lush and that, complate, halta t 

\$ 03 Bane authorities note a d Herence briwers the two sees of the market the tiable is open (\$ 60) and when it is losed by m 2 etc. (\$ 60). Forsom of at L d sury of opinion, an ir two et is mard, in the poining for processories on it this dictionary i rille inter-of these cases as in in f mt for tall fy other hose file.

\$"4 (7) A g s t alt talk worm water appal halom e. should be termined to hatt draw awa also in the tora, tourit, of (f. 113) as often if not more commonly presentant. The diers he am and give a p the special top manutatives of this sound in English; though, I work a stage of the part is

und dissuit, etc., the me has passed over to the fit and marciel.

This is the love hat a server-round vessel (§ 11).— make with the place of matherities (§) between the last to represent the fit were brighten to make the last to represent the first place of passes. condition () () becomes the two a trapes was the borer conver as the ser. The 1 - P jun is depressed, and the spring of the P'm is strighted a six and des wis from alle to alle. Then Fig. 6.

f is (4) to so he was in high, wight of a neglitude final to be a local middle out to himself of a local teach of the count of the coun

muscles that drive the mir from the lungs, but of those which stretch and stiffen the vocal cords for tone vibration, and of those which hold the mouth organs in the various positions and configurations for vowel resonance, and move or held them for the consonant articulations. We thus have reaction against, as well as direct propulsive action upon, the rocal current And much of this reaction goes not to increase the loudness, or power, of the sound, but to impress upon it certain modifications with greater distinctness and effectiveness Thus, the prominence given by accontual stress is not merely due to greater loudness, or intensity, of sound, but sometimes as much, If not more, to the fuller distinctness of the articulation

Besides simple accentual stress, we shall have occasion in the sequel (§§ 163, 164, 275) to consider stress as laid upon different parts of a syllable, or of a vowel or consonant element, —namely, the beginning, middle, or end, —and as gradual or abrupt

§ 32 Stress in utterance is a thing of degree, and is entirely relative. The nearest to an absolute determination is found in the least stress with which a syllable can be uttered and yet be perceived as a syllable Above this least degree in one syllable or more, other degrees may exist in other syllables of the same word, and thus form

ground for distinguishing a primary, a secondary, or oven a tertiary accent

§ 33 In English, stress is the cluef, and is commonly regarded as the sole, constituent of accent. Yet, quantity is ordinarily combined with stress that is to eny, syllables that take the absolutely least degree of stress commonly take, at the same time, the absolutely shortest quantity, that is, the shortest possible for the syllable, and with higher degrees of stress there go corresponding prolongations in quantity,

and quantity, in its turn, curries stress along with it. The two things are separable; but, in Inglish, the two are ordinarily combined, so that an increase or dimnution of the one involves in increase or diminution of the other — See § 30

§ 34 The syllable or syllables that, in a word or phrise, may be uttered with the absolutely least stress and quantity—or with a near approach to this quite least degree—are said to be UNACCENTED. The one syllable which takes the relatively greatest stress and prolongation is, of course, an ACCENTED syllable. In many words of several syllables—usually of more than three—there is occasion to note words of several syllables—usually of more than three—there is occarion to note two accents, a stronger and a weaker, denominated a PRIMARI and a SECONDARI accent, distinguished in this Dictionary by a heavier and a lighter accentual mark, as, e. g., mag'ni-fi'er, af'fa bill'i ty. There is, in many three-syllable words, such a secondary accent. It may fall on the first syllable, as in un'der take', con'tra dict', in which case it is usually marked in dictionaries. Or it may fall on the first syllable age in reasoning to the final syllable of this word. on the third and final syllable, as in mag'ni fy, the final syllable of this word leving equal stress with the third in mag'ni fi'er, and thus differing from the third in van/1-t1, and as in the verb proph'c-sy, which differs from the noun proph'e-cy in such cases it is not the custom to insert the accent mark, in this Dictionary, when the vowel of the syllable is long, the secondary accent is implied by the mark of long quantity, as, mag'ni fy, ded'i-tite, tur'pen tine

There are, also, words of two syllables, neither of which can be properly spoken with the absolutely least stress and least quantity, such as a men, fare-well, conquest, horse-raice, house-top, including most of the two-syllable compounds, and many words not of that class as joined with other words in a phrase or a sentence, the more feebly accented of the two syllables has accentual prominence above the unaccented syllables with which it stands associated Thus, the & in wine press, ab/seces, conftest, ne/cess, re/gress, etc, duffers from the & in heir-("se, tall'Cat, ax'es, Con'grees, etc There may be as strong a secondary accent employed in dis taste', dis-prose', etc, as in dis're gard', dis're puto' has not been common to mark such words as taking a primary and a secondary accent; one of the syllables having been reckoned as accented, and the other as unaccented, though the fact of the two accents is sometimes noticed by grammarius The New English Dictionary by Dr Murray gives the two marks in the case of n-men and a number of two-syllable compounds, and the same is done in this

There are no principles by which to determine the accent in English , and in many cases some variation from the more customary form will pass unnoticed. The general tendency of the language is to carry the chief accent back towards or to the first syllable In the case of some two-syllable words, the flual one is accented for the verb, and the other for the noun or adjective, as, con test' and con'test, subject' and sub'ject, ab-sent' and ab'sent, etc But many others are accented alike for both noun and verb, as, de fent', re gard', at-tack', cap'ture, ges' ture, ally', re mark', etc

\$25 It is to be observed that there are distinguishable degrees and shades of accentual stress and quartity, besides the two which we mark as primary and sec-No less than four or five degrees may be found in some single words, such, for im ance, as incommunicability Also, there can be, in this matter, no preclar determination of degree, and hence it becomes, in many cases, a nice question for decision as to whether a syllable should or should not receive the mark of secondary accent lation. Initial and final syllables usually make no more than a quite near affronch to an absolutely least accent; this falls more commonly and properly upon

melial sylables. ? 3" That differences of accent will have effect in Modifying on Changing THE QUALITY of articulate elemen's is evident from the foregoing definitions of are corps by with a more related, or less tense, condition of the organs, and with a method of the three part of the clear enunciation, while others are corps by with a more related, or less tense, condition of the organs, and with a market deliverage of the tense. querer del'verance of the round. It is, however, the quantity, and not the stress, that directly affects the quantity — See (\$ 20, 3)

477 All the mountly how vowers (§ 21) and the Directiones are under 

the last analysis, into muscular tension, - tension, be it observed, not merely of the | I (ice), although, as thus weakened, these do not come down to the absolutely least The second o in co'res', when it turns to oin co'rt-nl, is hardly distinguishable from the quite wide I in se'ri al The & in o-bey and & in ev'er differ from 5 (old) and & (forn), simply as wide from narrow The narrow of in form becomes the wide of in in'ion ma'ton, the narrow o (old) in im pose', the wide & (&-bey') in im'po si'tion, the narrow a (arm) in bar'ba rous is considerably videned in bar-ba'ri an, if it does not indeed become the quite wide à (âsk) - See § 15 and the Diagram A diphthong, when deprived of accent, is necessarily curtailed, - either preserving the middle portion (§ 19), as mit lord (my lord), or the middle and terminal element, as in f-o'ta (§ 101) or the terminal, as mi-lord', — if, indeed, this last be not a survival rather than a development

§ 38 Among the naturally SHORT VOWILS (§ 21), there are differences to be noted The high front-wide i (pit, § 104) undergoes but slight alteration as deprived of accent Thus, between the vowels in the accented and the unaccented syllables in pit'l ful, fin'ish, in'fi-nite, in stil', there need be only a slight and hardly appreciable difference in quality The mid-front-wide & (Cud, § 83) with least accentends to Y (III), as in riv'et, kitch'En, ilv'et-Ed, heir'ess-Es. In situations where it holds its proper quality but slightly modified,—as in Ef-face, & ist',—though weakened, it does not aink to the degree of least account, but here, in very rapid speech, it may fall into the neutral-vowel sound (§ 17). The low-front-wide h (Am, § 56) is never given with quite the least accent, yet it may have a weakened accent, with a slight modification of quality, as in ht-tack', hi ford', hi low', ac-cept', and in repid speech may change to a (ask) and then fall to the neutral place, —and especially in unemphatic monosyllables, such as and, an, an, that, etc. The it can not itself gradually pass into an obscure youel sound. It is apt to drop forward into & thus accept and except are not distinguished by the illiterate, and c'in in vulgar speech becomes kein, and even kin

§ 39 In the other naturally short vowels, there is a general tendency, on the remission of accent, to fall towards or sink into the neutral-vowel sound (§ 17), a cound which is taken only by syllables with the least accent The o in con neet', rec olloci', etc (§ 120), has some tendency this way, but rather adheres to its proper sound, yet as modified and somewhat obscured, but does not, in such case, take quite the absolutely least accent The letter o in final syllables with the least accent, as in fcl'on, at'om, big'ot, act'or, etc (§ 124), may be regarded as first taking ŭ sound as in son, or a sound of that class, whence it often passes over to the obscureneutral sound. The u in aw'ful, ful fil', etc (§ 138), has some tendency to the neutral quality, but is well able to retain its proper sound somewhat modified The a (15L) and ŭ (ŭp) need suffer but slight alteration by the weakening or loss of accent, as in so'fa, bot'a-ny, cau'cŭs, ŭn done', etc ,—partly perhaps because

they are so near to the neutral vowel § 40 The TENDENCIES, on the remission of accent, may be SUMMED UP as fel--The narrow long vowels tend to the wide form, - see §§ 21, 37, and the Da Of the wide short vowels, those at the three extremes of the scale, namely, a (nsk), oo (foot), and i (iil), and also the mixed i (up), have their quality but slightly changed by loss of accent, — & (End) and h (Am), of the front group, tend not the forward direction, though h (Am) has equal proclimity toward a (ask) or h (ip) and thus to the neutral vowel, — for all the wide back vowels, namely, b (ödd), b (öbey), u (full), or of (foot), the tendency is to the neutral form, into which, indeed, every short vowel will sometimes fall. In general, the antrow and long, when shortened and videned was the fully formed and the control of the full of the full of the control of the full of the and long, when shortened and widened, may then further, in very rapid speech, take the course of the wide short vowels, as indicated above - See § 48

In hurried and careless colloquial speech, these modifying and obscuring tendencies, in both word and phrase, are intensified Such colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent the colloquial usage, however prevalent themselves the colloquial usage, however prevalent the colloquial usage, however prevalent the colloquial usage the colloquial usage the colloquial usage the colloquial usage the colloquial usage the colloquial usage. lent it may be, will be acknowledged as a deviation from the standard of correct pronunciation. In England, the virtual obliteration of the secondary accent of words is a common fault. The opposite error of exaggerating the secondary accent is more or less common in America, but only to a limited extent among the well educated

§ 41 These tendencies take the REVERSE DIRECTION when, instead of accent remitted or werkened, we have the quantity of a vowel, or both the stress and quantity, increased In all cases of quite deliberate speech — as in oratorical delivery, and especially in that most effective kind of emphasis which makes use of long-drawn time,—also in the measured recital of verse,—we have increased quantity and stress upon both unaccented and accented spllables, while yet their relations to each other as such remain unchanged. as such remain unchanged The ordinarily obscured vowels of unaccented syllables are then and thus made to take some clear vowel sound. It is often a nice point to determine what the sound is that is thus to be taken It should be, if possible, in overy case, a sound between which and the obscure unaccented sound a gradual trains ntion is possible and natural and easy. It will not, indeed, for the most part, reach the cract and full court and cary. the exact and full sound proper to the vowel as accounted, — thus, in the word sen'ate, however deliberately spoken, the vowel in the final syllable would never take the exact sound it has in the word fate,—see § 42 But it should make a more or less near approach to this,— het retaining enough of the modified form to

indicate that it belongs to an unaccented or weakly accented syllable § 42. In the marking of the pronunciation of unaccented syllables, in this Diction ary, the intention is to give in each case—the e in pru'dent, nov'el, etc (\$91). and a in in'fant, o'ral, etc (§ 69), excepted—the mark of that one of the clear vowels employed in accented syllables to which the unaccented you'd is to be considered as making the accented syllables. sidered as making the nearest approach when properly uttered in quite deliberate rpeech, as, for press', hd-mit', cor root' The sound thus indicated should stall times be held closely in the sound thus indicated should stall times be held closely in the sound thus indicated should stall times be held closely in the sound thus indicated should stall times be held closely in the sound thus indicated should stall times be held closely in the sound thus indicated should stall times be held closely in the sound thus indicated should stall times be held closely in the sound thus indicated should stall times be held closely in the sound thus indicated should stall times be held closely in the sound thus indicated should stall times be held closely in the sound thus indicated should stall times be held closely in the sound thus indicated should stall times be held closely in the sound thus indicated should stall times be held closely in the sound thus indicated should stall times be held closely in the sound thus indicated should stall times be held closely in the sound thus indicated should stall times be held closely in the sound thus indicated should stall times be held closely in the sound thus indicated should stall the sound the times be held clearly in the mind of the speaker. In the case of the naturally lorg vowels when under weakened accent (0, t, 1, 5, 11), it would, in theory, have been sufficient to retain the weak the control of the case of the naturally lorger to be the case of the naturally lorger to be the case of the sufficient to retain the mark they have when fully accounted  $(\bar{n}, \bar{c}, \bar{t}, \bar{0}, \bar{n})$ , but, as a practical matter, it is doubtless best to indicate the modified sound by a modification of the mark. The absence of the marks are the second of the marks are the second of the marks.

# THE VOWELS OF THE ALPHABET IN DETAIL

est prophers is employed for eight annothers of sour I ii ii. A. A. A. H. A. A. The spire, i each of observe quality, we have by a small me of all the annother the country of the form of the country of the form of the country. 数。如果我们,我们是"好"。

\$41 (1) Å, ü. us in tle, füte, mük'er, pro-lüne', pī'tri ar'chal To sornd is otherwise represented, as in pain, day, good, gauge, break, veil, whey also ayo (ever), and is the name sound of the letter. The vonel is commonly cally long a."

§ 4" We have here the mid front-narrow vonel (§ 10), of which the wide (§ 15) correlative is & (End). Taking this for the recommendation of the English & comment.

correlative is & (Cud) Taking this for the main element, the English a commen

or many greaters assumed escuss using a central today in first seen a standing manner of presenting the mark it is such that may be recarded as to move (as, also). It makes the sounds of the so has charged to preceding one man, it canata the loading manner of presenting such words, — See § 0° and Synopals, § 277 may still appear reportably when the accent falls upon the following reward as in orcean to (3 abbit 4073), man resertion ( years and about the contraction of the contraction all in ou ta'ne-ous (-of its) hid cous (-of it ), lin'e-al (-f-d), mai lou-ble (18-4-b I) and the like. See \$5 100, 134 135 "T (Synopsis).

- § 33. This letter has five variations of sound: F; f; Y; Y F; bestks its use with communicative and besides its ignificance as a cice-glid (§ 93).

  For a separt of a digraph or trigraph or of a dighthoug s.e §§ 44 48, 49 54 76 8" 84 90 09 103, 104 106, 1 to 129 131 141.
- § 90 (1) I I minize time sight child bind giant mighty j s tiff a bie; with the name sound of the lette I is come only stalled long i Equivalents are vice, unit being in lie thy buy choir rye eye my or anye (yes) as som times heard

5 100. The sound is diphthongsl. If e main part is the glide between the initial element and the ferminal f (111) — see § 19 The initial varies in diff re t localities and as spoken by different persons rangl g all the way to mit (ferm) to § (6) 1). It varies also som what as affect d by the preceding consenant. It falls more consenant, monly between & (Ask) and il (Hp).

- \$ 101 (2) I is unaccented; as in tote a, bi-ol'o-gy tri bu'mal bi-ear'b mate di am e-ter The quality of the sound is subject to vari tion; the dipl the g being more curtained as the syllable takes less stress and shorter quantity. In words like empfre contrite confin a (a), there is thy a sendary secont pron the first milable as implied in the full diphthong of the long I (Ice).
- \$102. (3.) I I sain prope marchine' in trigue' etc. words from oth r gens, (c.) a a sam pique masonine in tripue etc. — worstreen our r languages, with the foreign and original sound of the lett retail of. The sound is the same as that of o (5 vs. § 76), by will hit is represented in the respelling for pro-
- § 103. (4.) I is as in ill pit pit y is one ad mit un ill etc. Equivalents re hymn, guires, sieve, breech'es, been, L gi h others, as aditary in starces, are but y woulen. It is it high-to beth ow! or rer po day to the high f out-marrow 5 (5v ), X (pYque); and is the so-called sh; t 1 "— see \$5 10
  22 24 Those to wh m the English is not not; s rarely learn to give the proper wid so, d of this well but follow their own vernscular in a form between I (Dit) and I - see \$3 15 .3.

\$ 104. Unaccented syntantes with this vowel are in the gre ter number of co seed by a consensant, as in cate'in Il lume' in-hab'it. When flent e is same red to th comsons t the vowel sometimes has the sound of I (III) and son a smowed to the common to the vered assections has the second of I (III) and some interest of the control of the

A regards the pronunciation of the 1 of the endings free 1 to in the terramology of charmater to worse is unsettled as betwee I(I) and I(III) and I once in 100 passes a rote in 11 or of the 1 (111) and that there is the delice in the findle in the spellings as, i rowfine in 100 rote in 10-diff. I odd it I odd't I brownid, to,—the spelling offered by D W bate in 1232.

The sound I (III) marce ted is represented by et in forfeign surficit f rf i lines countrier f if etc. by ut in circuit et by is in market i f

set; by is in Parlinen it carriage sto; by of in tortel e sto; and i semsonly heard is the final vil hi sof surface, will ge ste and of cap tain, ata and fended wicked t

- § 103. (3.) I I, but we was in fir hird virtue virigits link'some etc., is the precise equivalent of \$(17 s. § 53). The wide want t of the same the equivalent of the "b. because in uncereated spit his as few instances; as in in pris and the elicit." Both will be represented by \$0 in the respecting for promunchion, but in some words the words, before 1 or as it endeaded to the widesgift as in o'vil (e' 'l), ba sin (bs ), etr ( - see § 05.
- § 106. (8.) The lett r f trad consenous re e A short i closely followed by \$ 100. (A) Lies see 1 1 with temperature of a neutral communication impuris souther record, often and neutrally fails i a pround, and the produces impuris diphthong (\* 19 b), and makes one sylta. I out of two; as in fill fall min ion gen line, sic. A proceding a unit open, or see by fusion with the 3 takes as a bi-

by others, grad for \$ \$150), milen comes ( abits) o come (5 hon) as I man seed a [ the MIT Ent by parable MT by kell only and the may be regarded as in mo

§ 107 This letter has seven som b 5 5 6 5 0 0.5 besides representing merely th voice-gibb (§ 0) and besides the ceptional around in wronn en (§ 105). For oas part of as graph soe §§ 44, 10, 74 6 52, 97 99 100, 103, 113, 113, 113, 134, 135

\$10% (1) O S: as in 51 I note bone 5 ver pro-1 54e' lo'co-mo'ilve ste with equival at as I cam for hour fer grot cave serv yeo man been hantfor door with the regular long sound (\$22), and the name sound of the letter § 109 This rowel t kes, as a peculiarity f the English langu go a durin tir

perceptible van h in 60 (2001) or sometim a in 60 (150d) and is thus dipl thougal (§ 19) The radical part is the mil back narrow-ro nd vo el (§ 21). Th ot heard. The yow I is otherwise subject to some vari tion in its quality as in dif

f rent words, saspake by diff re t pechle \$110 There has prevail d n lew f glas la pronunciation of o certain words -hone whole out at the only olmany there, -with does of the ranish and takes a wider f than 5 (ald) and the zame as 6 (3-bey) bro this sufficient exactness.

sufficient exactness. If rig F gl A Pronunc to e p. 5) The rowel (s) —described by him as the long of E gli h unit timeries at  $a_i$ , whill—does not occur as a lar to  $a_i$  if recognil of English but hode whole are nt unfreque thy distinguished as (Hod Hol)—the long at 4 the all ort of the same order. § 111 Defore r in accented syllables, the lo g to naturally and more properly tak sa varish in th (th m) instead of 60 (§ 103) as in glo ry 5 e door fou floo. Thi has led to a hance that has pre alled a Eccland to n ine said a extent of I to years d so as if one to have been the rul - replaing the regulating sound by one skin to the sin first lived for ter ste (113); so that men iris any counts of meaning of it is not not for the filling so take me free ing will relying a lay we likely in more in the model of a sea of oral is set of a ly distinguished f a rat. This would fo be a separate m by the law of fill so that the filling is a separate m. In the law of fill so that the filling is the filling of a Derive will be suffered a Derive will be suffered by Wall and it must have liken since bit time it is a recognised in the present work only by an occasion and reference to bits. parage 1 h.

511... (Å 6. In some rated and untilly open ryladd's, in English such 5 keys that a 0 bill 10  $\times$  bill 70 s since 10 since 10 since 7 since 10 sin

§ 153. (3.) 6 6: only before r; as i 6rb, lor t 6 ler ab hor ex hort

\$ 115. (a) (b) Couly below r.; as 1 by 5, 100 to 1 er ab hor exhort ex with equid a 16, as he introduzary fewer).

The most ge rally proced promoted if it to represented by this ymbel is seen daily by the with by t. F. g. (g. 11 f 70) but distinct on this resorter by the control of the cont The Impere I D entercry of Ogil to mark the l tter as it (fel 1) in all cases of the

find and Stormonth a Dictionary does so in results all. Fee § 115.

§ 116 The S is in titled to accented spillad with the r me i followed by a rew I or another r in the same word; the case of it it cit rects (as nh-hobring) and

and the state of t

§ 116. In ansacerated qualities, we constituted have 6.00 (10th); as in unbriefall-ty foreget 0-relatin to, and 61 for no 0.0 or user to have sell as secretic live in each case hardy needing to be distinguished from 5 (10th). He will be sell as for 5 (10th). The sound is of head, blackwiself sounds from 5 (10th). The sound is of head, blackwiself soundstone from one 61 and resulting from the other Hope 18 thick in the known all pering we have be sell as the sell of the first of the sell of the sounds possible of the sell of t a (all) accord represented both by a and by o

§ 118. (4.) O be as in mot, Selel, etc. ; the so-called "abore me" having a fin (a ha et pad late particulty error lead ty second-alten fa mail ; \$118. (4) O & as in mak, Add, dot, the secondal "short or "having a fine to the type from the control of

§ 75 The letter c has seven variations of sound: 5, t, e, &, e, &, accented and &, the wide variant, unaccented, besides its use as a silent letter and its use with consonant value, and besides the sound of obscure quality indicated by e (italic), as see in § 94. For e as part of a digraph, see §§ 44, 49, 57, 70, 76, 80, 82, 84, 85, 97, 99, 103, 104, 108, 113, 126, 131, 141, 143

§ 76 (1) E, v as in two, meto, con'crete', cen'ti pede', etc , with the name sound of the letter, and having equivalents as in feet, beam, de-celve', peo'ple, key, Cro'sar, ma-chine', field, quay, Phoe'bus, Por'tu gueze', etc. The vowel is commonly called the "long e"

§ 77 This is the high-front-narrow vowel (§ 10) As actually uttered, especially when preceded by a consonant, it is not usually this absolutely simple element it commonly starts at a slightly wider degree, somewhat towards i (III), and moves to n position the closest possible to a consonant T, - in obedience to the diphthongalizing tendency of the language -See § 127. -It is a fault to end it in an actual y sound. -See Fig 2.

§ 78 (2) E, & in unaccented syllables, as t vent', t-pit'o mt, ert ate', delin't-nte', so-cl't-ty, shorter usually than accented & (Eve), and somewhat less narrow, verging towards, or sometimes even reaching, the wide I(III) See § 37 § 79 To give II (III) in place of 6 (as so-cl'il ty), or to give the quite narrow

form & (as so-cl'a-ty); is, in either case, offensive to the ear of a correct speaker.

§ 80 (3) E, g This, in genuine English words, occurs only with i or y added, so as to make a digraph, as in eight, prey, vein, etc. The sound is identical with  $\vec{n}$  ( $\vec{n}$ le, § 44), and will be indicated by  $\vec{n}$  in the respelling § 81 In naturalized and half naturalized foreign words, as forte, finale, abbé,

ballet, consommé, adobe, auto-da fé, Jose, and in the interjection eli and in a few other instances, we have this sound of e accented, but without the vanish (§ 45) in I (III) In such cases, it may, in the respelling, be well enough indicated by the symbol fi (§ 48)

§ 82 (4) E, & as in End, pet, ten, er'ror, etc., otherwise as in feath'er, hell'er, leop'ard, friend, di rer'e-sis, ns'a-fœt'i-da, bur's, guess, a'ny, snid, etc. the so-called "short e,"—mid-front-wide, correlative of the narrow g (sight), n (nio),—see § 45, 47 The syllable is usually closed by a consonant sound.

§ 83 Un Accented it occurs, as in &x cuse', &n large', &f-face', &s-tate', &r ro'ne ous, lev'el, in'tel-lect', car'pet, and sometimes it verges to or towards I, as in ro'st's, hors'es, fair'tst, wis'est, riv'tt, end'td, wielk'td, wool'en, kitch'en, tn-cour'ago, — see § 38 The pronunciation of hors'es, chick'en, wit'ness, as hors'üz, chick'ün, wit'nüs, — ŭ (ŭp) for ĕ, — is not approved

§ 84 (5) £, ê as in thère, whêre, also in heir, etc., only before r, — identical in sound with A (cAre, § 49), — heard also as unaccented in whôreby, where in', etc

§85 (6) L, & as in fern, err, her, er'mine, verge, in-fer', per vert'. -otherwise as in air, bird, earn, mirth, myr'tle, guer'don, etc It occurs before  ${f r}$  and in accented syllables, but not when the  ${f r}$  precedes a vowel or another  ${f r}$  in the following 5 llable of the same word, as in včr'y, pör'il, mčr'ry, čr'ror, hō'ro, pō'ri-od, etc, except that verbs having this sound of the letter almost always rotain it when inflected or suffixed, as in con for'ring, de-ter'ring, con fer'rer, re-fer'ri ble, etc , -- compare § 49 In England, the word clerk is still commonly pronounced with the 't (arm) sound (§ 57), as Berkeley and Derby were till of late And, in New England, an is ('arm) or A (care) sound was once usual in such words as serve, earth, earn, term, etc For ser'geant, see § 57 § 86 This is the mid front-mixed-narrow youel (§ 16),—distinguished as front

from the back a (arn), and as narrow from the wide unaccented & (ever, § 90)

\$87 The distinction of sounds here noted, as between \$(18rn) and \$(10rn) is quite clear, and the majority of orthospists at the present time are in favor of It is at the same time true that, by the majority of English speaking people, it is not actually observed. But those who employ only one of these two sounds do not all use the same one—there are some who habitually pronounce both fern, or sir, and urin, burin, with the distinctive & (forn) sound, while others give to form and sir the proper A (Arn) sound—The unsettled usage makes such diversity allowable—see § 3—One desiring to find out whether there is for him any distinction of the kind may do so by trying whether he can conceive of a sound admissible in urn, turn, hurl, tur'bid, and yet objectionable in earn, term, girl, in terred'

§ 88. By Wall'er, the e in this case is marked &, as in bod, and, etc., and the is marked in some words &, and in others u (up) Yet he says "This sound [of ol before r is ant to slide into short u, and we sometimes hear mercy sounded as if written murcy; but this, though very near, is, of the exact sound." Smart speaks of cr and ir, when distinguished from ur, as "deleaces of pronunciation that pre vail only in the more refined classes of society, "describing the sound as one that hes between  $\vec{u}$  ( $\vec{u}$ ) and  $\vec{u}$  ( $\vec{u}$ ) The New English Dictionary, by Dr. Murray, employs two different symbols, one for the sound in fern, fir, etc., and another for that in urn, fur, etc., ti o vowels being, he says, "discriminated by the majority of orthopists, though commonly identified by the natives of the south of England" The dictionaries of Stormonth and of Ogilvio distinguish between the e in her and the u in bud; but they assign the former sound to nearly every case in which we have the spelling ur, is in burn, hurl, oc-cur', etc., giving the sound as in bud to u before r doubled, as in cur'rent, tur'ret, hur'ry, oc-cur'rence \$ 50 The 8 (fern)—the sound as here intended to be understood—is quite

near to the French cu, as in jeu, joune, leur, amateur, etc , and to the German o, oe, as in schon, Goethe, etc , the difference being that the French and German words take more of a lablal modification — See \$5 16, 80

§ 90 (7) Unaccerted & (before r), -as in ever, render, lover, sever. \$30 (1) Unaccerted a (before r),—as in ever, requirer, lover, sover, sover al, parform, rover-ent, in'far-ence, in'far-riew, caviorn, etc., with equivalents in e-liv'ir, reply'r, action, etc.,—is the wide variant of the accented a (farm, §5 85, 14, 16 b). Its quality as such is plann in deliberate utrance, though somewhat obscured in rapid speech. The closing element of the cu in grandeur has this sound, and that of the u in nature, pleasure, etc., takes

it or inclines to it, - see \$\$ 10 b, 135 Closely related to this is the sound explained below (§§ 91-94); as also the voice-glide (§ 95) — See §§ 105, 124, 135, 145

§ 91. The o before n in unaccented syllables, - as in pru'dent, ser'en ty, rai'ment, convenilent, ere'dence, de'een cy, etc, — takes a sound of obscure quality in rapid speech. In the case here presented, — of the n followed by another consonant,—the question arises whether the sound, when prolonged, becomes the same as does that of a before r,—see § 42 In such words as difference, infer-once, rev/er-out, there is a plain similarity between the road of the middle and that of the final syllable, if the words are pronounced as they usually and naturally are by the majority of well-educated people. The m may make the oa little higher than it is before r, but should not change it to & (End), - though, indeed, this form is inculcated by some orthocpists The e before n in wool'en, kitch'on, etc., takes properly the o (End) sound, which in rapid speech tends toward ? (III), -Beo § 83 To allow a sound like & (Ind) in de'cent, pen'i tent, sevon ty, etc , would bring in a tendency in these cases to let the sound fall to I fill). which certainly should be avoided Another fault, not less to be avoided, is that of suppreseng the c in pru'dent, de'cent, etc. giving only the voice-gide (§ 93), as it to be pronounced prij'd'ut, etc. In words like com'ment, con'rent,—correct with & (&nd), not & (ev'&r),—we have the final syllable actually under a secondary accent.

§92 Before I, the unaccented c is, in some cases, like that above before n. as in nov'el, in'fi-del, while in shriv'el and some others it takes the form explaned below (§ 95);—but, in many cases, it is commonly and properly given as 6 (End), thus in jewel, eru'el, eam'el, gos'pel, fun'asl, an'gel, chan'eld, in jewel, eru'eld, cam'eld, gos'pel, fun'asl, an'gel, chan'eld, diese nel In some of these, and in other words of the kind, there is considerable direr

sity of usage as between these sounds.

§ 93 Authorities differ as to the true character of the obscure unaccented sound of o before n, 1, r (§§ 90-72), or hesitate to decide upon it Mr Ellis (Larly English Pronunctation, pp 1101-1163, and Pronunctation for Singers, p 139), prefers host decidedly his equivalent for & (form) obscured, rather than & (ond), is in no cent, pru'dence, etc., - the same which he gives for the e belore r, as in read-er, rob'her, et'er, etc The New English Dictionary, by Dr Murray, sues the on mo'ment, sov'oral (-cr.), as the "obscure" form of o in yet, ten, and murks the c in cu tail', and also the c in add'ed, as the "obscure" form of the you of that is "long" in fern, fir, carth, and "ordinary" in ever (-cr) and in yet). that is "long" in itern, i.e. carrin, and "ordinary" in ever (</ ), mainly in (or). Mr Ellis assigns a quite different sound to the oin add/ed, namely, that of & (Cnd), or & falling into X (III) These authorities are thus at variance.

§ 91 In the case of words like pru'dent, nov'el, etc (§§ 91, 92), because of the difference of opinion as to what the clear sound of the e before n or X should be a supported to the contraction of the contraction o

when prolonged (§ 42), and to avoid misleading such as might not clearly apprehend the sound if I were employed, the vowel will be indicated by a bare Iralio e in the

spelling for pronunciation

§ 95 The unrecented rowel of obscure quality before m or 1, as above (\$\$ 91-94), is sometimes reduced to the attenuated form called the conce-glide (§ 17), expressed not only by an e, but by an i or an o lowel letter, - o being most frequently rates after 1,—as in ent'en, henv'en, o'pen, shriv'el, n'hle, gen'tile, par'ti-ele, bu'sin, cous'in, par'don, sea'son, etc In some cases, the articulative postum for the m or I is so nearly the same as it is for the preceding consonant that no round need come between, and the m or I may serve in place of a vowel for the formation of a separate syllable, as in ent'en, gold'en, swol'len, ent'ele, ent'tler etc But, even in these cases, it is allowable to break the contact of the organs for an Instant, and interpose the voice-glide When the articulative positions are quite different, the voice glide naturally intervenes in making a separate syllable with the 1 or

Thus a sound comes between b and I in a ble, as not in a bler, a hest, bless, blow, and between p and I in ap'ple, as not in ap-ply', and between k and I in the klo, as not between the same sounds in cloud, ac-claim', etc., and in e'ven a sound comes between v and n, as not in everning

Syllables are also made by m with the voice-glide, which in that case is more nearly allied to it (itp) than to & (ev'er), as in schism (siz'm), chasm (Lit m), mi'cro-cosm (köz'm), etc

Syllables thus made with n, I, or m, may be closed by an added consonant, as in strength'ened, hap'pened, chasms, ren'sons, ren'soned, pol'soned, set'fled, on fee'bled

The voice-glide (§ 17) differs from other cases of the neutral vowel by its extreme brovity only—ordinarily the extremest possible,—and, when followed by n et l. is more nearly related to 3 (ev/8r) than to any other clear vowel sound in slowly repeating the line "Was not spoken of the soul," there are different forms supposible for "spoken." We may dwell on the closing consonant only; but it will sound better to dwell be for "spoken." better to dwell briefly also on the voice glide, and, for the clear vowel to be that approached (§ 42), & (or'er) is far preferable to u (up), while t (end) is least of all to be allowed

In this Dictionary, an Arostrorue (3) is used in the respelling for pronunciation to indicate the vowel clision or the voice-glide, as, par'd'n, a'b'l, etc

\$96. (8) The letter e sulent As annexed to a consonant at the end of a syllable, this letter has no sound of its own, but serves, in accented syllables, to indicate the preceding vowel as long, as in come, tone; and may be regarded as forming with that rowel a sort of discount. that vowel a sort of digraph But in some instances the preceding vowel has become short, as in a few second some instances the preceding vowel has become short, as in give, hive, bide, done, hypo-crite, etc., is short also in office. promises, ex-amine, etc. it also marks the preceding consonant c or g as soft, as in service, provided the service provided to as in ser vice, raving, vice, o blige. In the endings ed, en, of past tenso, and participle of verbs, the e, except in the selemn style, is for the most participled, unless the verb stem style, is for the most participled. - unless the verb stem ends in d or t, as in add'ed, o-mit'ted, thus requiring the -ed to be fully pronounced

§ 97 The letter o, with consonant value Like the short I (§ 106), when a mix-cented is closely followed by another vowel, it naturally takes on, or falls into, more or less of a consonant a sound and the consonant is sound and the consonant is sound and the consonant is sound and the consonant is sound and the consonant is sound and the consonant is sound and the consonant is sound and the consonant is sound and the consonant is sound and the consonant is sound and the consonant is sound and the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is so that is not consonant is sound as the consonant is so that the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is so that the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant is sound as the consonant or less of a consonant y sound, and the o thus makes, or may make, with the following, vowel an impure, or semiconsonantal, diphthong (§ 19 b) In Shakespeare and Milton the words hideons and lineal make but two syllables, and lineal make the pronunciation as above described is upheld by Cooley, Smart (Procuples, 146-7), and Walker Afters of the proposed of the coalesces with ples, 16-7), and Walker After t, or d, or e, or s, this y sound often coalesces with the consonant and changes its sound, as in right/eous (richis; by come pronounced rity is, richt is etc. 2022). nounced rityns, richt us, etc., § 277), gran'deur (gran'dur, by some, grand') etc.

(a) Abd ). Even after the sound of the c has changed the preceding contonent, it my still appear a pectally who a the accent falls upon the following rowth; a in over-angle (b abd faith) means action (t has b' bids), also Orthospite are ow more generally in fa or f not allowing the vowel to take consonant wall now more generally in is or i not allowing the rowel to take commonant tall it all in one (at all in one (at all in one (at all), mail is sub-tal-blo (it-a-b), and the like, bee §1106 154, 135 "T (Spropals).

- 5 28. This letter has fire variations of sound: It I; Y; It I; besides its use with consonant alus) and besides its significance as a voice-gild (§ 9 ).

  For has part of a digraph or trigraph or of a diphthoug see §§ 44 62, 43 54, 10, 22 54 50 9 9 105 104 104, 107 12, 131 111
- \$09 (1) I less in fee time sight child I in t gl'ar t might y fu ti ff a ble with the name sound of the I tter It is commonly called long I Equivalents are vie gutle height able thy buy hel two eye aver ave (yes) as sometimes b
- The sound is diphthongal. The majn part is the glide between the initial ment and the t routnal I ([11] - are \$19 To Initial various is diff rent localities and as spoken by diff rent persons ranging all the way from it (firm) to 8 (8 nd). It varies also somewh that affected by the preceding component. It falls more commonly between & (Lak) and ff (fft ).
- \$101 (...) I to mace ated; as in tide'n bi-ol o-gy tri bu mat bi-car'bo mate diam e ter. The quality of the sound is subject to variation; the diph thoughous more curtailed as the syllation tee less stress and short quantity if em pire, contrite, con fines (s ), there is actually a secondary acce I upon the final cyliable, as implied in the f il dirhtho g of the long I (Ice).
- \$10.. (2) I I as in pique machine' in trigue' i —words from oil labrages, with it foreign at teriginal sound of the letter retained. The sou d is the same as that of 5 (fore \$70, by which it is represented in the respelling for pro-
- § 103 (4.) I it as in III pit, pit'y is'sue ad mit um-sil etc. Equiva lente are bjimu, guin'es, at we breech as, been Lug'lish; others, as solitary in-stances, are bus; wom m. It is the high front-wide owel corresponding to the high-front-narrow d (dwe), Y (pYque); and is the so-called short 1; — see §5 10 sound I this vowel, but follow their own v ruscular in a f rm between I (pit) and I (pique) - see \$5 15, 23. LUACCERTED STELLMEN with this rowal are in the greater number of co
- touch by a consonant, as in emb'in II lume I shab'it Wh a silest e a ne ed to the con ona t, the rowel sometimes has the sound of I (III) and son Who silest e is times of 1 (lides, § 101) or of 1 (tee); as, dor'lle g n'tile; mar't time pan to-mime of fice sac's! flee; fran chise en terp ise; er'mi te pan to miline of fire a savis fire) from thise enterp isse term is examine feeling a carbine; genuite contribe to be uncertainty like the re mad with this rowsh but with the sound modified to a a gifty in wid form as in a self by divided if name or lend, etc.—see § 32. An improper promochaire like profely 35. Let if name etc. is sometimes heard has not been seen that the second between (10) and (40)—1001; in more test is sometimes about 100 and the contribution of the contribution

As regard the prop polation of the 1 of the ending line 1 le in the 1 resinctory of ch mi try th unspe is mastil I as between I (Ice) and I (III) and I (pique) Chemical Section of th Ameri an Association for the Advanceme t of S ieace in 1809 passed a cte in f vor of the I (III) | and then furthe the final e in the spelling; as, bro'min el lo' in 1 o-din 1 o-dil t chio'ri t bro'mil, etc -the spelling offered by Dr W bater in 1828.

The sound I (III), unacconted is presented by of in for ign surfeit for I i une coun fer fell to by ulin cir uti elo by ich inis kii f ato; by a la parliau nt, entringe etc.; by al la tortoise etc.; and is commonly heard in the final eyll by of surfa o villinge etc. and of captain, ets and of end ed wick ed to.

- \$ 105. (5.) I, I before r as in it bird wir't e wir'pin ick some etc. 2 No. (A) 1. I berow r as in it bird wirt e wirigin see some eco.

  is the precise equivale t & (E) in 1 \$0. I had remind to the mose the equivalent of 3 (evice), occurs in unsece ted yillahl in a w minimace as in 12-71 at 1 e-112. Both will be represented by 3 in the respelling f pros minima but in some word the count, before it a 1 is red c it to the volce-gibble as in vil (e'v') ba sin (ba n) etc -sce 5 05.
- § 106. (6.) The letter t or th consonant two A short I cluely followed by \$ 100. (b.) The letter it in consession! Let A 1997 is clearly followed by another rowed often and naturally falls into a y sound and thus produces an impure another rowed of the another rowed of the another rowed in the late of the control of the late of th the and any count o a x takes a xh sound -as in sunn ston, con actous vi lous vision giz zier - it i sound being whelly lost. A preceding a dess the sare - she ing first taken as a sound after it fashion it if French and originally in words from that huguage - as in rus tion; partial sic; with the oblically in worse from that inquage —as in the treet partities such as saveption, also in accord with the French maps, that who is preceded by a spliable full gith get x, the tit takes a ch (teh) sound as in querition, mix lient, nu g m ser x, me u takes a cn (ten) sound as in querition, mix then, Christian etc. After g the I falls out, leaving th g not as in region. When d precedes the I the dilu some word becomes, or tends to become a (dath) as covidis I nedlam, to resoundman and soil lifer is alw ya, pro n cool. When accent, princery or actual secondary falls on the following rough oned. When accord, primary or artical excending falls on the following words of virily Christian (1), the following word is derived by the same some not excellent in a street of the same some not excellent in a street of the same some not excellent in a street of the same some not excellent in a street of the same some some side of the same some side of the same by others granifer \$ 13°), milest ecous (whis) of ecan (Sub a) and nate secus (Limite Levi if parell live is in Schland if; and this may be recarded as in most cases the leading manner of pronouncing such words, -- See § 9" and Synopsis § 77

1 107 This lette has seven sounds: 5 0 0 8 p 9 8; beddes represe ting For o as part of a digraph see \$3 44, 70 74 6, 8., 9" 50 106 108 113, 118 1 8 1.8.

\$108. (1) O o m in "I't noic bane o ver pro-pose lo co-mViive the part hand for the regular long sound (\$ 2.) and the name sound to the same sound (\$ 2.) and the name sound (\$ 2.) and f the latte

5 109. This wowel takes, as a poculiarity of the Engli h language a distinctly exceptible vanish in on (foot) or som time in on (food) and is the dephthought (§ 13). The radical part 1 the mid back narrow round yow 1 (§ 11) though (§ 1.5). And remain pair to many case arrively former were (§ 1.5) figure executacted to a circular opening and the [ w is us of present than for a (§ 11 § 11), and more than f ob (food). As it the simil r as of f (ale) the wants h is not mire and yielding more or less to c it tract g influence. Y t it often e it when unrecognized and unaknowledged. I the Scottinh dialect it i ot heard. It soweld off rwise subject to some variation in it quality as in dif

fere two last o as pok by diff rent pe 1]

§ 110 2h re bas pre Bol in \ w Ei gland a pro incution fo in certain words. -home t lole cont store only admany off as -whi h does not give the vanish and takes a wider f raction 3 (51 t) and the sam as 6 (6 bey?) brought various non-laxes whose: for it no 0 (will) and the sam as 0 (b bey?) ore given and ris second. Thi local up no my gradually becoming an impacted is not it of the sy of these words it h. D. thou ry e cept by i ference to this practical for the symbol through the symbol professes which practical for called and I year. Stude of it 10 like not to naive results object to see declarial. The ymbold (§ 11.) words are to indicate this promounculation with suffi lent a actness.

Mr A J Elli sem rhs (E. 1/Fugl th Prens et 1 on p 51) The vowel (00)

—described by him as the long of English smit, American ston whole — does

not occur as a shirt ow l in recognised English but hole whole are not unfrethy disting an hode as (Hool Hot) —the long and the hort of the same vowel \$ 111 Defore r in acce ted 31 bles th long o man ally and m re properly

tak a was ish in ft (ftr 1), instead of 50 (\$ 102) as in gifting for differ four This has hed to a hange that has prevaied i England to a increasing tent of late years, and so so there it is the prevaient of the pressure that the prevaient of the pressure that the pressure the regular tent of late years, and so so there it is re-become the rule — replain tog the regular long sound by one skin to that m orb, 16 1 Grder to (113); so that mourn ong some syone studies of the control of order it (113); so has mourn ing will ly me fully well with me it ing ports with for he and of will is of clearly didd guidated from a real This sound of o has a separate mark in the Ves English Pote on ry by D Murray and in II in the 25 cyclopacite Incline you so you becausively as not red by Walk and it must be arisen sin o he time. It is recognized the precent work only by an occasional ref ren to this paragr ph.

§ 11... (2.) O & In unaccented and usually open syllables, I En lish as in 6 bey yii. (2) O in monocronee and unuarjeenty state, i. In this mint o bey to have 0 bit 10 to bit 20 to 50-rmi; pô-et le e "Dey "mint" on y transfi 10 ry. Builf ra from th 3 (61), o tonly by beame the stable, but by lading a wid fr in with rates, investig accord go to deprese fatters and probugation. The symbol will see to well f the more common o see ted as well as unaccorded in most of the larguest. See \$100.

\$113. (3) O O only before r: as i Ort 18 d or ler ab-hor ex h lri

to with operations, as! translinary georals, etc.

The most g rally approved propagating here represented by this ymbol it. the man to the see the tong (gill \$70) but d I lies four this are so fu-t, either on the one sile t want 5 (5id) ro the or treward 5 (5id) are q. f, effect on the cose size t want at (orig) to the first reversit a (origin) as to record the yields soon what find fermit is an indication of the actual season. The imperval Duct revery of Opti to work to 1 th two 5 (6 14) in all coase of the bland and Stormonth Dictionary does bit mostly 10 fs. § \$113. The G 1 limited to accept ed splitshies 10 th renot 1 towed by revert or another to in the same or mid-time to see the splitshies and the property of the same of the coase of the same or mid-time to see the same of the time are of the first or to the same or mid-time to see the first or to be same or mid-time to see the first or to be same or mid-time to see the same or mid-time to see t

the regrate nouns in a (as at-herver) a cotol while oth raise the rowell & the expense occase to the sub-their review probet white oth review the rewest of so in 55 ording 5 ordina, 6 55 ord 1 5 m is 10 m in 5 ording 5 ordina, 6 or to we are promunentous are any same can many minutes be ascertified by a observing the d gree f the lip rounding if this begreater is a loser than for [q11], the variation is towards of (5-beyr) or 5 (51 1); if not so great, it is toward by (5.5).

(all), the variation is bounds 0 (0-bery) or 0 (0.01); if not so great, it is toward of 0.05dd) I for recording f a promotion for 10 Evidency this model is smally induced by 0 (0.04) longether are recorded to the property.

If offered 0-rectain is, and is for mind of the property of th

5113. (4) O St as in mot Sdd, etc. ; the so-called "abort at" having 8 (in 5.115. (4) O it as in milt dold, etc.) the so-called "short or" maring pureas, it is an orphicale, and also only in knowle degree and on its hough lough. This is the low-back wide-round round,— so placed, that is, in our scheme, the call, are reliable to the sarrow of (all 1 for), but of a revision that would full determine this and (2014 § 105) — on the call that the call t of a (all). The hos are much less eventracted than for a (all) but more than they 7.

§ II. The letter o has toren ranal met of cound: 5; C, g, 8, C, I, accented \* 12, flord le variant, uniscented, besides its use un a silent letter and its use mith contrast value, and I beddes the sound of obscure quality indicated by e (ital c), na see in § CL. For exagact of a digram, sen §5 41, 49, 57, 70, 76, 80, 82, 84, 85, 97, 19, 193, 194, 197, 113, 126, 191, 111, 143

IT. (I.) I., I as in Evo, mite. conferito, centi pide, etc., with the nere sound of the letter; and having equivalents us in feet, beam, de-ceive', peofficiery, Croffit, reschines, field, quay, Placebus, Portugueses, etc. The

nowed to commonly called the "long c."

In That is the high feer therrow cowel (\$ 10) As netually uttored, especially when proceed he a corrote to it le not usually this absolutely sin plo element it commonly start at a rightly wider degree, sementat towards I (III), and moves to a position the closest possible to a consolant 3. — in obedies co to the diphthongalizrepter to eyeftee language - See \$ 127. - It is a fault to end it in an actual y sound. - Bra Yir 2

57% (2) Int. in unrecented cylindes, as t vent', t-pit'o-mt, ert ate', doling-ate, so-el't ty, shorter usually it an accerted & (Gro), and somewhat less meron, surging towards, or sometimes oven reaching, the wide I (III) See § 37

To give it (fip) in place of fi (as so-cl'a ty), or to give the quite narrow form E (as no el'C ty), is, in either case, offensive to the ear of a correct speaker

(c) T. t. Take in germine English words, occurs only with 1 or y added, ors to make a disraph, as in eight, proy, yein, etc. The sound is identical

with h (life, § 11), and will be indicated by h in the respelling § st. In 1 abordized and half naturalized foreign words, an forte, finale, ablid, ballet, consomme, antone, auto-da-fe, Jose, and in the interjection of and to a few o'ler herer's, we have this so and or a occented, but without the vanish (\$40) in X (111). In such cases, it may, in the respelling, be well enough indicated by the symbol fit (\$48).

gen (4) L. &1 as in End, pet, ten, orien, etc., otherwise as in feathier, Telve- leegrand, frient, directions, anadotti da, bury, guess, n'ay, said, etc. 

IEL Brankstroit occur, or in Ex-cusel, En largel, El ficel, 65-tatel, Er refine our, for at, infitt lock, ear pit, and erm it nest rerges to ortowanter, as in roise, horsile, fairlest, whilest, riviet, endied, wickled, woollin, Litchi'm, in-courage; — 200 823 The pronunction of horsies, chickien, withess, as heroits, chickin, withis,—it (hp) for 6,—is not approved

\$ 21. (\*) f., 6: e- in there, where, also in hele, etc., only before r., -- 'dented for bound with A (chre, § 45), -- heard also as unaccorded in whereby', whitenin's et

(f) E. Frasia forn. Err, her, Telmine, sorge, in fee', persorte: -etherative articular, bird, ears, wieth, my ettle, guerdon, etc. It occurs before rand man write I syllat the . But not when the reprocedes a world or another r in the y and managed by 112 may not not when the procedure would an another in the following synathesist in a new ord, as in warry, parily, morray, driver, first, posteriod, see, except that each beauty the some left the letter almost always recommended in the letter almost always recommended in the letter as mixed as an each foreing, destricing, consistency with the inferred parily and committee in the letter in the still commonly presented by the time than the second of the letter in the lett

from the lie of firms and as summer sometime exists an extension of the exist of the first of the extension of the exist of the extension of the exist of the exi from ed win and were, beerre, with the dies a tien & iffered a work will cohere y his from and off the former the filters) entered. The missified ended makes soon a history is an end of the district to that is at whether the spin is for the times y different on the desired to that is at whether the spin is for the times y different on the desired the spin in the spin is the spin in the spin is the spin in t afron't at tirm, turn, burl, tur'lid, retaining effects in carm, term,

where the states and the states and the states are the states and the states are the states and the states are The start of the s

It or inclines to it; - see (§ 19 0, 135 Closely related to this is the sound explained below (\$5 91-94); as also the voice-glide (\$ 95) - See \$\$ 105, 124, 135, 145.

\$ 91. The o before n in unaccented sallables, - as in pru'dent, sev'en ty, tai'. ment, con-ven'ient, cre'dence, de'cen-cy, etc , —takes a sound of obscure quality in rapid speech. In the case here presented, — of the in followed by another consolant, - the question arises whether the sound, when prolonged, becomes the same as does that of a before r, -see § 42. In such nords as difference, infer-ence, xev'er-ent, there is a plain similarity between the vowel of the middle and that of the final syllable, if the words are pronounced as they usually and naturally are by the majority of well-educated people. The n may make the salitishigher than it is before r, but should not change it to & (End), — though, indeed, this form is inculcated by some orthogonats. The c before n in wool'en, kitch' en, etc., takes properly the č (čind) sound, which in rapid speech touds toward f (111); - see § 83 To allow a sound like & (end) in de'cent, pen'i-tent, ser' en ty, etc , would bring in a tendency in these cases to let the sound fall to I (III). which certainly should be wolded. Another fault, not less to be avoided, is that of suppressing the e in pruident, defeent, etc., giving only the voice-glide (\$ \$77), 25 if to be pronounced prij'd'nt, etc In words like com'ment, con'sent,correct with & (End), not & (ev'er), - we have the final syllable netually under a secondary accent

§ 92 Bofore 1, the unrecented e 18, in some cases, like that above before n, 18 in nov'el, in'fi-del, while in shriv'el and some others it takes the form es . plained below (§ 95), - but, in many cases, it is commonly and properly given as & (end), thus in jou/cl, cru/el, cam/el, gos/pel, fun/nel, an'gel, chan-In some of these, and in other words of the kind, there is considerable direc-

sity of usage as between these sounds

§ 93 Authorities differ as to the true character of the obscure unrecented sound of o before 11, 1, r (\$5 90-92), or hesitate to decide upon it Mr Ellis (Early English Pronunciation, pp 1161-1163, and Pronunciation for Singers, p 139), prefers mes decidedly his equivalent for & (fern) obscured, rather than & (end), in in in cent, pru'dence, etc. — the same which he gives for the e before r, as in read-er, rob'hen, ev'er, etc. The New English Dictionary, by Dr. Murray, gives the o in mo'ment, sev'er al (-er-), as the "obscure" form of o in 3 ct. ten, and marks the e in en tall, and also the e in add'ed, as the "obscure" form of its votel that is "long" in form, fir, o irth, and "ordinary" in ever (-er) and in ma'tion (-on) Mr I lis assigns a quite different sound to the o in add/ed, rarely,

that of & (End), or & falling into X (III) These authorities are thus at variance.

§ 94 In the case of words like pru'dont, nov'el, etc (§§ 91, 92), because of the difference of opinion as to what the clear sound of the o before m or a should be when prolonged (§ 42), and to avoid misleading such as might not clearly appreher? the sound if & were employed, the sowel will be indicated by a bare ITALIC o in the

spelling for pronunciation

\$ 05 The unaccented vowel of obscure quality before m or 1, as above (\$91.50). is sometimes reduced to the attenuated form called the roccopiede (§ 17), expressi not only by an e, but by an i or an o vowel letter, —e being most frequently writen after I, —as in entien, heavin, o'pen, shriv'el, a'ble, gen'tle, par'tle letter, convin navide e. ba'sin, cons'in, pur'don, sea'son, etc. In some cases, the articulative mente for the ri or I is so nearly the same as it is for the preceding consonant that resource need come between, and the m or I may serve in place of a vonel for the formative of a separate syllable; as in exten, golden, swollen, can'ile, cat'ile, k

But, even in these case, it is allowable to break the contact of the organs for an

instant and letamassati. instant, and into pose the voice-plide. When the articulative position are quite diff ent, the voice-flide naturally intervenes in making a separate syllable with the le

in Thus a sound comes between h and I in a ble, as not in a bler, a bless, blow, and between p and I in a ple, as not in apply; and between p and I in apple, as not in apply; and between p and I in apple, as not in apply; it and I in tackie, as not between the same sounds in cloud, accelaint, et a and in eren a sound comes between r and n, as not in everning

Rylables are also made by m with the roice-pilde, which in that case is made pearly albed to it (Ap) than to E (or Er); us in schism (ela'm), classin (ela'm)

ml'ero-cosm (höz'ın), etc.

Fyllables thus made with m, I, or m, may be closed by an added conformat, as is strength'ened, hap'poned, chasnis, reasons, reasoned, pol'soned, settled, en techted

Do role-gillo (§ 17) differs from office cases of the neutral rowel by its extract hearity only --ordered to distors from office cases of the neutral roam by its car-les more ready related to 5 (order) than to any office of the rowel sound. In the following the line "Was not snoren of the soul," there are different forms region that for "spoken" We may divel on the closing consonant only, but it will send that the divel triefly also me the edge with the forms of the forms of the soul, the standard of the forms of the soul of t factor to due't briefly also on the voice all le; and, for the clear word to be the approached (3.42), E (extern is far inclumble to it (inp), while E (find) is least orbit to headlowed

In this Dictionary, an apparacrain (9) is used in the respelling for preminciples to indicate the re-cirls on or the roice, lide, as, paridin, and, the

FM (2) Traletter a steed. Assumered to a consument at the end of a stable The little distinct of a steel. As a unexed to a consumant at the end of a steel of the little provided by some but serves, in a cented sylladies, to indicate the provided consideration, as it is a time, then so I may be repreded as forming whe that results survey to discrept the internet the proceeding round has became a very a said a five, his a cobide, afone, hyphospile, etc. 4 is about a wire allowed the provided continues the little provided conti Producted at uniting the little states the providing one can be seen at the control of the contr The first for the first for the form of the first see of the first for t

I for the letter ex. a lit commence refer . The the street \$12 300, atoms with the contact the forms to a territor and of it extensive taken and the filter of the filter of the contact to the contact t by the property of the propert of the letter

symmetry and the based of the share the precing content is case the leading namer of yeonomolog such we dr.—Sas § " and Syropada § Till may still speam repealing when the arc. I fall upon the Stilloring rowed as in o'channic (b Still share) and the still of the sti now more generally in favor of not allowing the vowel to take consciunt value at all is on to ne-ous (ne is) hid e-ous (-i-is) lin e-al (-i-is) maile-a ble (48-4-b7), and the like .. en \$5 106, 131 135 "77 (Synopels).

\$93 This latter has fire variations of sound: I I; I I I; besides it use with commonant value; and besides its significance sea voice-glide (§ 9 ) Frise part of a digraph or trigraph or f a diphthong see 55 44 42 49 54 76 82, 84 90 90 103 104 100, I 0 170 131 141.

500. (1) I tracin teo, time alght, child bin I gi ant might y jus tiff a blog with the name sound of the letter. It is a muculy called long f Equivalents are vie guile height at le thy buy choir sye eye ay braye (yes) as sometimes heard

§ 100. The sound is diphthongs.. The main part is the gilde between the initial el ment and the terminal K(111) — see § 19. The initial waries! diff root localities and as poken by different pe sous ranging all the wy from H (stran) to 6 (Sat). It waries also sons what as affected by the preceding communit. It falls more community to the preceding community in talls more community. monly betw en & (sak) a d it (itp).

\$10! (...) It unacer tel; asin t-de'n bi-ol o-gy tri bu'nal bi-car' mate, it am ever Th quality of the sound is subject to written the dipleton going more curtained as the syllable takes le stress and shorter quantity. In word like empire cont the cont fines (a.) the is at ity secondary acce t upon the final syllable as implied in the full diphthong of the long I (Ice)

§ 10° (3) I I saw in print e matchine' in trigmer etc. — word from othe languages, with the foreign and original sound of the latter retained. The son d i the same as that of 5 (6ve \$ 75), by which it is represented in the respelling for pro-

4 103. (4.) If I as in III pit pit'y la'sue ad mit un til etc. Equira-l ni aro hymn gul es, siere bree h's, been E g'll h; others, as solutary lo-tan are bus I wom an. It is the high front-wid wel orre pendag to th high-fronten prov 6 (Evs.) I(pique); and is the so-called http://or. tan are but y women. It is the high iront-wai wel arre ponding to the high-iront-a from 5 (Eve) Y (Mune); and is the so-called h rt i —rec § 10 C Those to whom the English is not native rarely learn to gith proper wide sound of this or 1 but follow their own remacular in a to m between I (pit) and I (pique) - see \$5 15, 23.

§ 104. LEACCRETED SYLLARISS with this vowel are in the greator a mber of ea closed by a consonant, as in cab'in, il lume in I ab'it. When then t o annexed to the consonant the owel sometimes has the sound of I (III) and sor times of I (ides, § 101) or of I (ice) as docule g n tille; mari time pan to-mime of fice sacrifice) from chise en ter prise; or mine 

sure in 1839 passed av ta in fa rof the ! (111); a d then further voted to drop the Real e in the spelling as, bro'min chlo'rin i e-din I e-dil chlo'rid bro'n Id to -the spell goff red by Dr W bate in 1828.

The sound I (iii) unace need is represented by el in for'eign, sur'feit for felt are come terfelt eta; by all circuit ic; by is in inits this etc; by is in a nerita ment car is go eta; by si in torious ta, and i commany heart in his chall yit dissolurings withing etc and of early ain.

§ 105 (5.) I I before w as in II bird wir't to wir'gir, ick some etc., is the precise equivalent of 8 (form § 85). The wid wariant of the same the equivalent of the same that slest of 5 (ev\*2r), occur I unsecunted yllabi in a few instance i as in in pl navdi =-11x'rr Ects will be rep exceed by 5 in the respelling for pronunciation B i in som words the son of before I or n is reduced to the voice-gible as in e'vil (e'v'lt ba sin (ba 'u) ete ;-- ere \$ 9%.

100. (4) The letter I well consequent at . A short a clearly followed by another receipt offered by truthy followed by manufacture receipt offered by truthy followed by consequent in a procedure in the process of the originally in words from that increase — so in maftion partial, etc.) with the acception also in excest which its french wases that, when speeched by a spit like and g in a o x the 41 tax a eft (44th) soundy as in que efton, miletion. Of 1stian : After g the 1 fall out learning the g not; and in registron When dispression to 1 the 41 in some word becomes a contract to become, a j When dispension the 1 the did here werd becomes, or truck to become a 1 (chap); as serviced in Internet are seen times, which side it is always, result (in the chap); as serviced in the chap is always of the chap is a chap in the chap in the chap is a chap in the chap in the chap is a chap in the chap in the chap is a chap in the chap in the chap in the chap in the chap is a chap in the

dy others granj'r i 🕯 1.33, mi-co'ceous (-bbs) o'cean (Geban) and man seous i [demity] art ty par'edt an'i 1749 krayed anthu may be reparded an in mo

§ 107 This I tier has se en sounds 5 6 6 5 m c, 6 besides representing merely the voice-glide (§ 95) and besides the exceptional sound in vyorm on (§ 103).

For a sa part of a digraph see 55 44 0 74 76 6., 9" 90 106, 106 113, 118, 126 1.3. § 103. (1) (5 5 as in Old note bone " ver pro-pose 15/co-p Viive etc will equi ints as in roum for louid grow over seve yea/man beau haut/boy door with the regularizing sou old (\$\frac{\pi}{2}\), and the name sound

\$ 109 This yowel tak s, as a postilizity of the English language a d structly per ptible vanish in 60 (160 t), and is thus diply thought (190, 100 to sometimes in 60 (160 t), and is thus diply thought (19). The radical part i the mid-back narrow rout over (1911) The thought (§ 19). The listical part I the mid-lack narrow rou if you I (§ 11). The lips are co tracted to a frouth opening and the five is we depre sed than if rg. (all § 11) and m to than (a the (field). As it the similar case of \$\frac{a}{a}\$ (ale) the runch is not unit rad ||\delta| if \$\pi\$ not not lost to contexting similarious. Yet its often a late when unrecogn sed and macknowledged. I the Scott h di lect it i n then d Th sow I is otherwise subject to some v riction in its quality as in dif-

fere two ds, or as poken by diff m t pe ple § 110 There has pre-saled in h w England a pr unci tion fo in certain we da, hance which restains a first discussion of the desired and the season of

suffi lent exactness Mr. A.J. Ellis remarks (Farl) F. glich Pro. cott. p. 5") The ow 1(co)
—described by him as the long of E. glick. It American sto. whole — "does
not occur as a about row it in recogni ed. Long ab but hot inchole are not after q otly distingui ned as (Hoel Roi) -th long and it short of the same your! \$ 111 Refere y in accented cyll bles the long o naturally and more p ope 1 tak as anish it it (firm) instead of 60 (\$ 103) as it gife'ry for dfor fitting fifted to the change that has prevailed in England to an increasing exte t of late years a d so as there to be a been not i rule - replacing the regul long son d by one skin to th the 6 b 10 d order et (13); so that mourning will rhym is ly will with morning pork with fork and oral keep and larly did guided from nursh This sound of a has a separate mark in th New English Declinary by Dr Murray and in Il for a Encycloped o De closery No a 1 peculiarity was not od by Walke and it mu the arises sies his time It i recognized to the present we k only by an occasional referen a to it is paragrap h.

§ 11... (2.) (3 & I unace ted and usually open spliables in F gil h as in 6 bey to I no co bit low I lillov s, So erat ic, po et ic, en lo gy a nat a my is a may to ray. It differs from the 6 (614) not mly by bennes of the vanish, but by taking a wider form which axies inversely a cord g to degree of tre a and prolongation. The symbol will see well for the more comm no accental a well as unaccented in most other languages. See § 110

\$113. (3.) O a only before r as in Orb. 15 d for fer ab hor ex / 5rt

The most generally appro ad pron relatio here rej sented by this symbol is sentially id tical with the t of p (pli \$70) b t d lati f our this re so from

The most generally approx oal pron neithin here or entered by this symbol is worked to the control of the contr

is mustify laid oxical by 0 (doubt), together with a reverticed to the presents.

15 (doubt) laid oxical by 0 (doubt), together with a reverticed to the sub15 (doubt). The present oxical many laid oxical to the sub15 (doubt). The sub15 (doubt) can be also be a factor publication of (doubt).

15 (17 The superior profiles for a (doubt) oxical from 5 (doubt).

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4114 (6) O 8 as in much odd to 1 the social "aborto 1" he bur s (w 8 (811), § "1), not no second these would had convene you and order given given by the form of gills. That is to my the R is higher in poss for than would be the most while form of g (gill). The lips are me h less contracted than for g (gill), full more than they

\$ 110

вса § 62. UNACCENTED SYLLABLES with & are inturally closed by a consonant, as in § 120 con clude', oc-cur', op press', dis'con tent', rec'ollect', ro'com mit', falling into the neutral sound in ary rold speech. They are rarely final syllables, the & (son) sound (§ 124) being commonly given in final syllables.—See § 39

§ 121 (5) O, o as in do, prove, tomb, etc; with sound the same as 60 (§ 126), and represented by 60 in the respelling for pronunciation.

(6) O, Q as in wolf, wom'an, hos'om, etc., with sound the same as 00 (§ 128), and represented by 00 in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 123 (7.) O, O as in son, done, other, worm, etc., doubled in flood, blood, etc.,—with sound the same as u (up, § 141), or before r as u (urn, § 139). and, in the respelling for pronunciation, represented by these symbols in accented syllables

§ 121 In UNACCENTED SYLLABLES the & occurs frequently; as in ac'tor, at'om, wel'come, fel'on, bish'op, big'ot, etc , with sound either as u (up) or as 3 (ever), or between the two, munly as influenced by the succeeding and somewhat by the preceding consonant. In the respelling for pronunciation, it will appear before ns 5 (§ 90), and in most other cases as 1 (§ 142), but sometimes before n it represents merely a voice-glide, as beek'on (blk''n), ren'son (rê'z'n) — See §§ 33, 95

§ 125 The double letter on has two sounds, marked on and on, besides the on in door, and in flood, etc (§§ 108, 123).

§ 126, (1) Oo, oo as in moon, food, fool, boot, etc., with equivalents in do, canoe, group, rude, rue, recruit, rheum, drow, manceuvre, the double letter oo is the special representative of the sound in English.

§ 127. The sound is that of the high back-narrow-round vowel (§ 11), and is made with the labial opening still more contracted than for T (Tid, § 108) As ordinarily spoken, especially when joined to a preceding consonant, it is not this absolutely simple element, but begins with a very brief sound of 60, or one intermediate, gliding quickly from this to the narrow position on which it dwells and rests, and which brings it near to a consonant wo sound, - compare § 77 - See Fig 1

§ 128. (2) Oo, oo as in foot, wool, good, crooked, etc. Equivalents are o (wolf) and u (full) It is the wide correspondent of the narrow oo (§ 126) Orthorpists do not always agree as to what words shall be marked oo and what oo Thus, in Stormonth's, the Incyclopadic, and Smart's Dictionaries we have hook, soot, and in the Imperial Dictionary of Ogilve, 1601s, soot, and Walker limits the "shorter" sound of on to the eight words, wood, wood, good, hood, foot, stood, understood, withstood — There are local diversities as between these sounds — The oo sound is heard in Fugland before x, instead of the 60 (food) common in America, as in poor, sure, etc — See Fig 5

### Ou, Ow, and OI, Oy

§ 129 For the analysis of these two diphthongs, see § 19 Framples are out, owl, etc., and oil, how, etc. The only often mispronounced by giving the initial as h (hm) instead of h (usic). Unaccented, or only secondarily accented, we have

ou in out rn'goous, out-live', out run', etc

As digraphs, these combinations of letters take several other sounds, as in soup, route, Tourse (war or 200-111), soul, couple, grierious, know, billow, knowl'edge, cham'ois, av'oir-du pols', choir, tor'toise, etc

### Ti

 $\xi$  130 This letter has six variations of sound, viz.  $\pi$ ,  $\hat{\pi}$ ;  $\mu$ ,  $\pi$ ;  $\hat{n}$ ;  $\hat{\pi}$ , —besides At use us n allent letter and its use with consonant value, - and besides the exceptional sound, like I (III), in busy, lettuce, fer'ule

For a na part of a diraph, or trigraph, or diphthong, see \$\ 44, 51, 57, 70, 76, 82, 64, 90, 103, 103, 115, 126, 129, 131, 139, 141-144.

(1) D, a' as in ase, a-base', fa'ston, pare, mate, cabe, tane, dilty, lifte, jii'ry, hā'mın, ni'mer ous, etc ; the so-called 'non u," having equivdents as in beauty, teodal, feud, row, owe, lieu, view, cue, suit, rule, yers, you

\$ 132 The general type of the sound is that of a diphthong, which has do (food) for the terminal and main part, and for the initial a very brief and evanescent for the terminal and main party and less the manual results of the content of the content of the manual results and the second or the greater number of cases there comes in, as a connecting glide, a more at less full so...nl of ecasouant y, which in many cares encouches upon, and either almost or even qui's displaces, the initial rowel element. When precided by certala consonents, the y guile has a fendency to be fused with the consonant, thus taking the shape of a sibilant, show all, glide,—the whole process issuing in what is edicited a processivation of the consenant. This tendency, in accented ay liables,— nowhich the stift linded,—about he acceptly re-tricted. Also, in no case whatever should the yeared be forced in when it will not come in smoothly as a glide 

\$12. There is a lightenic lay, not only on the final element 60, but in some degree on the initial consent, boots in gradually over all the way through. The book is talk deposed bears a close reasorblance to the Fr neh it and the German it. is not begin will a French mardend with 650 (fewell), taking also the intersening y glide, we have the exact sunol in the word ateas. This labellization of the entire of the entire of the great of invertee of the kept in fold. It or see, in local, naturally

will be the reason of the control of

For a certain faulty pronunciation of this rowel, changing it to a (ask), with difficulty, and need not be attempted, as in saif, as same', late, ju'ry, thew, on thusinsm, and after tor d, the a may better be given without the y, as in tune, tu'tor, due, duike, du'ty In all these cases of y omited, the mittal rowel element is retained it would be quite wrong to give an ordinary oo (food) for the entire sound in such words The y, if attempted after t or d, is apt to degenerate into a sibilant, and produce, with the consonant, a decided tell or digit sound, thus making due the same as Jew It is better not to allow more prominence to the sublint sound after t or d than the slight degree that goes with p, as in puro, o, as in cube, and even with f, as in fow. The 3 sound after d or a is common in England, as in due, now, etc , but not in America. As exceptional, the s m sure, sug'ar, and their derivatives, is entirely displaced by the sh developed from the 3 sound, and the towel is reduced to a simple oo (food) or oo (foot) sound, — see §§ 136, 137.

, Ç

§ 135 (2) U, the representing a modification of the sound of ii (iiso; § 131), in unaccented syllables, as in thatite, granden needs on the test, and need the test in thatite, granden needs, as in thatite, granden needs, stip nemed, in the test in thatite, in distance, and in the large test in the sound the series of the series of the sound differs from that of the first of the test in the sound differs from that of the first of the test in the sound differs from that of the first of the first of the necessity of the sound differs from that of the series of the first of the necessity of the first of the necessity of the n ii (§ 132) by taking for the final element the wide oo (foot) instead of the narrow oo (food), and, after t, by a partial or entire change of the v into a more or less clear gh, and usually after d into a zh glide; as in na'thre, ver'dhre, etc. A preceding s, in a syllable not initial (as in cen'stire, sen'sti al, etc), takes more commonly an sh sound, and a z or an s sonant (as in aziare, solizare, lelisare, cns'a-nl, etc) takes a zh sound, and the vowel becomes nearly, if not quite, the same in sound as u (10,1'ful, \$ 138) But the preceding s remains unchanged in initial, and sometimes also in medial syllables, as in su-preme', con'an lary in'su-lar, etc. After j or 1 in the same syllable, the vowel has nearly or exactly the sound of u (joy/ful); as in ju di/cial, ad/ju-tant, in cid/1-ty, in dis'so
in ble, etc.,—sec § 133 Before r, in rapid speech, the sound often inclines
towards 3 (ov/3r), us in un/ture, con/sure, etc.,—sec § 90

Note - The original sound of the letter u, as in the Latin, - and as still retained in the Italian, Spanish, and German, - was the simple sound of oo (food) or oo (foot) In the time of Chaucer, the pronunciation of this letter in the English, which was then substantially, if not absolutely, the same as in the French, -may even then have fluctuated between the perfectly simple sound now heard in the French and a sound more or less decidedly diphthongal; as it appears to have done in Fugland, for the leading sound of the letter, down through the seventeenth and far into the eighteenth century. The 3 sound made its way into the diphthong and gained prominence in it by degrees, while the diphthong itself gradually grised a more full development, with greater weight and a tongue position forther back given to the terminal element

\$136 (3) U, u only after r, as in rudo, ru/mor, ru/1 at The sound does not differ essentially from that of 50 (food, \$126) It may, however, with preprioty take a brief initial in 60 (160t), or nearly thus, somewhat more preminently than does the 60 after other consenants (§ 127) The sound occurs after s, as ex coptional, in sure and its derivatives, the s heard as sh (§ 134)

§ 137 (4) II, it as in bull, full, put, push, pull, otc., with sound the rune as 60 (foot, § 128), heard also in sufgra after s as all (§ 131) § 133 Uniccentro the moceans in the sillable full; as in joy'ini, joy'ini ness, full fill, otc., also, after x, in fru-gal'i ty and a few other nords food. § 39). The fi after s with an sli sound, and after s or z with a zli sound, is reduced nearly or quite to the equivalent of this simple clowent, as in constitue, senish alens'th al, nz'firo, etc., and also after a with its proper sound, and after 1 and 5 as in an promo', con'sh lar, lti-cld'i th, ad'in tant, etc. — Sec § 125

(5) C, a as in arn, arge, barn, harl, etc., with equivalents as in worm, journal, etc., before r only The sound, as more commonly heard, is the narrow form of the mid back mixed vowel (§ 16), corresponding to the wide it (ii) § 141) But the pronunciation varies considerably,—the you'd taking sometimes an extreme low back position like that in sir or vioric, as these words are very commonly spoken by the Iriali, but often taking the mid front position of & (form) The

See § S7, and the reference to the dictionaries of Stormenth and Ogitive in § 68 § \$140. The vowels of the mixed kind § \$16) are closely allied to the consensus. — those of the back position, if (iip), it (iirn), to the x near the back points a stormenth and Ogitive in § 68. the front, 3 (tern), 3 (evr), to me r further forward. The curvature of the tengue, in their formation, as similar to that for r, is the ground of this relation These rowels glide on to the r in such a way that the point of transition from rowel to consonant is not clearly discribble,—or, when the r loves all consonant quality is absolutely indiscernible See §§ 250-252.

\$141. (a) Ŭ, ŭ as in ŭp, būd, tŭb, ŭs, ŭsh'or, ŭn'der, etc., the "sheri u," with equivalents as in son, dor", blood, touch, etc. The rouel is the mid back mired-mide (\$16) in our scheme, it is placed among the mixed by Mr Ellis, though ranked not as a mixed but as a back rowel by Mr Bell —See § 21

§ 142. In pracerym but the the rowel occurs in eitens, said mit, vol. the ry, cit thm stance, etc., and falls readly into the "neutral road". The on in pilous, etc., of in por poise, so in dun'teon, etc., usually the owin bel'ious, etc., and the final element of the courin rightl'oons, etc., and dion in gra'clous, etc., and the o in nt'om, irle'some, nation, etc [§ 123]. have exentially the same sound

(1)3. (7) U silent as part of the ellent digraph no in plague, rogno-tougue, cat'n-logue, nu tique', etc , and of others ingauge, guard, guess. co-quotte', guide, build, pla'guy, etc. Sea references in § 130

\$111 (2.) Ti, with consensed reduc, and the sound of us, before another rowel second grower it marks of place i by the surrouse is another to the control of the growth of the control of the after q er gr ga in qualit to, quite, and the sound of the meaning of all o riter s, no in personal s, suite, etc.,—forming in these cases the in tall

to that extent.

\$145. The letter a nearch has low so under the tis, all the so under of the copt. For your purpose of the graph or diphthous are \$\$44.43,40.76,50.50 Therefore, or the alignment of the purpose of the state of the s

conted) selb Fr

The Maccarran # final does not full to quite the least secent such as is taken by It a medial yil bie; so in wan't to etc.

### ANALYTICAL SURVEY OF THE ENGLISH CONSONANT SOUNDS

### I DIFFERENCE BETWEEN YOWEL AND CON OYANT

\$146. Ersoways Acriow Obstructive Acriow Resonance in an un bstructi a crai passag is the charact ri tio featur f the row is and the peculiar resonance in the case of each owel is what mainly distinguishes it I dividually from there. Obstructive action is the leading feature of th consonants and the kind and manner of the distruction is what a sinly di tingulahes one consonant from

514 Obstruction is indeed, not absent from the vowels. The vocal cords are set p is "unarrection it indeed, not absent from the vower. Job wood covid are set in intertion only as they obstitute the outgoing tree of breath 100 titls section does not go to differentiate the will a little. There is, no for the owline, which may be one seen be called an obstitute in in the cord passage but only or smally is an excess to be called an obstitute in its few passage. But only or malley as involved in the formation of a over chamber (§ 7) and thus as specific if yell relativistic fit, the sound and as subserved to it are recomment the impart is to worsh. Bo far as it acts otherwise it gives to the row I more r less of a consoquality Bo far nantal hara ter

\$143. Resonance on the other hand I not absent from the consonants. The als, m m, mg (\$ 20") are marked as such ! y their poculiar resonance and each has a different resonance to distinguish it from the oth rs. The same i true I the sonant mutes, b d g (\$195). But all ti escare ruled out from the vowel c tegory by the absolute locure of the oral pass go. Except in the manal and the senant mutes, what or resonance there may be less no stare in f mil g the characte latic quality of the consensat

§ 140. In the word wood, we have the consonant and the rowel mad by me by similar organic positions, and thus both coming I see to the bord of it of separation but, for the come and, the organ are relaxed so as to not mainly by obstructive while for the owel they are in the te se conditi n fitted fo resou fit while for the owel they are in the se the wel chambe. For the word ye the case is executially the same

§ 130. RELATION TO THE BYLLABLE To 1 respects a relations of wowel and conscenant to the 311 bly are a natural consequence of their diff the haracteristics as above stated. It is thus that towed and command to the bloom commons as one of methous remniss not getteras, he passing either w y f com yow? to monas t or from commonant to vowel - close juncti u bel g made by the glid (§ 161) from the one to the othe ; will it is only is rertal cases in t consonants sound I sterposed can fi w into comes anta with no break or sound interposed

\$151. The epen reso and character of tiev well fit them f tress; and this

together with their ready i notion to y consumant in hea their occurrence u t all when str is is employed. Hence n fully accr ted sillable is with it a vowel and a cover is continuity seasontial under the weak stress I salightly accusted an unaccounted sylladic. The only a ceptions are mad by the consonants I m; m with it some time, either with or without a receive id discharg the rowed run tion; as h partion cons'in people peopled chann (kiz m), etc. - S.c § 90. 1.8, 194.

### II THE FORMATIVE ELEMENTS OF THE CONSONANTS.

\$ 153. What we call the I mentary sounds of peech, -and I dirate f the m part by separate alphabetic haracters, - re more or I as composit in their nat : and mode I formation. This is especially true of the consonants so that in ord to tudy th commonasts successfully it becomes necessary to inq ire ht wh twe may call their Formative El ments or the several modes of action which go to their

There we left such modes of action to be noted as follows:—

§13.3. (1) Breaker SOUTH This: I produced by I rothl action of the bre th
implication on the quant at the place of obstruction. The we have I s (1) so),
ab, and the (a thinh, and the supirate ha;—we §138 198. Of this greened kind
i the explosive action §1 ) of the sorth nuttee, b, I k and of the connecuntal diphthong h as hichlin.

\$ Lot. In whitwered speech we have breath sound only. The breath-sound rous a sure precisely the same i and speak g as in whi pering. The whippe de yowsis are breath sounds, made by f letto of the bre th aponth worst cords, as set result are fresh formed, since by I ields of the her it spens it would cords, a set to out a query for these relevation, with yet he accust is modified, by consenses so the contract of the

Thus it is, to on or the ther of these ways, in the mosal consequents, on m mg Those is, in one or the three of these way, in the mass consumate, are now in the senset matrix, but have [q] (2017), and in the consumant diplything [q] (2117) coloredes written dig or simply g (cell)) touch the senset matrix, but have been senset for the senset of t

the closed oral ranshe fello ed by said a release of the closure as in pen bee

too cow stc. -- See \$ 180 191
\$1.8 When tor lis followed by I as in lat the 1 die Intertie bustle the release f the closure will be only partial that is the aides of il back tongue as required to the 1 — see § if When for Its followed by nas in eat notion will on the the will be not the oral closure and the application will be nasal made by breaking the tact between the soft palat d the pharyngeal wall - the tone of the mani commonant thus opening abruptly; the soften differ from or phan with r suppressed though not like eat en soundi g the i itiat of the t people ply the clay by Lie steken etc th break g of contact will be in two place at nearly the same instant.

Norz - Au e pl sive ti n of the vocal cords prod c the abrupt beginning of a vo of ther some t | nt call d the t h of the riotti (\$ 163).

\$ LO (5.) Occub for Improsion By occi as a la meant the sudden clouds of the oral passage by the Up the relaction the sarrier the introced against the barrier th introced By topics as meant it does compression of the it and again to the barrier This action is ordinarily r so t l sat in English | Itaneous with occl ion. A pec l ar resonan e will by sucl noses be imported to the sound that acc mpanies o i med ately foll we the n ovem at The se mode of action are f cours Il ited to the topped or mut nonson ta .- See \$ 183.

Norz - dn oc lost at the rocal cords prod es the frupt ending of a ow 1, or other son t el m nt called the check of the glottla (\$163). A hierough is a simila (pasmodic) action f the rocal cords togeth with a moment of inspiral n.

§ 100 (6) GLIDF C sonants, and lasse of consonants, are characterized by certain effects as the lee passes from consonant to w for rowel to consonant will hearn times, then gheappertal greatly to the rowel y tem tribute essentially to the ch racter w sac ibe to the co squart and this cogniti a is in all scarces creatry to a fill knowledge of the consonant. They are pecial case f w are called g? / s (\$ 10L)

\$ 161 When corsonant i toll wed by a owel in the same syll blo, as i saw toe all o v no row ben go day etc. there is inocessity an interval during which the action passe f m the organic position for the co soment to that for the vowel, and during which the sound will not be at any time the sou d prope to the consonant to the rowel. In passing from vo el to como ant, as in san, ought neh on or a ld el b, egg to we h ve the bove described action

origin in the first of the first the property of the first property of the first property of the first property of the first property of the manique first property of the first transite from on I me t to the other. The mes I gwith this police in the greater import noe in the discrimination of consonant q ality. Our prese t p rposs secondly gir requires th tw consider the different FORMS OF ABRUPTANCES with which an element m y be beg n

Your - It is to be remarked by the way that the term glid is, by Mr Bell applied also to the initial and making alone to of owel or consocious with others preceding of folly away

§ 163. One form of abruptness is produced as initial, by forcing a passage through between the vocal cords preced tightly and resistingly together the atribung the tone braptly—as terminal, by books at the tone abruptly though the re-re-process. S h action is called the "satch fit be glottle," so the check of the glot tis the f me more properly describl g the action as initial; and the latter as terminal. The abrupt cas may any in just mary; and in the lowest degree will be hardly perceptible as such at all. The mast r here set forth is important for the on of the surd mutes, p t & ( \$ 180, 189)

" TR -- A wowel, by itself, may be set and with abroptness of this kind or as v na.—A word, by itself, may be set red will shroptone of this hand or as itlink may be it will occonoust preceding an attending, with most object, and it is not as the property of the second of the property of the second of the property of the second of the property of the second of the property of the second of the property of the

§161. Another form of represent initial or terminal, occurs when the breath part I is his count, or any other breath sound precedes or follows. In the case of h initial as in the a instant of he, a mone turn is given to the breath organ are the breath current, while the ocal counts are the part, and it is they are straight.

s A special hill of high-sion had writed by Dr. C. H. Merk 1 med by an proad three of the hispan is presented by d. and g. in German in certain cases.

forcibly and suddenly the instant they are brought together for tone vibration, while in the case of terminal h, as in ah, the tone ceases abruptly the instant the cords are relaxed and separated for the passage of the tonoless breath; - see § 181 For the surd fricatives, f, s, sh, th (§ 198), the effect is similar, with the only difference that arises from the less force employed, - as in foe, see, show, thin, off, ass,

ash, bath, etc., as such syllables are commonly uttered

This is altogether different from breath sound and from § 165 (7) CLICKING laryngeal tone The sound is produced by the sudden and forcible impact of one surface upon another, or by the sudden and forcible separation of two adherent Sounds, we know, can be produced in such ways by the hands, and in some such ways, which are familiar to everybody, by the lips, and by the tongue within the mouth Action of this general description actually bears a not unimportant part in the articulation of the mute consonants (§§ 18b, 189), and, as such, comes under the sume general category with the so-called "clicks," which form a striking feature in the languages of some uncivilized peoples

(8) TRILL This, in speech, consists in a series of rapidly recurring partial, or perhaps sometimes entire, interruptions of a prolonged sound, as the effect of a current of breath, somant or toneless, driving some one of the organs away from a position of contact or of proximity with another, to which it constantly returns by elastic or muscular force; -as in the case of the trilled r Such action is possible, not only with the tongue, but with the hips, with the uvula, with the epiglottis, and with the vocal cords The general process is essentially the same as that by which tone is itself produced a trill sufficiently rapid would be heard as an untrilled and smooth tone.

Note — A trill, in music, differs from a trill of the kind above described, by alternating between two tones of slightly differing degrees in pitch, - and, in singing, is effected, of course, by action of the vocal cords.

### III THE MORE GENERAL CLASSES OF THE CONSONANTS

The consonants may be classified in a general way under the following heads, as they are also exhibited in the Table subjoined (§ 179)

§ 167 (1.) ORAL and NASAL For the oral consonants, the passage from the larvnx through the nose is, or at least should be, entirely cut off, by having the soft palate closed upon the wall of the pharynx, as a valve, - thus leaving open the passage through or into the mouth For the masal consonants, m, n, ng, the passage through the nose is open, by depression of the soft palate, thus allowing the stream of vocalized breath to pass, while the way through the mouth is cut off

§ 168 The masal consonants are made by breath sound in whispering, but in speaking aloud are not normally so made in any case

While the oral consonants form a quite general class, the nasal consonants, as a special class, will have further consideration hereafter (§ 207)

§ 169 (2) SONANT and SURD The consonants that are made with obstructed tone, as before described (§ 155), are, because of their tone quality, distinguished as "sonant," - the same term being applied to the vowels, made all with pure tone The consonants that are made with breath sound only (§ 153) and those made by mute action (§ 156) are denominated "surd," because of the absence of tone The sonant elements are otherwise called loiced, or vocal, or intenated, or phthongal The surds are otherwise styled nonsonant, nonvocal, voiceless, unintonated, toncless, and sometimes, less properly, whispered The surds are sometimes distinguished as sharp, or, in the case of p, t, k, as hard, and the cognate sonants, as weak, or The substitute for tone, employed in whispered speech for the sonants, was described above (§ 154)

§ 170 All of the sonant consonants have corresponding, or cognate, surds, except

1, m, n, ng, w, y, as shown in the Table below — See §§ 179, 213, 214 § 171 The difference between sonant elements and breath sounds is not the difference between tone and noise The breath sounds are indeed noise, or such in large part, but it is noise of a special kind Some of the sonants, and indeed any of them at some times, may have a large admixture of noise, yet without, or apart from, any element of breath sound

The rule that a surd consonant is followed, in the same syllable, by only a surd, and a sonant by only a sonant, — 1s in whipped (hwipt), robbed (röbd), locked (lökt), egged (egd), lashed (lisht), lodged (löid), hissed (hist), advised' (-vizd'), whips (hatps), habes (babz), laughs (lafs), lives (livz, v, or livz, n pl), chintz (chints), apse, adz, etc — holds in most cases, but does olse, smile, smite, ply, try, fly, ink, quill, one, — with bulb, hard, Mars (-z), etc., — except in the case of verb and no in inflections, as in kills (kilz), killed (kild), curs (kürz), hens (hönz), etc. We have an exception also in the dth of widdh and broudth. Compare also lymph, strength, and see § 215

It is not difficult to utter the surds, - that is, the mere breatly sounds. corresponding to the sommits, 1, r, m, n, ng, w, and 3, but, except m whispering, such sounds form no part of the English language, as ordinarily and properly spoken

§ 174 The preceding statement is subject to the qualification that the surf form of 1, x, m, n, vv, or y, my allowably occur as a glide (§ 162), especially after a continuous surf, as in flow, sly, free, smith, snow, swim, fumo (§ 132), and, indeed, sometimes after a mute, as in play, try, twine, etc. But this is merely a transitional sound, through v luch the sonant form of the same is quickly reached The sh sound heard, whether properly or improperly, in tube, etc (§ 134), is evolved, as a glide, out of the surd form of y, — see § 187 Were the y glide to lose sonant quality throughout, we should have, for tube, a quite improper pronunciat on like tehnob.

§ 175 By some authorities, and particularly by Dr James Rush and others after him,—though by one or two at a much earlier date,—the term a pirate has been and as an equivalent for such as here employed, aspiration being taken to signify breath sound surply. The term was originally employed to distinguish the third breath scalar why and term was originally employed to unsunguish the third residy of the mutes in Eanskrit and Greek, remely, p., t., k., as followed by a rough breathing, or it sound (p+1, t+1t, k+1t). As these counds were finally replaced in the Greek and Latin by the mere breath sounds, like f, th as in thirt, and ch as in the Greek and Latin by the mere breath sounds, like f, th as in thirt, and ch as in the Greek and Latin by the mere breath sounds, like f, th as in thirt, and ch as in the certain the state of the second of the country of the country of the second and roset phoceticians, a applied exclusively to the rough breathing or the h sound. The scrant consecunts — are denominated by Dr. Plan "subtonies;" for which

term, by others, "subre-al" has sometimes been substituted.

§ 176 (3.) MOMENTARY and CONTINUOUS The mute consonants, whether surd, p, t, k, or sonant, b, d, hard g, are necessarily brief in duration they can not, like the continuants, be sustained as long as the breath will hold out. The same is the case with the compound consonants, ch, j, etc, of which the mutes, t, d, form a part,—see §§ 210, 211. The 11 sound has (§ 181),—as have also its compounds (§§ 212, 214),—essentially an abrupt character, which brings it properly among the momentary

All the sonant elements outside of the mutes, and all the breath-sound consonants except the 11, are continuous, being limited only by the duration of the breath in a

single expiration

§ 177 (4) PLACE OF ARTICULATION. The classification of the consonants according to the place of obstruction especially concerned in their formation, is of great importance. The total obstruction may cover much more than the place here referred to, and meant to be designated as the Place of Articulation Thus, for t, d, 11, and 1, the whole length of the tongue is involved, from the root to the tip. but it is the point, or extreme front part, that is especially concerned in the effect. In the case of I, the whole of the tongue is also involved, the contact being made at the tip, and the murgin about the front, while it is the sides of the tongue back of this that are more directly concerned in the production of the sound, and this part is, therefore, to be taken as the place of articulation

LABIALS, DENTALS, PALATALS, GUTTURALS, etc. With the place of articulation at the lips, we have the labad consonants p, b, m, w; though the w involves obstructive action between the back tongue and the soft palate, as well as at the lips The f and v, though sometimes made by the lips alone, yet being commonly made with the upper teeth against the lower lip, are properly described as lable dentals The proper articulating position for t, d, 11, 8, 7, and one variety of r, in the English, is taken with the point of the tongue on the hard palate, commonly not far from the front teeth, though sometimes actually on the teeth, or again, the part of the tongue back of the point may be employed, instead of the point nants are classed together under the name of dentals. The th, surd (as in thin) and sonant (as in thin), — made between the point of the tongue and the feeth, may be designated as lingua dental, though, when the teeth are wanting, the sound-my be well produced between the tengue below and the gums and ilp above, it is, however, commonly ranked among the dentals The place of articulation for sh, zh, and the compounds chi and i, and for one variety of r, is on the upper surface or the point of the tongue and the back part of the hard palate, and they are therefore called palatals Also, 3, and even 1, may be classed with them under the same name, the place of articulation for these includes a part of the soft palate as well as of the hard polate The gutturals are It, & hard, and ng, the place being on the soft palate and the back part of the tongue. The nasals, m, n, ng, may be discriminated as labio-nasal, lingua-nasal or dento-nasal, and guituro nasal.

All these are sometimes arranged in three classes, namely gutturals, and labrals, as above, with an intermediate class under the name of linguals and sometimes with

the designation palatal substituted for guttural

### § 179 TABLE OF CONSONANT ELEMENTS IN ENGLISH

	NASAL			
Momentary		Conti	mous	Continuous.
Surd	Sonant	Surd	Sonant	Sonan*
p .	ь	f.	110	m
t ch	a	th(m) s sh	th(3) 2, r zh; r	n
ic h	g		3,1	ng
	Surd  P t ch	Momentary  Surd Sonant  D	Surd Sonant Surd  D b f th(m) s sh	Momentary Continuous  Surd Sonant Surd Sonant  p b f th(in) th(j)  t d s sh zh; r  ih g

§ 180 Supplement to the Table For the sake of simplicity, none of the compound, or diphthongal, consonants, except ch and j, are included in the Table Othera which might have a place in it will be described hereafter (§§ 212-218)

There are some who would insist on a place in the Table for a surd (wh) corresponding to the sonant w, and for a special surd corresponding to y; — see § 183

### IV. SPECIAL CLASSES OF THE CONSONANTS

§ 181 THE IL SOUND The consonant Is stands by itself as an element sui generis. It differs in many respects from the other breath sounds. It has no fixed place of articulation, except that the glottis always has a share in its formation. Its articulative position is various, being always very near to that of the vowel with which it is joined, and differing from it only in being somewhat wider It differs, too, from other breath sounds in being made with a wider opening and the emission of a greater. volume of breath, and in being made with some friction all along the oral passage But what distinguishes it most of all is its abrupt character, which requires it to be classed as one of the momentary elements. It has been usual to describe it as continuous, but if, say in the syllable ha, we lengthen out the has a breath sound, we still have to give a new impulse before ne strike the nowel, and such prolongation is not normally employed. The abrupt glide to or from the vowel, as in hin or ah, is really the essential thing the breath may be expelled with so little friction as to be quite in audible, and jet the h be perfectly recognized by the abrupt effect in the

vowel — See § 175 § 182. The articulative procedure for this element is a movement in the case of h initial, as in ha, ho, hay, he, the glottis is wide open, that is, the vocal cords are widely apart, and the position of the organs in the mouth is more open than that required for the following vowel; at the end of the movement, the vection de come close together for tone, and at the same instant the organs fall into position for the vecte. In the case of a final h, as in all, oh, if the h is actually sounded, the foregoing process is reversed — See § 164

§ 183 The It sound is capable of preceding or succeeding any voiced consonant, though in such case liable to run into the voiceless form of the consonant. In the

ancient Greek, as if e rough breathing it often preceded r as will as the rowals. In the Welsh knigung it sor estimate proced a L, and makes also that I then if note a breath out, of the the world you in r . In Engl h is preced a and is compounded with we in where to (§ 1), a dy in hans I murid cit (§ 14); though in these cases a bleft rowale command schully it terror a before the control on any left of the deverty. There

has n h sound to the third to the pile of

§ 135 THE SUID MUTES. These with h (§ 135) at det (§ 10), occupy the first column of the Table (§ 10) —as the first old islon of the Muse try. The surj mutes, p. † R are to be at died as they occur in three different situations mannly—at the beginning of a syllable at the end of a syllable and i the middle between

10. 4.5 the mad his beginning of souther spills in [4] in [4]. (1) Nheen for it of an objective upon a or 1 as in pee pole the too kill cut to .—they give (2) as anothly part (3) "Ty make by the does related to the state accurate within the distanced walk of the wholes or part of the end settly they also give (3) as colontants on a with this an always in good to see the spills amount to spill togother ones, in he at 1 southed interaction country that are always to give the spills amount to the spills amount to the spills amount to the spills amount to the spills amount to the spills amount to the spills amount to the spills amount to the spills amount to the spills amount to the spills amount to the spills amount to the spills amount to the spills amount to the spill of the spills and the spills amount to the spills and the spill amount to the spill of the spills and the spill amount to the spill of the spills and the spill amount to the spills and the spills amount to the spills a

emments to the effect. To have the peach of possible the mond actually precede the utterance of its owned as a the proper Engli h mode; if gloids c toh; if the dir rs i from the shorped beginning of a own inside by an hound [510]. Ti which is interpreted in the peach of the pea

By the emblaced simultan our actions abov d sembed a clearly disting unled from saion is made upon the read the mind though not easily or ord narily re-

impression is made upon the re-

5 M. The trial action, as also a described 1 the same with certain modific tions, when the a lim has been shed are noted on an infrared fa over. With a constant and the same of the area of an overly use as for the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same also, with 1 feep 1 day play playware. With 1 aftert it keeped as it day edging of the attempt and same also, with 1 feep 1 day play playware. With 1 aftert it keeped as at day edging of the attempts are simultaneous earlier without that y thing when the same and note to a ye and then the development of the same and same and note to a year of the development of the same and same and note to a year of the same and the sa

A sord mote never takes after it in modern Fugil h a nasal co sonant as was done note ity in the original of the word know and in the Gr ek from which we deri o re the word prace in after

the word price is atte-\$133. An itself unit mute is new r in English except in one instance followed by or compounded with a someoment clean ut. An English | Jiable can not begin, natury be down is some other list gauges with a p r t, or Ke or with a p r t f or It o with a pahor a k h. Th compount or diphthongai ch (1481) as in ct in forms the (z) a exception to the general rule.—See \$210

forms his [s] steeptom not in gen car man, — nee 3 200 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (2) \text{ Viscosity on preced } g\$ ovel or othe somant \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (2) \text{ Viscosity on preced } g\$ ovel or othe somant \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (2) \text{ Viscosity of a preceding \$\frac{1}\$ (2) \text{ Viscosity of a preceding \$

\$100 The surd route joins the present; a demonst more closely in some cases than in others a d the brings of us e decidedly the art case show described. They come out if ity and us only when is an accented yill ha, a wid (§ 13) host overly precedes, one is ip, had let, all, that is lack, at .—and less so with a narrow long and or a diphthony—as in hope last sent make muster title out it. .—or with an unaccounted hort vowed as in trail a wife without the countries.

—So 12 Them the off on the for deather described sear clie. (1) brought to a, so survive of i. smealed in the the or search the prospectable. The twent tendence is somewhat the prospectable. The twent tendence is somewhat is somewhat is somewhat in the client of the client of the client is somewhat in the client in the cli

has he were I of a from both well 11.5 a from monor arginous same man, and a first part of the proof of an in part, net o a direct least of a first part of the first part of

to the successful word glement of the given principles that got rather the comparation of the the still of pend on the principles that got rather yill of hade — not which see § 773, 870.

§ 194 Wh n of two syllables thus connected by a word mute the first being soc nite it hecond is maken trd and has an 1 m o n serving in tead of a rowej —as in east on O'pen sicking 118 the te, the explosive action of the mute is , modified in the mann raineady described (§ 1...).

Norm — Mr A J Ellis of fines the sund mute comments as incited to the interval of silms of a divelogates to the on and off gibbos all that founds tely precede and file. This fire yet. The fire golf generation sasigns to it white limits, and treat what portains to til junction will preceding and following of mosts as in part an erisping by the consumed.

§ 12x. THE SOVANE MOTES In these consenants annuly b of hard g we he instead of the iter and office what occ rs in in the set of the surface annular to e mad by a current of vocal breath highested I to the closed entity and taking the piace of the vocalesa better that it in jie that like other can (§ 13x). § 1.3x. When the sound must be just a pifeld —as to have day go blow bray dry given prove —it ope arxival of you be I illusting element; b :

\$1.05. When the second neutral degrade of pilods)——as in her with year his per little with the read in a six in this read in the little when the read in a six in this read in the little six in the read in a six in this read in the little six in the read in a six in the little six in the read in the little six in the read in the little six in the read in the little six i

in the case of the pards is usually and naturally absort and the termi al explosion is feeble when given at all—see § 199. The wills section in the original, is marked by less abroptness than in the surfat.

The well is section in the contact, is marked by less abropheres than in the urds. Hence the somet in test are sometime as described as known eacht, in contrast with the surd as sharp or "bard when occurring to the middle briefet two spill ties —as in robifper in I der

when occurring to be minite order for spin of a — as in you been in the first of yet yet and a perfect of the perfect of the perfect of the first of

m 1 or mm — Sec. 50 150, 104.

\$107. Parcetvers. This term might be applied to all the coath you consesants (\$107.) As the common of the coath of the coath of the coath sparts all of them. In the sakes commonly limited to a profitted, — and y' that by this rest authorit is. It may well be used as it will be he of for all of the coatinguates or this meanle.

\$ 190 Pull FRICATIVES There are f th (in thin), s ah (\$3.20 ----- 20) 3) They all req inc considerable force of breath and great he of breath, of ou e than i pe ded in the cognate somant. The glide to re from a row I is characterized by more or less bruptones p-as \$161. The breaths it like a difficent lab of better in a bit lawer has been described by more or less bruptones p-as \$162. The breaths it like a difficent lab of better in a bit lawer has been described by more or less bruptones p-as \$163. The breaths it like a difficent lab of better or lawer by the control of the lawer by the control of the lawer by the lawer

§ 129 SONANT FRICATIVES. These are with (in thy) with the zin nuttre) so beads a Land with waity. The organi positions from f is these correspond of proportie by to those for the above must need surface --weeff 102 179.

re peace my so those so the accross on the steer seed — seek page 1.00 m years of the steer seek page 1.00 m years of the first seek page 1.00 m years of the steer seek page 1.00 m years of the steer seek page 1.00 m years of the steer seek page 1.00 m years of the steer seek page 1.00 m years of the steer seek page 1.00 m years of the steer seek page 1.00 m years of the steer seek page 1.00 m years of the steer seek page 1.00 m years of the steer seek page 1.00 m years of the steer seek page 1.00 m years of the steer seek page 1.00 m years of the steer seek page 1.00 m years of the steer seek page 1.00 m years of the steer seek page 1.00 m years of the steer seek page 1.00 m years of the steek page 1.00

\$ '01 There are in this case three kinds of effects suppossible and all of them pe haps may be t slip combiled man by —(1) a simply tremed effect; (2) the conversion of a part of th tocap into make by the reaction of the olates to repair to the blos (3) the modification of the tone without disturbance f the proper must 1

quality dust it regularity of the libration.

§ 20... A vocal trent from the I type ha not infide to lime and force to produce the control of

regarded as characterf of by and terms [sling of breath sound with t as II is the coses I a, or of the pla word due in any are, any thing of an actually adding (§ "0) he preceptible, it probably in the turbulent of the initial or the validable part and not to the body of the consecution.

§ "00 Bigstravan Thint are II reliable to such that is a differentiate as have

a likel g so nd sepecially a and sh; and is also applied to the ognate someta, a and xh; - \$ 30. We have the air sound not only represe ted by sh is take resulting and dAct

We have the afte cound not only represe ted by she but sho remiting and diskpred from a st and and a living y nound—she have Asia or an are— -sail from a thrickness of a sail in here. A critical and investigate the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of or monets said a following y sound—she have sail of the sail of the she would appare tell of in here'd of richtle havened beginned to and following y sound—she has to re question set A is the seth as part of the compound jo age—as haydrage to—said of the same said taked part of the compound jo age—as haydrage to—said of the said of

The basach bounds—note as of sin—subt vi Lum shills in H y be distinguished as simple forests month.

§ Oil, Evenante. This term has been extremely any left—by your as recently affected that freezings and said season, with includes of we said vol. I list limited by your call that freezings and said season, with includes of we said.

§ Oil and the said of the said

and see L. It might will be related to find the little lit

The Liquides The community Lagrangers are exact through the access they fow too other community and others into them we between it is necessary communities and owner; see to pay your first property of the p

liand, smite, snow, etc The quality belongs more fully to I and r than to m and n, the former being so employed in a greater number of cases than the latter

§ 207 NASAL CONSONANTS The general mode of formation for these has been already described (§ 167) The sound consists of tone from the larynx modified mainly by resonance and partly by friction For m and n (§§ 242, 243), communication with the oral passage is open, but exit by that channel is cut off by closure of the lips, and by closure of the tongue against the hard palate have resonance in an oral chamber and in the nasal passage at the same time, and together with some friction in the latter For ng (\$ 246), only the pharynx and the nasal passage are concerned, the soft palate closing down upon the back tongue so as to cut off the oral cavity forward of this point Friction may be increased by the muscular action of the nostrils, and of the lips and cheeks as connected with them Too much friction will produce a disagreeable musal twang

The ng can not in English begin a syllable An n or m, - but not an ng,may be preceded by a sharp at the beginning of a syllable, as in snow, smile, etc , an n, but not an ni or ng, may take the s sound after it at the close of a syllable, as in hence, dance, wince, etc., all three may take a z sound after

them, as in hams, comes, wins, tons, hangs, wings, etc

During the glide (§ 161) from a masal consonant to a vowel, as in my, no, etc. or to an s or z as above, the previously depressed soft palate will be in movement toward contact with the pharyngeal wall, and not jet actually in contact with it, while at the same time the lips, or the tongue and palate, are changing from their positions of contact The glide sets in at the beginning of these movements, thus somewhat of the quality of the masal consonant will be carried on into the following element. A similar effect will ensue in the glide from a vowel or an s to a nasal consonant, as in an, am, snow, etc In the case of a vowel between two masal consonants, as in man, name, etc, there will be a twofold effect of the kind But, in this as in all cases, the musal quality, in well spoken English, will be limited to the brief gliding portions of the vowel - See § 161

§ 208 For the way in which the nasals are joined to a preceding explosive consonant, as in ent'en, o'pen, Whit'ney, Step'ney, hack'ney, hack'man, etc , see above (\$\$ 95, 158, 191), and for the peculiar form which they take in the compound consonants mp, nt, nk, etc, as in jump, sent, ink, etc, sec below

(§ 215) For m or m as filling the place of a rowel, see § 95

COMPOUND, OF DIPHTHONGAL, CONSONANTS Certain consonant sounds are composed of more simple consonant elements so blended that the product is properly described as diphthongal Only two of this kind were presented in the

Table given above (§ 179) These and others will here be explained

§ 210 (1) The ch, or tsh, as in church, watch, has for the initial element what is essentially a t, though a t made somewhat further back on the tongue than an ordinary t,—or rather, the contact, while inclusive of the point, covers a part of the tongue back of the point. With this is combined an abrupt sh sound, made by a position somewhat further forward and more open than an ordinary sh, and replacing the pull of simple breath that is characteristic of t (§ 186) It is to be noted, honever, that, when opening upon a vowel in the same sillable, this sh sound wholly precedes the vowel, and is not, lil o the explosive breath of a simple t, simultaneous with the beginning of the vowel sound (§ 186) While all by itself is a continuous consonant, the compound (tall) is to be classed as momentary (§ 176)

The ch sound is followed in the same syllable by no consonant sound except only

by t, as in watched (wocht), etc — See §§ 172, 229

In most cases the ch sound has been developed from an original Anglo-Saxon or Latin k sound, as in church, chin, hatch, charity, etc It is also made by the fusion of a t with a following 3 sound, as in question, righteous, picture, nature, etc. — See §§ 97, 106, 134, 135, 187, 203

(2) The j, or dg, or g soft, -as in jar, edge, judge, goin, pounded of a d and a zh (the z in azure) sound, with the same conditions and qualifications as those above stated for ch It is throughout the sonant correlative,

or cognate, of the surd ch

§ 212 (3) Concerning the wh as in when, what, why, etc, there has been a difference of opinion, especially as between Americ in and English authorities, the former contending for an h sound preceding a proper w, while Messrs Bell, Ellis, Sweet, and others insist that the wh represents simply the surd correlative of the ordinary sonant w Either way, and at all events, one thing is clear the sound is abrupt and momentary (§ 176), instead of being continuous like the sount w

As a matter of fact, this will, by the greater part of even the well educated people in England, is actually spoken precisely like w, the word when not differing at all from wen Nov, the customary w of the English language begins with a brief sound of oo (foot), - this is the main part of the difference between an Inglish and a German w A proper h sound prefixed to this produces the sound represented

they themselves regard as the correct way - The word wen, with an h sound prefixed, gives us when The word who, with the vowel struck very lightly and followed by a long i, makes the word why

It is, indeed, not difficult to utter the surd, or nonvocal, correlative of the sonart w, and to pronounce the word when with such a sound prefixed to the vorel. This will give to the vowel the same abrupt beginning it has in hen In this way, the vocality comes in not till the vowel is struck. The other theory brings in the vocality, or soment quality, before the vowel is reached. This is the essential point of difference between the two conflicting views

§ 213 The kw sound in quite, quality, etc, and the tw in twine, etc, are compound and momentary sounds, analogous to the will as above, the case is the same even with the gry sound in guano

Norr All the instances here adduced were referred to, in a previous paragraph (19b), as containing an impure vowel diphthong made by the w sound as a connecting glide This view may be taken with some advantage. Yet, since the preceding mute, t or k, as in twine, quite, or the aspirate h, as in when, can not be prolonged, as can the s m swirn, but combines with the w in an abrupt momentary sound, it is more exact to treat the w in these cases as part of a compound consonant.

§ 214 (1) In regard to the initial sound in hue, humid, huge, etc , there is the same difference of opinion as in the case above noted of the wh some regarding it as the surd correlative of the sonant y, and others, as an h sound preceding the 3 part of the vowel

The consonant y always begins with a brief vowel sound (§§ 205, 272), - which, in the y part of the vowel u (use), is the high-mixed (§ 164) vowel element nearly related to I (III) An Is sound preceding and combined with this y makes the com pound and momentary consonant which, in Ince, etc, is followed by the vowel oo (food) or oo (foot)

What would otherwise be regarded as part of the impure diphthong T (Tise, § 19 b) is here viewed as detached from the vowel and combined with the preceding h in a compound consonant, just as was done in the case of wh (§ 212), as explained in

the Note after § 213

§ 215 (5) The mp in jump, presumption, etc., with the mpt in exempt, etc, the nt m sent, the nd in hand, etc, the nk in ink, etc, the ng in singetc, and the nch in bench, inch, lunch, etc, are peculiar compounds

In the mp in jump, etc , the nasality sets in, - by depression of the soft palate, - while the lips are approaching for closure, and continues till they close, and thus gives the impression of an in. The lip closure is abrupt and forcible, and made with the percussive, occlusive, and implosive action before described (§ 189), and thus gives the effect of a p, even without the help of the breath explosion (§ 191), which will ordinarily be added at the close. In a word like exempt, we have the first part of a p, given as above described, and the last part of a t, thus the total combination mpt will not be simply m followed by t. These compounds are momentary consonant sounds, while m by itself is a continuous consonant, and may actually be prolonged for emphasis, —as, for instance, in Inme, —this cannot properly be done with the m in Iamp, jump, etc The m, m such cases, represents merely the glide (§ 161) from the vowel to the position for an m

§ 216 The compounds nt in sent, etc , and nic in inic, etc , are to be explained in a similar manner So also is the nch (ntsh, § 210), in bench, etc Somewhat of a similar character appertains to the nd in hand, etc., also to the ng at the end of a word, as in sing, etc. (§ 246) The pronunciation of bench, inch, etc., is not properly represented in the way in which it is done by Walker and others, as

bensh, insh, etc

§ 217 (6) In x (ks), as in box, etc., an abrupt s sound trenches upon the simple breath explosion of the surd mute k, and the compound is momentary. The same is to be said of ps and ts, as in cups, its, etc, and of nx in anxious, etc. In mps, nts (jumps, cents), the s is in the same way combined with the compounds explained above

§ 218 There is a difference between cents and sense, although in the abrupt transition from the n to the breath sound of the s, it is not easy to avoid entirely an explosive sound like the vanish of a t. But in cents the t is distinctly given, while the n is more fully brought out in sense, and the s is not so abrupt Also, hand-

some may be made to differ slightly from hansom
§ 219 DOUBLE CONSONANTS All of the diphthongal consonants, as above, have two or more components closely blended, of which one, as a separate element, would be momentary, and at least one other would be continuous, and the compound product becomes a momentary sound The case thus differs from that of a mere junction of two or more consonants under one stress impulse, as simply sucby wh in when, etc, as commonly heard in America, and as pronounced by some, cessive one to the other, — such as we have in play, sky, hold, harm, fle if not by most, of the well educated people in England, when they speak in what strive, cast, canst, etc, all which are double, or triple, but not diphthongal cessive one to the other, - such as we have in play, sky, hold, harm, glow,

### THE CONSONANTS OF THE ALPHABET (WITH THE CONSONANT. DIGRAPHS) IN DETAIL.

§ 220 This is a label senant mute (§§ 178, 195), as in boy, cab, ebb, robber, beauty, bring, blow, able, herb, bulb, rhomb, robbed (robd), robs, cup/bear/er, etc It is usually silent after m in the same syllable, as in bomb, climb, tomb, also before t, as in dobt, doubt, sub'ile, also in bdel'lium the for b in Spanish, see § 220, p lxxxviii

O' this letter there are two kinds of sound -

Of it is letter there are two kinds of sound—

§ 221 (1) The so-called "soft o" has a sibilant sound (§ 203) of three varieties

— (a) One like a sharp (§ 225), marked Ç, Ç, and represented by a fit the respelling
for produnciation, this sound is taken before e, i, or y, as in code, civil, cy press,
neld, glance, force, vice, etc.— (b) In a few words the letter has the r sound,
as in sacrificer, suffice, discorn— (c) When co or el is followed by another
towed in the same syllable, the sh sound is taken, either by the calone,— as in towel in the same stillable, the sen sound is taken, either by the c alone,—as in ocean, victority—or by the ever of together,—as in ocean, victors, etc. § 225. The sound is otherwise re fill, 17, 106, 26th. TD—for c in Spanish, see § 21, p. lxxxvii. § 222. The sound is otherwise re fill, 17, 106, 26th. TD—for c in Spanish, see § 21, p. lxxxvii. § 222. The sound is otherwise re fill, 17, 106, 26th. TD—for c in Spanish, see § 21, p. lxxxvii. § 222. The sound is otherwise re fill, 17, 106, 26th. TD—for c in Spanish, see § 21, p. lxxxvii. § 223. The sound is otherwise re fill, 17, 106, 26th. TD—for c in Spanish, see § 21, p. lxxxvii. § 225. The sound is otherwise re fill, 17, 106, 26th. TD—for c in Spanish, see § 21, p. lxxxviii. § 225. The sound is otherwise refined, and the spanish contains the sp

represented by ic in the respelling This sound is taken before a, o, or u, or a con sonant, and at the end of a syllable if not followed by i or e, as in call, cave, cold, pic'ture, act, ethics, ac'rid, cry, clay, arc, tale, sanc'tion, disc, almanae, sean, uc'cord, unc'gl-nate, and before o in scoptic, and before in scirrous, etc — See § 232

§ 223 C is silent in czar, victuals, indict, and in muscle, corpuscle, etc-

CH.

This digraph has three sounds, as follows -(1) The more frequent sound is diphthongal, and is approximately described as tah (§210), as in chin, child, choose, church, frauch, beech, arch, etc., the digraph with this sound has sometimes for an equivalent the trigraph. tch at the end of a syllable, as in Intch, writch, fetch, ditch, sectch, satch'el, and is the same as the German tach, as in Deutsch. It takes a j sound

\$225 The sound is otherwise represented by ti in hastion, question, Chris tian, digestion, etc., by te in rightcous, and by t with a part of n in terture;

\$0%. (...) N thed (f), the not with sound like the in words from the French which have retained till sound;—wealth middle as in chaine chiraltry (see | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John | John

(3.) Ch hard m rked th ch with sound like k which is used to represert it in the respelling. It has this sound in words derived from the Greek and through the Latin in all but q its modern word. As in chorn epoch cetto chlorin chri m character orfrom the Il brew sain hel ucha li ezzar I noch to exceptions are church chart. Rachel cherub and th peak ar h in archbishoj arch lese n archduke etc ; but the k sound re mains in archanged and io ar hitert, no hitrare etc.

6 228 Ch is slight in drachm, schism yacht also is fuch in.

6 "" This is the dent 1 or hard-calatal sounts mute (35 1"8, 193); as 1; clay dry Iwell bed old lard at et en lidie matten hugged en ragel lyet anazet rugged make hasave it fizednes se die fi no vila fa isa a) son I at (a sharp) It sound as a when proceeded by a surd in the more milables as in bissort landers are led (little light brokt) - and \$1 . It is and whiterow but mo \$5 116 218, 27

EFF dor et la Spanier son § 2. p. laxwill.

§ 200. This is a labical-stal and sometimes a purely labial consenant (§ 178); a and infective (§ 128), g in ga aim ple breath som d (§ 1.0) as in frame fly if e flow, entir fatall offs, etc. It has git and 1 h for equival it as in laught photograph, etc. (§§ 205, §§). It takes the sound of v in the word of and unabily in the compounds, hereof thereof vehicles

a

This letter has three sounds, as follows:

§231 (4). It is lard grantshed 0 g but hit he reposit g for promodation represents the second of th argue hags, I angil — som thest, the gh not seamly belove w, 1 y y w 1) get, give, gir nu curgi - the gr i shave hand at the end of a word as in hag thus eagle berg; she in the drintives of such word, seen who is the doubled gir if now dy y, 1 or y; as in eragge! I rungist forgy — nously had at the end of a pillable c ordinas so he mag'le reg fater loght, as a given a radius to the ort in the folias | Spillable. The bitter occurs in the directing (1 to at the end of syllables. The sound is board in a when that is equi shout to grass in exist examp is etc (1 "1). It is represented by grassing natural quest to the grassing has been as in a guard quest to the grassing should be grassing as in plague catalogue si

E.B" For g in German Dutch, etc., see § 231 p I sarlif. \$7.7. The I terposition of a sight sound at 0 (8 re) or \$ (71) between g hard and a 1 llowing R or I mound in garden guard guile guil etc. A in It manner after a kee rank e i ard ki d etc. - ougheld by the authority of Walks -- is not generally after ad though customary in some localities in the Letted States

Latter States. 2. The soft g marked ti g with sound lik 1(1 220), and represented by 3 to the respecting for pronuctation; a compound or dipathonyal command (5 21); as I type or give range, eaged I rge, I light carefge attempt of the property of the prop It has dig or tre for an equivalent at the end of a syllable only; as in badge edge, ju ige midg' t etc.

(3.) In a few words from the Free h & retains the sound like th t of a

3 -3 (L) the terror common are in a training to recommend as we want as matter [3 [20]] is all ranger interage correlates at them; it little before 1 as in \$200. The grand spant is force in a limit of when I little before 1 as in the terror with a grand, grand;

\$200. At the because of a word this alterny, is consider the land great private privat enough; let that of he i fough lough shough; and is flor elect in the bt or all r an or out to in overslaugh " q rebaugh dough, dought

though bough plo gh through
EF for gh in force and friel, see \$ 250, p. lags it.

[37] This is seeminally a monomery seem? I be maken and mode of formation, to been already described ( [331 105]) after stilled the approx. In occurr at the extinction of words, as in Rate. here: filter, flower, borne, hard, hit, flower, need, see j and is learned to be only and of the above procedure mixed.

§ 233. This, with the equivalents g noft and dg has already been described (§ 211) as a diphthogral consonant compounded of 1 and 21. We have it in jur jum jade jest jit jute jury injure join to The sound is usuall represented by g (soil) or go or dig at he seed of a syllable as in 1 ago weepen ance regular r magic budger I uige etc., will reju dice project majecty cujecut as exception — sec\$ 200 is some p operana of for ign orign, hone er and in other foreign words, for all occurs at the sed of a sil lable as he Mandon hadd hadd t Milamin Pal Matheor' I al post

there emissions in the second of the second of the second is completed by the second is completed by the second of

In the three last-mentioned cases, the pronunciation may be such that the wir part of the sound will be no more than a w ak glide between the d and the following wowel: the greater relati a promine comay be given sometim. but in this round pounced and sometimes to the terminal ket; and in this cleas of worls it? Record may even be held without giving way to the glt the d remaining unchanged.

IP Fo fin Spanish see \$ 239 p. Innreit

§ 10. This is the gutteral sord mute (\$51 3,1%) as in kitte kill akill ask 3 to. This is the getternal ared more (§) 3, NO) as in kite Mill a skill as k. and H. In Itilis this cask et al. tagenow with bee somat; [100 et ]. So of the man of the mill as the same place;—see §170. It has hand e hard chight en que pue eque and q to get alsetta; as an earl it nough before it, choic couper at it or assentue que en. The somal is it of finite component of the ordinary x<sub>1</sub> as in how. Before it is the same yillash, it is alternal as in known it is easily as in the constitution. the sound of it alone as in back; as does Ik aft n (att) or 5 (5td); as in walk

For an objectionable pronunciation as in sky kind card etc see § 222.

§ 241 This is a paintal scenari fricative communant (§§ 1 8, 199), made by cortact of the point of the tourse with the painte as for t, of any but with the sides of the the point of the case left free f the passage of the breath. It is me of the Legis (§ 200). We have it in its low its all sale blow clay fly glow lay slay alb hold elf elk elm, help el e halls, halt to. sive I in I fittle I us the I fittle couple II has obe, see [§ 126, I94. In these and in som other cases, as in well cancel efect by I in an unacce ted Adhowing an accepted a jule le fulfills the office of vowel — see § 67. The I is affent. i would could should alms, balm malmer caim, palm, palmer paalm salmon almond balf behalf calf halv salve e ives balk, thalk alk talk, stalk walk folk yolk (oft a), with the w rds and their d rivatires.

20

§ 12. This I the lablomant comman (§§ 1 8, 207) as to use many, tasses, thirm times (time, I ! ""), named lamin (§ 1), lamine (§ 11), annite yalim drachin para ligin etc. At after in in the same sylvine is coully select; as in climb, he is no natte must be end of a plable laster practict; as in hymne. column, to ; at the beginn! g th m befare it is affent; as is imnemonies. The m serves as a vowel in schism, etc. (§ 194).

table to the copol outs condemner and outs times there is disked (for the lasticary on three works) I will have per, may me gracied as no a

is know presumation and montes ofe.

§ 45. better the sead of m nor of g to hear's in the Egoph mg (§ 5'). Set § 6.5. Souther the scend of m near of m is beard in the Egroph stage; r.t. port the next that choose at an eventure of within with M.B. Cut or the tender on the requestion and the second relative through the second labele through several time, and is that per my limit the stage of my limit to the stage of the second labele through the second for the third time of the second

the descriptions are noted as infronted unformerants more series and find to see in cream came, and the decisalists and conficulties of guinfore; and but in After the 1 land is bared in the end in All and the in they are provided without just in a spine cause of the destructure and concerns for qualitative and had been supported that a given cause of concerns that and provided in the spine cause of the concerns that a given cause of the concerns that a given cause of the concerns the spine cause of the concerns the concerns that a spin cause of the concerns that a concerns the concern NG.

§246 This digraph represents a simple sound, namely, that of the gutturenasal consonant, which is made, like the surd it and the oral sonant hard g, by contact between the soft palate and the back tongue, but, unlike them, with a free passage between the soft palate and the pharyngeal wall, — see \$\$167, 207. It occurs only at the end of syllables, as in long, wing, linng, sing, song'stress or with uo added at the end, as in tongue An added inflection causes no change, as in sing/er, wing/ed, etc , except that in the comparatives and superlatives of long, Joung, etc , the g goes with a proper hard g sound to the inflection, while the n takes to itself the ng sound; as, lon'ger, lon'gest.

The ng at the end of a word is really diphthongal and momentary, as in long, etc (§ 216), the sound is thus abrupt, and does not admit of prolongation, it stops suddenly with the organs in position for a nonnasal hard g sound But when another syllable is added, it does not take this abrupt character, and can be prolonged for em-

phasis or any other purpose, as in lon'ger, fin'ger, sin'gle, etc

It is a common fault in some quarters, and on the part of some people, to give the n instead of the ng sound, in the inflection of the present participle, as, living bringin', instead of living, bringing In words like sicken, quicken, the n sound preceded by k, if the ng sound be substituted for the n, the mispronunciation will ordinarily fail to be noticed by even the most careful observers.

§247 This is the labial surd mute (§185), as in pea, pay, cup, cape, pray, play, harp, help, spy, spread, oppress, upper, happy, etc It is silent as initial before n, s, sh, and t, as m pneumatics, psalm, pshaw, ptarmigan, also in raspberry, receipt, sempstress, accompt, corps, and their derivatives. For the diphthongal mp in lamp, etc., mpt and mpts in tempt, tempts, etc., see §§215, 217

### PH.

§ 248 This digraph occurs chiefly in words of Greek derivation, and has usually the sound of f, as in phantom, sylph, philosophy, etc It has the sound of v in Stephen; and, according to most orthocpists, in nephew, though in America it has commonly its regular sound of f in the latter word In diphthong, triphthong, ophthalmy, naphtha, and other allied words, and their derivatives, the ph is sometimes sounded as p

§ 249. Q is in all cases followed by u, and the two together have commonly the sound of kw (§ 213), as in queen, conquest, etc., but have that of k in a few words from the French, as in coquette, etc., as has also the ending que in antique, burlesque, e'c.

### R.

§ 250 The r, when pronounced as an actual consonant, is a sonant fricative clement, and belongs to the palatal, or else to what is called the dental, class of consonants (§ 178) Its several varieties all bear a close relation to vowels of the consonants (§ 110) Ats several varieties in open a close relation to vowers of the mixed order (§ 16), namely, ii (iii), ii (firm), \( \tilde{\cappa}(firm), ev\tilde{\cappa}(r)\), and a glide of this kind naturally intervenes between a vowel not of this class and a following r These vowels are made with an approximately cylindrical passage between tongue and pulate taking this position, and simply raising the point of the tongue, for friction of the breath against the edge, gives by this means the r sound, while raising the point of the tongue at the behavior and into contact with the rulets gives the position. point of the tongue still higher and into contact with the palate gives the position for the nasal n, and for the surd and sonant mutes, t and d In the words firn, firn, hurn, hurt, bird, etc, we have actually these three positions in succession, in just this order; and, by interposing an s on the way, we get after the vowel the triple consonant ret, as in first, burst.—See § 140

There are two leading varieties of the consonant r to be noticed, - besides also the vowelized r, as a third variety, which is not really a consonant, and besides a substitute that is sometimes used, made by a trill (§ 166) of the uvula, or of the epiglottis Reference will here be had, when not otherwise stated, to the pronunciation of those

who speak the r always as a consonant.

who spear the r manys as a consumate.

§ 251 (1) The so-called dental (§ 178) r, having the same place of articulation as s, z, t, d, and n,—that is, between the point of the tongue and the hard palate not far back from the front teeth,—is employed before a vowel; as in rise, try, dral, array It is so used by those who do, and by those who do not, employ the vewelized r in other cituations The dental variety is also favored, rather than the paintal, by conjunction with front vowels (§ 10), and with labial or dental consomants (§ 178); as in fear, fern, preach, trace, bring, harp, hurt, etc. It is usually trilled (§ 166) somewhat, but not strongly so.

The rh in rhetoric, rheum, myrrh, etc , is sounded simply as r

\$ 252 (2) The palatal r, made between the point of the tongue and the palate at a place new the junction of the hard palets with the soft palate, is the r that naturally goes before or after the rowel a (firm) or any of the back vowels (§ 11), and before or after a guttural consonant, as in firm, firm, war, raw, roar, err, grow, etc. In some parts of the United States, the point of the tongue is curled back, in such a way as to bring the runder the class of elements sometimes called "correbrals." The palatal r is less apt to be trilled than the dental r

Norm — When an r comes between a vowel and a consonant, or between two different vowels, one faroring the palatal and the other the dental variety, no general rule can be laid down determining which shall provail, but the one that procedes has rather the advantage over the other.

§ 273. (3.) The word like, or vowelized, r, which prevails at present in London and the South of Fugland, is employed in all returtions, except when a vowel sound termediately proceeds a ther in the same or in a following word, - in which care acron form of the r man actual consumart sound is given. The vorceized r is heard either and novel of the mixed order (§ 16), & (form, ever), ft (firm), it (fip), or as a mere prolongation of the rowel preceding, as in war, far, more, here, where,

care, carve, cart, heard, harp, hard, worm, warn, worn, farm, far-

ther, turn, fern, western, etc. In New England, a usage has prevailed, not approved or much used by well educated people, which simply dropped, or clided, the r in the situations above noted, not giving it representation in sound at all But the r takes generally, in the United States, a more or less clear sound as a consonant in all situations.

Note. - According to Mr A. J Ellis, it is permissible, even in London, to sound the ras a smooth consonant in all cases in which it commonly takes the vowelized There would, therefore, seem to be no good reason for not doing so, and thereby wolding the multiplication of what are really local, if not provincial, homonyms and the liability to ambiguity and mistake arising from the factitious similarity m sound of western and Weston, manner and manna, fern and fun; birds, bards, and buds, sore and saw, lore, lower, and law, and the like in other instances Besides this objection, there is the naturally resulting habit of adding a consenant r to words ending in a when the following word begins with a vowel, as Minerva(r) is ., the idea(r) of, etc.

§ 254 In the case of words in which r occurs between two vowels of which the first is long and accented, such as he'ro, se'rious, wir'y, de sir'ous, there is a style of pronunciation prevalent in England, but not much in vogue in America, which doubles the r, making it smooth or else merely vowclized at the end of the first syllable, and rough and trilled at the beginning of the second, as ht(r)'ro, st(r)'rl ous, etc In America, it is more frequently used in words formed with an inflection or suffix after the r than in other cases, as in se-cur'(r)ing, poor'(r)er, etc.

§ 255 This letter has four different sounds, all of them sibilant (§ 203), two surd

and two sonant (§§ 169, 179), as follows —

(1) The proper sound of s as a surd sibilant (§ 203), is made by breath forced through a contracted channel between the tongue and the hard palate near the front teeth, and impinging upon the edges of the upper or the lower teeth, as in see. so, hiss, yes, scorn, sky, sly, smile, snow, spy, square, stay, swim, cuffs, picks, cups, cuts, sense, curse, best, message, display, lisp, gipsy, absurd, morsel, absolve, basis, nuisance, practise, false, etc.
The point of the tongue may be raised to the upper gums, or it may be depressed behind the lower teeth, making the contracted channel not so near the point of the tongue Equivalents are - c soft, as in cell, civil, vice; sc, as in seene, science, etc , sch, as in schism, schedule (as some in England pronounce,

§ 277), ps, as in psalm, psychology, etc § 257 (2) The sound s (§§ 199, 202), —marked s, —corresponding to the surd, as above, is made by the same articulative position, except that the tongue is pressed somewhat closer to the palate The sound is precisely like that of z; as in is, has, ribg, rideg, eggs, ills, aims, runs, lives, easy, ralsy, pansy, damsel, observe, pleasant, accuse, position, dismal, disease, husband, grisly, resolve, preside, etc. The s is sonant as the final sound of some rerismal such as the final sound of some rerismal such as the final sound of some rerismal such as the final sound of some rerismal such as the final sound of some rerismal such as the final sound of some rerismal such as the final sound of some rerismal such as the final sound of some rerismal such as the final sound of some rerismal such as the final sound of some rerismal such as the final sound of some rerismal such as the final sound of some rerismant such such as the final sound of some rerismant such as the final sound of some rerismant such as the final sound of some rerismant such as the final sound of some rerismant such as the final sound of some rerismant such as the sound such as the sound such as the sound such as the sound such as the sound such as the sound suc and surd as the final sound of the cognate nouns or adjectives, as use, abuse, diffuse, rise [n &t often alike sonant], house, etc Notice close, with \$ 55 Z m verb and noun, and s sharp in the adjective Compare advise (v), advice (r.), etc

§ 258 There is a diversity of opinion among ortho-pists as to whether the Z or the sharp s sound should be employed in some of the words formed with the prefix dis- (Walker, etc , favoring diz- , late orthoepists, dis-) , as disarm, disburge, etc , also in the case of the termination -ese of gentule nouns, as in Chinese,

Japanese, etc (3) S takes sometimes the sound of SI (§ 203), by fusion with a following y sound (§ 272), with consequent vowel change, as in version, mansion, convulsion, censure, sonsuni, sure, sugar, etc., in the case of s doubled, the first is assimilated to the second, as in passion (plehun), issue (fehu) in a few words a takes the characteristic partial second as in few words a takes the sh sound while leaving the following vowel unchanged, as in Asiatic, nausca, etc — See §§ 97, 106, 135, 221

§ 260 (4) S takes the sound (zh) of z in azuro (§ 274), by fusion with a following y sound, when it is preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable; as in vi'glon, and local later and the syllable; as in vi'glon, and local later. deci'sion, ad-he'sion, sua'sion, ex plo'sion, con-fu'sion, plong'ure, lei's gure, vig'u al, u'gu ry, etc , also in scig'sion, ab-scig'gion, re scig'gion.

### SH

§ 261. This digraph,—as in sharp, sliine, rish, usher,—represents a surd sibilant (§ 203) made between tongue and palate at a place farther back than the s It is commonly reckoned as a simple element. But the description by Brucke seems more accurate, which makes it to be a composite element, consisting of an S sound made at the point or front edge of the tongue and, as simultaneous therewith, a breath sound made farther back, and like the German ch in felt. The s part of the articulation must however, be more open than for an ordinary. The sh in Erghat takes also more commonly a slightly diphthongal character, with the s constituent more prominent in the initial and the sample back. more prominent in the initial and the simple breath sound in the terminal portion.

The sound is otherwise reasonable.

The sound is otherwise represented by c or s with or before c or 1, and by t or st with or before 2 (52, 200). with or before i (§§ 97, 106), by s, sometimes, before u (§§ 134, 135, 259); ns in volved in the x in anxious, luxury, etc., by ch in chaise, etc., by chs it fuchsia, and by sch in schorl, schottische, from the German.

**T.** <sup>°</sup>

For ti sounded as shin mation, etc., and as ch in question, see § 103

The sound is represented by ut, et, th, cht, ght, phth, as in doubt, indic thy me, I represented by ht, ct, th, cht, ght, phth, as in double thy me, I reht, night, phthisise, etc., also by the verb inflection -ed alte surd elements other than t (55 96, 229) The t is silent in Matthew, mortgage hanthor, charten has 196, 229. hanthoy, chasten, haston, often, listen, etc., but in chasten, etc., causes an abrupt beginning of the n (6 158).

§ 20%. This digraph is used to represent two lingua-d stal fricative sounds (§§ 18 10 19%, 1.0) a nurd and a sound; both mode with the sam articulat e po it on —the sund, and thin thing thrive enthusiasm breath length birth width sta; the sound marked Th, th as in the this thy then

with b enti e, bathe father northern, etc \$2.4. In the following nome, as no princers, six and in the significant and something plural—hath, cloth inth intenth oath path, weeth moth; pl bath; cloth; sto. I is and can form differ :—the rest someth. the noun surd as breathe breath wreath e wreath; bothe bath; mouth mouth

The has the sound of t in thyme Thomas Thames, Esther; and with ph. in phthisic; it is commonly ellent in isthmus and asthma.

\$ .. (5. This is a labio-dental f leative lament (\$\$ 1 8, 199) the sonaut correla the of the such it say in various trainer star live lived move moves, waites wolv see. The sound is taken by i in of (\$120) but in pron uning its ces pounds, hereof etc. usage is di kied between wand f

The sound can will enough be produced by the lips lone and is quit comed on in this way by Germans, as it is so to their language represented by w

\$ 250. This is a lablel second friend o (55 178, 123); as in we wet worse in yard dwarf twelve twin wan thwart to. Wh not at t. av lways f L wed by a row lin th same spliable. It is sometimes represented by to

before another to with a in quall query acquire language persuade.

Preceded by a the we may be reg reed a forming in conjunction with the following rowed an impure dipathong (§ 19 5) as in awarn per a tade; b. t, proceeded by a t d k, or hard grown h sound, it forms in conjunction with the con-

sons t, a mpound or diphtho gal slem 1 (15 12 15).

\$27 We called a confrowed (\$200) from its closers! then to the owel 60 (food \$1 Y) or of (600 \$1.3). It slaws actually buy a with a brief 60 for sound. If a polition of the org ma is the same for both the vow I and the co mount the To so then of the org ms is the same for both the vers I and the consent t the me condition for the v m 1 mail, the bild of if mere — same bit is circled in the word wore, were the same of the victor of the victo from it mand agrees with the owel op or ob in he is mad with some protrusion of the live ; so that the vocal current is driven through a sho t tube, instead of in-

pinging upon at rp edges. \$ 204 Aft r a rowel in the same avil b) the wr s a consequent is sil t but after by 2 0 as in glow thrown it my be regarded as in some sort representative of the vani h I that row [(\$10") In some cases it has more ignifi ance; as I neven lave (\$10); the digraph winth and at to floor n (\$1.1); as he flow few to and ow of one; as in cow to vn (\$120) It is in the for rin the same syllable as is wing wrote sto; as is a swer sword toward two, and in who, we om whoop, sto. For the dishthought comment wh in

Taben etc. se \$21%

\$275 SILLIBICATION

(A) A STEEABLE - in the strengt-giral aguification I the word, a holding to 1 griter -- cre lets usually of two or more peach electronic following in succession and combined together f to a unity mails by the air gl ness of the impalse exert of in It singl ness of the properties held the second thing one of ment whole ruch as can be avaided by itsel will suffee as, I eye at oh to to The huse he proceeds from or consist in, the action of the respirators must be in pel-ling the breath, in convert with the memory action in other organs that is received for the product on of rocal tone or of articulative quality—all comprising logistics in the making of the will also. It is the electroness. It is muscular first it am because it is muscular first it am because it is subject to the tent of I is reliable, even though the conferred besetts but it betrapted and its contin ity of the sound be beek by trief tot onl of allence ; so it i to appro-

stay sky nper upt its ax act Two consecutive evilables a sound a phrase are made with two sorm abelian Two concentre establish I a words plantes are made with two own, at impalies. For pass such powers ordiner in preparably par is mad "monitoring of a national passe. I stead of this, we commonly have slopely is union in evidencing in the attention of the attention to the control of the stress at the wife of the first plantes in exceeded by a first hat has not the control of the from berthings Band. In the set I such a study the same accepted positions are removed. The Lifermont between the six is not transported to the temperature of the set of the se the larter case with sorthing of the kind in the former

the heter case with such large of the kind is the former.

There is, in what, describe very it much have many receives the semestic, it between
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FP For x in Spanish se \$27 p. It xvii

5 T1 (w) X is, with f w x xpitons (\$70) sonant (g ) when followed by an
accented withhild that begins with a no n > 0 by a sile t it and a vowel und the accent as in exi t exult exaggerat exampl ex inj t exert exotic exult exhaust exhibit exhort exhibitante to and the derivatives of uch words often yetal the sound with the x falling under the accent as in ex em pla-ry ex' tip-fitious, etc.
At the beginning of winds, when the sound fix as in wantlife weber wring.

rat by it retains this sound in certain compounds as in pur's numbbles. met a rylene et

\$2" X as a consenset, is a pal tal so ant fricative element (,) 173 129) as in wear you young beyon? wineyard? alyard et. It is classed with we as a semirow ! (§ 00). The left : y originally represented a owel sound of the mi ed order and nea ly related to 6 (Eve) or 1 (111); it had this sound in t -Arglo-Saron. As commonly and properly pronounced it med to English it begins with a brief sound of on o the other of these ow is. It is an unc that yie of it rance that omits the initial see d. In many word this reasons it is descended fom an Anglo-Sax ug hard in othe s, from a wl. I certain cases the sound is represented by and from which it has been dilliped as in pontarti o ten gentlat familiar etc (§ 106) which he ma r b e (§ 97); and is from part of the rovel it (fine) — see § 19 b. The place f articulation for this conment e t ade fu ther back then does to place I constriction for the rowel # (eve). in ol ing the soft palete, as the place f re down pot

Y se a co smant, oce reonly t the beginni g of a yilab! tthe endert th I see a co somet, over rionly fund beginning of a yillow the best of mill it is row least may full ty eye. It is medit this block in rions in the pronunt action of some freign words, as it at longuette cannarilla, etc. and in such case is not restricted to the beginning of a syllable.

§ "3. The ord mary w le se and frientlys (\$ 197), and I ranked as a soliket \$\frac{1}{3}\cdot\). The end carry wile \$\pi\$ and iffecting \$\{\begin{align\*}{l}\) Fig. 100, and \$\pi\$ in the all prone, parker \$\pi\$ is a tasked fromen, but will ay alian burs of the animal as often represented by a sea for easy \$1\$ on a, \$\pi\$, \$\pi\$ is the heading of \$1\$ on \$\pi\$, \$\pi\$, \$\pi\$ is the heading over the end of \$\pi\$. As one of the sund is \$\pi\$. As one is \$\pi\$ in \$\pi\$, \$\pi\$ is the heading over the end of \$\pi\$. As one is \$\pi\$ is \$\pi\$ is \$\pi\$. The proof is \$\pi\$ is \$\pi\$ in \$\pi\$ ranish famint a sound

rands fa series a county

[37]. In some or risk, take some (178), which is to some correlative

[47]. In some or risk, take some (178), which is to some correlative

the risk is sen are or a large great of e-specific factor propers

with a following you and (§§ 101 10) of § 703. The said is represented by all

in full one to by till speciments from the factor at fractions (77) and

in full one to by till speciments from the factor at fractions (77) and

by g in rouse manage mirage, and other wores from the French.

Vowe s are n turally bearers of stress. If noe it is that a vowel, or a dighth our

Yours am a lensily bearers of areas. If new file that a versu, or a system of wheat it would desire that the file of the file of the file of the file of the wheat it would desire that the file of the file of the file of the file of the I half romently received by the file of the file of the file of the I half romently received by the file of hard to, a weather of yell of this will be his file of the file of the file of the file of the file of the file of the last in file it yell of the file of the file of the file of the file of the file of the last in file it yell of the file of the fil need, the organs loss spon each after remain losed for a lostal to mally own rain, and do so of necessity if another search lumbousts by I live | seed each of Lives with, and do not decreasely it another housed frames along their partiests for them are made in the partiests increpanties on the houses — see [1]. The Tory propel is almost taken on C<sup>1</sup>1 to an form others with which it is proved to assembled and or phrant; and here it is present a depictory a 1511, and and. The made distinct as my sometimes tall between out parties of it is not all regions on the first and on the made distinct as my sometimes tall between out parties of it is not all regions and the section of the contract and only on the section of the parties of the region of the first Along with a magnitude of the first it. The form of the parties of the contract and the section of the contract and the section of the contract and the contr

The most financial properties of the bod is 1 habrers to the second state of the bod is 1 habrers to the second state to the shallent in his in the 1 july and refer and 1 door 1 haveton that the properties of the second state to the shall have the well as the second state of the second gree water presented attales & both

WELK D'ACTEDS. I two projection of extent on above by projection of at to the first part of the promption of the first in the streamen with such that the first the such that is the stream of the such that the such the meeter; then medles on that that whit may be unlind and him

.n.ly, when the letter in question is not doubled The prominence does, however, sometimes not fall to that part of the consonant which is on the stronger side, especially in the case of initial syllables, as in im ag'ine, en-a'ble, up-on', un-ea'sy.

A serupulous discrimination and drawing of the line between weak junction and

loose junction is not in all cases practically necessary

In the case of consecutive unaccented syllables with a consonant between the vowels, it is often almost a matter of indufference, so far as concerns the pronunciation in ordinary speech, whether the consonant sound be regarded as attached more closely or prominently to the preceding or to the following syllable, as in nom'i-nal, def'i-nite, fel'o ny, phan'ta sy, scc'u-lar, ad'ju-tant, wag'on er All depends on very slight differences in the distribution of the stress

The SOUND of an alphabetic element will be DETERMINED to a considerable extent by the relation it has to the other parts of the syllable in which it stands and to another syllable adjoining A close junction of two elements tends to bring into prominence the adjacent parts of each, the end of one and the beginning of the other a loose or a weak junction either reduces those parts to slight prominence or causes an absolute mutilation on one or on both sides of the junction Thus the close junction bett cen I and p in help brings out strongly enough the initial part of the p, while in Gil-pln the loose junction causes the same part to drop out, leaving only the terminal portion in close junction with the following part of the syllable In at'om we have the first part of a t brought into prominence, and the last part in a tone'. The vanish of the rowels a (ale), o (old), and of the diphthong I (Ice), is apt to come out more distinctly in the close junction with a following refreshment, —as in tape, hate, mole, rife,—than in the loose junction,—as in taper, hated, mole, rife,—than in the loose junction,—as in taper, hated, moler, refreshment,—as in loose junction is in some ways an approach to the condition of separate words The u in loose junction with the preceding I in val-ue, val uation, etc , gues clearly the y sound which u has at the beginning of a word, as in use, union, etc., and yet loses the brief initial element that is retained in the close junction of u with I, in lucid, lute, etc , ace § 131

The ORTHOGRAPHIC DOUBLING of a consonant that males a part of two adjoining syllables is apt to have an effect upon the pronunciation in quite deliberate speech, even when, in the ordinary manner of utterance, no difference will be made from cases in which the consonant is written single, as in ditty, scatter, compared with city, atom. The consonant is therefore in such case repeated in the respelling for

pronunciation.

(B) The NATURE AND KIND OF THE VOWELS which form the core of the syllables composing a word is the leading factor in determining the syllabic division of the word It is this on which depends the kind of junction a vowel makes with the consonant that immediately follows between it and the vowel of the next following syllable, and it is this which, in so doing, goes for to determine the main questions that arise concerning syllabic division made on the basis of pronunciation

LONG YOWLLS Any one of the "regular long" (§ 22) vowels, n. c. i. o. u., besides it ('arm) and n (n!1) and the diphthongs of, ou, — when followed by one or more consonants between it and the vowel of the next following syllable, makes naturally a loose jurction with the adjoining consonant, as in tu-per, hutred, fa ther, dra ma, poi son, He-brew, wa-ter, au thor, o men, solar, cow-slip, co bra, tu-mor, etc But this is impossible when we have two or more consonants not capable of beginning the following syllable, as in pur ter, fin gel, cum brie, far-ther, moun talm. It is also quite unnatural, if not impossible, in the case of m, 1, or v, followed by i with a 3 sound (§ 106), as in impossible, in the case of A, I, to the first of A both A J south a, a) alrace make loose junction in the alturation in question, as in miscella ny, ro trent, so elf ty, felo-ny, political, etc.

Short lowers All the "regular short" (§ 23) vowels, 1, 8, 1 5, 4, besides

it (45h) and u (full), or oo (foot), when cerented, make the division come after a following coasonant, as, h'ib'it, ha bit'u nl, proph'et, pro-phitt'ie, liv'id, tp'idim'ic, sub'urb, tab'ict, s'ic'rament, acs'tige, pit'rift, j'is'per, le printiffe, and arri, and Also, — except I, u, or 60, and a, as explained listen, indistret, educate and water and accented, as, at-tacks, ex acts, systematife, missell la ny, con nects, resolute ett, sus-tains, sub-orns, etc. But a different division is to be made when the consonant with the following vowel has the sound of sh or th or J. as ratton al, special, dis-crettion, of-freial, con ditton, vision, re ligion, etc.

Unrecented rowels which may make force function with a following consonant are the two, I sail u, or 60, or fi as including the 60 sound, which are the the royal scale (see Disgram, p. xxxlv), as in and ty, president, visible, xu gose, fru gallity, sû perfor, tû-to'rial, mû nild cent, Mali brau, ru gose, 1ru gurul, red gree, dl plo'ma, de.; ard a third, û, which is at the other tom is to follow the etymological disiden only so and commen extreme of the two waves, as in di'à dem, à board', a broad', flict with that which fairly represents pronunciation

at'om, 3-tone', etc The division, in writing and print, will be determined accord- | dis'n-gree', etc , the neutral vowel also, when in rapid speech the others fall into it (§ 17) They all usually make the loose junction when the consonant or consenants are capable of beginning the following syllable But sometimes, in initial syllable, the I takes so mu'h stress as to throw the division over to the other side, as in Ining'ine, dis-ense'. Also, I attracts and detaches a from a following consonant, as in min'is-ter, con'sis-to'rial, mag'is-trate, etc The obscure e (\$6 90, 91) and a (§ 69) take with them the following I, m, or n, etc , as in nov'cl-ist, man-ad'am-ize, al'ien-ate, ray'en-ous, etc The n, e, i, o, u, are noticel above in the paragraph under the head of Long Vowels

The vowels that are always followed by 1, namely, A (care), & (fern), or I (sir) ē (evēr), ô (ôrb), and û (ûrn), are always in close junction with that consonant, whether accented or unaccented, as in par'ent, ser'vant, ser'or-al, lir'tue,

ôr'dễr, mûr'mur, etc.

TWO OR MORE CONSONANTS TOGETHER Certain successions of elements can not, in English speech at least, be employed without intervening remission of stress. When two or more consonants come between vowels, four different cases

The consonants may be capable of combining with a following but not with a preceding vowel, and thus of beginning but not of ending a syllable." In this case, if the preceding towel is of a kind that favors loose junction, the division will come upon the vowel, as in A'pril, ha'tred, sa'cred, pré-scribe', Mal'i bran, n-brond', sti-preme', etc If the vowel requires close junction, the division can come only between consonants, as in Cap'ri-corn, pet'ri-fy, m'id'ri g'il, minis-try, etc , since it can not come on the following vowel.

The consonants may be capable of combining with a preceding but not with a following vowel, and thus of ending but not of beginning a syllable. The division cannot thus come on the preceding rowel, and comes more naturally between consonants, as in ver'dure, sur ren'der, an'gel, endure', etc., but, out of regard to ctymological structure, may be allowed to come on the following vowel, as

m höld-ing, build-er, etc

The consonants may be capable of either beginning or ending a syllable, and thus the division may take now one, and now another, of the three possible positions, as m bë stow, dë-spair, mas-ter, dïs pense, rûsp-ing, ask ing, hūs t), hīst-ing, boast-ing

The consonants may not together combine with a vowel so as to be able elther to begin or to end a syllable, and the division must of necessity come somewhere between consonants, as in but-ler, first-ling, con-strain, hol ster, Will-

ming-ton, Cam'bridge, etc

ETIMOLOGICAL GROUND OF DIVISION The pronunciation of words is often influenced by a regard to the etymological structure, and thus the syllabic division will to a certain extent be determined by etymology, though based upon pronunciation, — the principles above explained allowing a certain liberty of variation What would otherwise more naturally - when the case is not really one of indifference be a loose junction, may be converted, by an altered distribution of the stress, into one that is close, and likewise the reverse Thus, what would more naturally be mi ker, speaker, kee-plng, visiter, swee-ter, wan ting, worker, mel ting, trus ty, lux-per, is readily and properly changed to mak er, speaker, keep ing, visitee, sweet er, want ing, workeer, molt ing, tristy, h'rp-er, etc Thus, instead of tran smit, tran sact, we have transmit, Vowel sound itself will sometimes be modified with reference to the trans-act ctymology

Prefixes and suffixes which are such beyond question, and are universally and obviously recognizable, may properly be kept separate and entire But this principle may better be restricted to derivatives in which the spelling and the pronunciation (with the accentuation) remain as they were in the original words, as is not the east in ablett nance, from ab staint', president, from preside', in'ci-den' tal, from in'ci-dent, tri um'phant, from tri'umph, im'pu ta'ilon, from Im putte', cru-il'i ty, from cause, proc'la-mil'tion, from pro-claim', etc., and further, to those cases in which the meaning of the original is carried fully and plaint into the desiration with the meaning of the original is carried fully and plainly into the derivative, without deviation by specialization or otherwise, as is not the case in trus tee, from trust, even tual, from event, tren tise, from treat, respective, from respect, etc. In the cases in which a suffix is preceded by a long vowel under merely secondary stress, the more natural way of promucia tion is followed, in this Dictionary, in disregard of the etymology, as in e-man'ci-pa'tor, or gan fizer, a-cid'u la'ted, an'te da'ted, while the etymology is followed in the case of a least of the company is as in company in the case of a least of the company is as in company in the case of a least of the case of th followed in the case of a long vowel, so situated and under a primary accent, as in lint'er, bup tiz'er, dat'ed, con'tra-1 In'ing, etc. See the Rules (§ 216)

Since the intent and purpose of written words is to represent speech, there is really no good reason for allowing etymology to control syllable division, in ordinary willing and print, in any other way than indirectly through its influence on the customary pronunciation. The chief occasion for such division is the break that is often required between lines There are those, in Fugland more than in this country, who divide according to etymology, in depite of pronunciation, but the prevailing our tom is to follow the etymological division only so far as it may not absolutely con-

# § 276. RULES FOR THE SYLLABIC DIVISION OF WORDS IN WRITING OR PRINT.

TIP The sim of this set of Rules is to furnish a selficient practical guide for

Rule L. The rumbers of a compound word which are thousaires English words with exciter strong in in the cor peand, we arrested in syllableation; as, footgiowi, mill stone, way faring,

Rels II. Two or more livers, when they represent a different (of in oil, ou in cost, evel, evel, evel, even and, it even even (oil and, it even, en and, it is, it, even, even and, it is, it, even, even and it is, it, it, even, even and it is, it, it, even the in utilish of thise all in male, one is allow, up in along, we in proceeder, we in delication, well in activate all its strike one, around to be adjulated, but one to be it set it and the over write on "a moved or conservate horizon; and this is to be under at our weap "a cool" or "him comment" is needing of in the full of the form.

wholly or partially represents three letters (§ 250) — is put together in the place of the first a .- For sic-Lie, etc., see Rule IX.

Rule III. Two vowels coming together and sounded separately belong to separately syllables, as, n-orin, n-ori al, aci-ence, curl-osity, o-olite, ortho-chi nye-nye, mol-cty, con-ard, aboy ance, joy-ous, buoy-unt-

Rule IV. A. Certain consonants are NOT TO FND a syllable.

I Geoft and grott, as we ger, ra ging, enti-cing, eriden cing, intel it Len-cer, rawa ger, excepte, exigency, culo-cize, delu ging, orest care, excepte, exi-cency, culo-cize, delu ging, orest care, excepte, exi-cency, culo-cize, delu ging, orest care. herry, except as coming without another consument next after a short accepte verselong for the description. vorsi, or in the digraph dig = j, as supplied to, malific, regiment, pregipled regitation, rusticity, dilut, logic, lidkment, neknovied in exafferate, afferase'.

Lighterise of the sour Benedicted in the filtering files
Lighterise of To passion. Her sign, expression, mission pross
The lighterise figures. So we have the first of the filterist of the first of the filterist 
ronscience gi zier ti-zion eränion transition; question ad

mixion; tell gion pi feon onta lious, sol dier
Exceptions Right-con at linderir iv (see Rule 11 Fac 4) - F flux ion etc. see Rule Iv., I -- For omniscioni ci efficient, cacili flous, sto. and see Rules VI. VIII Norz -- For passion etc. see Rule

II. F a. and VIII. Nove.

3 A consona t (a, z, t d) which is modified by a f flowing to towards or into sh th ell or j as, consure, sensual, commissure in sure i res ture furtone watture des acture parture pur lure fatellectual tum il tunus procedure verdure B t this modified consonant is joined to the preceding short ow ip ow id graph, when this is accented and no consonant interrene ; as fir't re l'Enr'ure, tegne'ure che'nni mit ural l'er-pét nal babit nal congrat ulato; ch'uesto nod ulo schéd ulo la gen ral tids Rule does not giv way to Rule V in respect to etymology

EXCEPTIONS Frand plence spirit pai etc. See Rule V

A tien peciliar car lian gan in a command a stylor behävior; valiant 5ph iard billon, a vilion con in in a savior behävior; valiant 5ph iard billon, a vilion inin ion on du ion. .... For rebolition plan nier viti fion etc. see 1 Vili

Rule V Prefixes and suff secare in certal cases, to be separated from the body of the word without regard to the general rules VI VII VIII. The assessme -When the separ tion will not not represent the pros not tion 1 as, sweet into aweoter aweufen arcetening ounternet transact londer hoarding reinting rieiting 1 unither di triete i cont overt el l'earty heartily yn plah eatable Whenth syllabi filsed causes

doubling of the find consonant of the stem the added ordinate goes with the added syllable; as, glad-d n rob-ber allot ted begin ning conference 2 When the unfix declares f ale elient of the stem; as make or wiving

but ing desiring propose overrailing overrated baptizing

LIMITATIONS.—This second case applies especially to the inflactions of pouns and to be high the please; as e ten the last spilled of the stem and to k own deriv tives in see eart, ish, as d the like from Englas winds of this count ation and th sade not include p or trated a erate t a stedat d eman clou ted the sides now include program to the control of a total at deman clara teal exercising compression promiser local for Jorden Hith a said the fine which have it provides the control of the provides in the control of t for malify from f rm) or in special m ming (as trues of from trues respective from respect wer'd lifen werb, solve at from salve), etc.

3 Double suff a may be separated ab, logically magical sphotical theological mylfological heatherniel by b is n they on m ir the slow limit though they bit cell in must be dura intelly the gen all fail (11 1II, 60). The we have run In-cal (of man is ) Mid-ion it tish (rum Mid-ian it) I farha-ci it thin (rum Mid-ian it) I farha-ci it thin (rum Mid-ian it) I farha-ci it thin (rum Mid-ian it) I farha-ci it thin (rum Mid-ian it) I farha-ci it thin (rum Mid-ian it) I farha-ci it thin (rum Mid-ian it) I farha-ci it thin (rum Mid-ian) it is farha-ci it then the man in the mid-ian it is the mid-ian it is the mid-ian it is farha-ci in the mid-ian it is farha-ci in the mid-ian it is farha-ci in the mid-ian it is the mid-ian in the mid-ian in the mid-ian in the mid-ian it is farha-ci in the mid-ian in

Rule VL. When a single co sons t (o digraph or trigr ph; Rul II ) comes be-Hill VI. When a magas co some to digraph or vigo pai mu in journe on twent two pounded vow i (or of | 1 to i; R | II ), it materially job the fil wig rowel; as in fa-the fa vo water rous o poi on beautiful p o-hibition (R to IV) in all thate 1 ovi lones a ni c canto-i i fe-bondout felony mount in no-tify no-tific-tion ro-is tory

felentical file my ment lat medity meditive theorems placing in carlify re-guida.

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circult-ner Met non it women is h macadem ize nor it t.

Exception 4. Along row i m y take the f il wing concount according to Blasv v at hit n miker to

\$277 SINOPSIS OF WORDS DIFFFRENTI I PRONOUNCED BY DIFFERENT

## ORTHOLPISTS

This Sympose originally prepared f r th. O tero shrilling t of W beter Dio-tomery in 1820 resident re the sam in 1841 re feel and and transferred; till Unsbridged Dictionary 1 1864 has been aga Ussbridged Dictionary! 1868 has been aga — feed and schoped to present countlement its selection if words and thorrites and in its representation of the location promit old man how - trend. The wide re-bought beames in mobe (nest by 1820) as in the odition of 1862 but many hanges have been mad in the list to b recase it interest and usef loves. Recent a thoriti s he where substit ted for som that were formerty given. The along this groupes i not simply to gratify curiosty but mail by to give inform to about words—especially important words—whose present proportions is an accepted of order or quality or present of the proportion of the mail of the proportion of

Rule Dill. Whin twice more consorants, espable of heefani of a svilable, combetween two so mied you la -

poswers two so most were to.

A. All may be folicated the Politowiva owel (see Il below) —

1. When the proceding over its long and acc ted or is capable of ending an unacc ted syllable (§ " Il) as, enabling Il threw yn brie c§ clone an ered I tier h§ ten trifler, bligher I grees, phoblic A pell pro

script ha tred ned tral into-gral terribly 2 When the following owli in masses ted syllable as, o-blige' vil ra tion cy-clopic So-cratic a-throughtim m-cros'ti hy-drau'lle re-Het refrain amegiphic emig a tion reple'tion equation [xwk] represent a tion from the first re-gion dent, bestride bestow'al be twixt

B. One of them may be | ined to the Parcettive owel :-

B. Ottr of the many be just to the PERCENTAG overlin-J. When this rewell is short as, if the J far jet it. Extends fight logical tie. Urgican english just as a factorization proper askets when the extern annexity illustration, registration problemation making the properties of the properties of the properties of making at the properties of the properties of the properties of time depth of there is the extension privily Islamin no consideration. The properties of the prope

2. When the consumate a e at at ap e pecially if the preceding or follow i garliable is u d ran accent; as must be e.m. Tightle nus-tered austral ter roys tr auscultation augicious theories it acoustica Lance a torias

COMBINATIONS like at which are capable of ending as well as of beginning a syll be may be joi ed stymol gi ally to the PRECEDITO will cord gt to E be
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yell the may be joi ed stymol gi ally to the precedit of the cord gt to the age what-lab lister gramer ask-er

Rule VIII. Wi n two r more consensate, not public of beginning a silable, com between two so high v w la, one o more b took the who of them i i of the my come of the proceeding over wheth this ow't be log or slot as, an agel changing camb be frittle octave synthel min strol m t g came it i the octave system archit cture con conten p-tible in-ciden tal trium phant diph thous gage t jury con punction for mility

NOTE. — This Itale is particularly exemplified when a consonant is doubled as the spliship dirt ion is then urusily mad between the two liters; as, bub-bl stab-bing (Rula V 1), rob-ber he l-dling red-der differ affinan stab-bing (this '1), rob-her bel-ding red-der differ ruffan cai die netalli excelling xeell ne expellabi manuti ja li di latio reb ili i milion melalijo halikard brilliant surveil la cee lan nio han-ner ii monito dapper harven, har ring cesa y passion session, mission at inck, at ite dizzy — see

EXCEPTION This R is give way t R to V when the deri stive retains the spelli g and occ t tou and meaning of the root or the original word as hanker be nied cart tong sees, dresses adding oby teller till g

Rule IX. A. W'rd end gin to after a consonant other than I or r and words Rule II. A. Whi and gin to sites a consonant other ham I or r and words from the French ending I resistes a counts of their than represently fixed It less VIII and VIII. It is less or red bill give total a coverl followed by I or r tot is accordance with printers age the loss in a dissort to stand alone in this last yet-ble; as a left free-bite seen 111 to un the clare! specially, the less than the growth (for grid Li) Loud-dil [or decide]; I if the mulfife, hind-free like growth of the grid hill could dil [or decide]; I if the mulfife, hind-free handle angl an kie ningic apri couple supple supple sure in no-lindic angle and it is but it in no-left it is but it in no-left it is but it in no-left it is but it in no-left it is but it in no-left it is but it is

pon s h words do not make separa e selle a ser B Sift and infect pons h words of not make reprime rich a wine thy beging with a come and as, a bit is blest throubled three billing no-fiting feeling etc. such et mit fred sawlings, mid-ring, massacrum to [of bat the ment i the ness sup-pic-ly as bearing, midered, may and infe tt

Rule X C riain letter o combi tio in foreign words into which we get of cousina ty enters, to prope by a pt togeth in the same which we are in see agil to imbredgil 6 gills gra [ny] in higher to grade a proper by the line of the property of th

Rule XI. I writing a tipri ting no syllows is sense, when I want make a overl. To a cleaser hou prism, James a sie, an kennel as siego-yllables.

EPISTS

Of the diction of a large clod for - on, Village formed by the Imperial and the Implication-was Language from Today and the Imperial and the Implication-was Language from Today and Today and the Implication of the Implication of the Implication of the Implication of the Implication of the Implication of the Implication of present they give not be the Implication of the Implication o erill up of W beter Dictionary Darket allicon at the works of triphere cited by we been been for the proof of the East. July 1 Wolfer who was not be proof of Readers, the works we England processed superior production for early 2 processories

early life hawas an actor, or I familiarly requested with Garrick and other theatrical [ cased the wintered the stare at a time when it was manerally considered the model es re-rect exect. Subsequerely, to established himself as a teacher of elecution in Lewish, theford, and rarious provincial towns in England, ar well as in Scotland and Indiana; and Exercise Lightly distinguished in that copucity, was prirounced be many of the I notich robil to and gentry. In 1791, he published the first edition of he "Crisical Proprieting Professionary and Exponent of the Linglesh Longuage." This so & which emission the results of much careful observation and longcould ed at my of "the analogies of the lar mage," became at orce the popular manual of protocolation, to I me through many editions, both in England and An erlea. And recally, effect the lapse of more than fourscore years aloce the usur of the last of the four entern mords, and though more recent and very mentorious works I are taken I agine, While's opinion and authority are too important to justify as a resisting the malegrater. The childrented in this Synopsis, under the name ef the con, that a metro type elice a published in London in 1809 under the editorship not 20 - John Munded, who had long been fails ately acquainted both with Walker personally and with his system, and was recommended for this special work by Barker himself a co + decable time h for the decrees of the letter in 1807

For many years the proportion of Walker's Deticonry leid the English market exercity, as I in 1806 they i out i, or der the follows "Walker Remodelled," and reservants "Wally as Prome nears Dictionary of the English Language adapted to the Present Flats of Literature and Ecience," an excellent and elaborate Prothe first state of and course our events, an execute an another Pro-trop leg Protroper by B. H. Smoot, a lo, in a 1"cpl on red " edition published in 18th, rips of himself, "I protect to red or the oral union of English such as it is at present along the sensition of it action to be I in the British metropoles, and I am new to gist wast my epivore wife shave been of learning that usage. I am a Lorif yer, the era of a Lin form, and have lived a arts all my life in London. My early aters were specificative for a literary profession, and a Practical Grazinar of Notice Propen will on the first of X full of the try years ago, is an evidence of the Is off of the dame got there attent on has been fixed on the subject in view. It I as been so I that the exproyer of programmation should be taken not exclusively from there is more only in that is best carel a nonnet from these who devote all their the stolerarube. I have been able to observe the mare of all classes. As a teacher of it . Toy, at language or I literal ure, I have been educated into some of the first femal a faith Eule ton, said a partial to Looks, I I are come much late contact with For high worst wille, as a sub', reader and lecture, I have been obliged to fashion my on the weather to the tack of the day. It sprepared, I may not unwarrantathy is throught tog ophain that have armount on with these who each the opinion of an iteraterials and expression of in this Europeis, the eighth solution of the above eventional Is startly, temed in India with a Eupplement, etc., is quoted in the time was of Smorth

The Preserve log Dictionships of Dr. Joseph E. Wercer'er give andepre of longearliers I and exerciseiter a streetlen to the subject of pronunc ation. His quarte ed a most 1.73, with its furplement insural in 1882, is here quoted under the name

tice any of North Lanes Siveniumly in come of the titure new distinguishes extent in the signification. I'm Figure orth Minstell was a Brotchman, and died in 1952, but trage emerist, a el his delimary has been elled by Ber Philip Henry Phelp, who rese and the degree of D. A and D. A. at "t Intale C. Boso, Cambridge, Reg., and It is about an aruly as at at all finant, representative of hapt the conservative progress, and the transper to Watter a to be fround a team of the name time

In the presence Sprope's them was eited, in der the rane of Call, the "Compression known in place of the Kinopinal Laurer & Light Development of the Compression of t

the pronurciation is professedly "adapted to the best modern usage," by Richard Cull, Esq , of Lordon, one of the contributors to the Penny Cyclopeden and wal known as an enthusiastic and learned phonologist "The best modern usage," harever, is assumed to be that of educated society in the city of London, and the assertion is made that "no system of pronunciation can be regarded as correct unless it be in strict conformity" with this standard. It must be added, that though both Smart and Cull claused to exhibit the most approved London usage, they differed wilely and often as to what that usage is. But the above named Dictionary has been superseded in this Synopsis by another, also bearing Dr. Ogilvle's name, but not Mr. Cull's, "The Imperial Dictionary of the English Language," issued in 1855, 33 "carefully revised and greatly augmented," under the editoralip of Charles danger dele, M A , LL D , Dr. Ogilvie having died in 1867.

"The Lacyclopedic Dictionary," edited by Rev. Robert Hunter, M. A. LL. D. and issued in fourteen parts, 1879-1888, is the most recent dictionary which is calciin this Synopels, and the most copious in its list of words. The Prefee, in the last part, says. "The work has been carried on under the personal supervision of Mr John Williams, M. A., late scholar of Trinity College, Oxford [Eng ], who has revised and signed every page for prees, and who is responsible for the general arrangement of the work, especially na regards matters of style, pronunciation, etc." This dictionary is more nearly allied than are the others, in its system of promociation, to the long promised, but still monuplete, "Acre Lindish Dictionary or list-torical Principles," which is edited by James A. H. Murray, LL. D., sometime Pren dent of the Philological Society, though it is far more simple than the latter in its notation of rounds. The Freeclopadic Dictionary's a in act, esp, is not tie a in em (A) - which is thus given by Walker, Smart, Stormonth, and the Imperial Dictionary -but the a in father (ii), and its a in a-riend', com'ma, is, in distinction from either of the preceding, marked as the obscure a in a-midst, and in this agrees with Swart and Webs'er Unlike Walker, it distinguishes the ā in fate from the a in ferts the e in we from the e in here, the i in pine from the e in sire; the v in go from the o in word, the & in mut- from the u in core More than Smart's or Stormerth's, or even the Imperial Dictionary, it revolts from Walker's systematic disregard of etymology in the pronunciation of derivatives and compounds. Thus, instead of Walk or's Diplar-tile, hir'o-ism, Plat'o-nist, this pronounces bi-partite, hero-ism, Plat's nir', the meanings of which are readily understood from their likeness to partitle for part), hiro, and Platto

The diverse systems of notation employed by the orthocpusts whose modes of Pronunciation are here reported are of necessity represented by that which is used in this Dictionary, and although, as a consequence, the precise shade of sound intended may not in all cases be expressed with minute accuracy, jet it is believed that vel' fer, if cry, important discrepancies will be found to exist. It should be not so, however, that Stormonth and the Imperial, as well as Walker, ascribe the sound of a in am (our h) to the a in such words as al, rym pa-hy, a-mend, comprie, for who this Dictionary has a, that Walker makes no distinction between the e is red (our o) and the c (8) in erd or in-herist, that Worcester's obscure sounds—se of e in ab-delmen, a-mend', litar, courlege, e in brier, fuel, i in ruling o in pleas confered, u in care e, deplusiu, etc - are represented here, as in the revision of this Synorsis made in 1864, by unmarked rowcle; that Smart a apostropho is used ! his pronunciation, as he used it, to mark "the sound as of a partially suppressed s." and that the number of nords for which two modes of pronunciation are nords counterably increased, for reasons which will be obvious to those who cards by study this Synogere

IT In this bypopels, brockets [ ] indicate the pronunciation of kindred nowls taken to serve in place of the Synoptical words, when the latter are not found in the

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## GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

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CARDINA CARICATURE, 11 & U	kar'bin kar'l-kd-tür	kar bīn' kār-ĭk-ā chūr'	kar'bîn kar't-ka tür'	kar'bīn or kar-bīn' kar'e-ka-tūr, n kar-e-ka-tūr', 1	kar'bîn kar'î-kă tür'	kar'bin kăr'T-kă tūr'	karbīn or karbīn kār'ī-kā tūr, n kār-ĭ-kā tūr', v.
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### GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

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KABBI	rab/bi or -bi	rab'bซี or -bī	răb'bī răs'čm	r'th'be or -bi ra sēm'	rab'bī or -bī rā sēm'	rabbi or -bi riscim	rabibi or -bi rasiem
RACEME RACEMOUS	rå sīm' räs't-műs or rå sī'-	•	rYs/t-mus	ras'e mus, ra-ee'mus	รสัส/ยั-เทษัส	<b>ร</b> รัธ′e-mแร	rasie mas
RAILLERY		rangr 5 rangr fi	rmur-5 rairt fi	ral'ier o rar'e-fi	raiser or raiser i	rāl'ēr-I rā'rē-II or rāc'ē II	rasie mas raller-3 rare si, obs rar
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		cy , răr <sup>t</sup> ē-tē, thinness		cy, răr'e-te, thinness			
RASORIAL	rd-zō'rĭ-al		rā zī/rĉ al răs/bCr-rē	ra-sofre al raziber-re or rasi-	rī zö'rī ĭl ras'bŏr-ĭ	r'i sō'r'i Al r'iz'b's r'i ,	ra sõra əl xăzher-ry
Raspberry Rather	răth'Cr	rās/bčr-ē rāth/dr or rā/thŭr	rather	răth'er	rith'e-	ra'thir	wh/14.70
RATIONALITY	rash'un UT-ty	rāsh-ē-ē-nāl'ē tē rāv'līn	rash'an ant et rav't-Un, coll	răsh-c-o-năl'e to răv'liu	rushvin-viv tu . rusvin or	rash'on-al'I-tY rav'No	ra-shin alv iy ravdiu
RAVELIN			raviin		171-20-17n		
Receptory Recognizable	rā sĕp'tō-rў rök'og-nī'z4-b'l or	rčs'sĕp tŭr-ö	rê sčp/tër û rčk/og-ni/2å bl	rčs't p-to-rc, rc söp'- rčk-og-nī'za bl or	rëk'og-ni-za bi	rī-sčp'tő rY rčk'ög ní'ză bl	rð «Tp'tūr-J rčk-ug nīr'i bel
	rê-kög'nî- rêk'ön-dit or	*XIrRrXn A.+	-	re-kög'ne-za bl			rerondit or
RECONDITE	rt kön'dIt	rekakon-dit	rt kön'dĭt	rck'on-dit or re-kon'dit	rěk'ön-dit or rě-kön'dit	rčk'on-dit or rč kon'dit	rő-kön'dit
RECUSANT	rê kū'zant or rĕh'ū-zant	rī kū'zānt or rčk'kū zānt	rčk'ů zant	re kū'zant or rčk'u zant	rčk/11-21nt	rčk'ū-zănt	rēk/ā sānt
Refuse	rčí/ůs	rčí/ūs	<b>r</b> ĕf′น์ล	rčľūs	rčľūs	rĕſſūz	191/04
REPUTABLE RPLAXATION	rt füta-bI reläks-ü/shün	rel aks a'shun	rt fü'tå-bl rel'aks-ä'shun	re fü'ta-bl rčl aks-ä'shun	rë fü'tä bl rë'lYks-ä'shün	rō fūl/A-bi, rčl/ū tX- rō-lYk sā/shōn	rč fūt'a bel rē-lāks ü'skūn
Remedicess	rë-mëd/1-17s or	rĕm'më dē-lCs	rom'è-dè-lés	rčm'e-de-lčs or	rčin'ë-di lës	rěm'ě-dĭ-lťa	rom's di-les
REMIGRATE	rĕm/t-dY-lĕs rĕm/Y-grāt, rt-mī/-	rĕm'ē-grāt	rem't grat	re mčďe-lčs rěm'e-grāt or rö-mí'-	• •	rë-mi'grat	rd-mi'grat
Rendezvous, n	ren'de-voo or ran'- ren'de-voo or ran'-	rĕn-dē-vōōz' rĕn-dē-vōōz'	rŏn'dō-voo rčn dō-voo/	rčn'de-100 or -100z rčn de-100 or -100z'	rču'dě-vöö or rang'-	rřn-dě 100, rav dá- rčn/dě-100, rav-dá-	ren'de voo, ran'da ren'de voo, ran'da
Rendezvous, v Reniform	rën/1-fôrm		rē'nt-form	rën'e fôrm	rë'nT-farm	rë/nI-form	wZwXX-f3rth
RENUNCIATION	rt nun'sl a'shun or -shl-Vshun	rë nun she-a'shun	rē nŭu'sē-ā'shūn	re-nun she-a'shun	të nun'sI-d'shun	rë nun'si a'shon	re nun et a'shun
REPTILE	reptil rekwi-em	rĕp'tĭl rē'kwē-ĕm	rčp/tĭl rðk/kwĉ-ĕm	rcp'til rc'kwe-em or rek'we	rěp'til . rčl/m'čžm	rčpill rekwl-em	rčp <sup>e</sup> til rč <sup>e</sup> kwĭ-čm
Requiem Reservoir	rĕz/c̃r-vn@r′	rőz 7 r-vn Gr <sup>e</sup>	rěz'erv nar	rëz-er-vw6r'	rez'er-vu ar	rezer-virar	rezer yn dr
Residentiary Restaurant	rčz'I-děn'shá rý rěs'tō-ránt	rëz-ë-dën'shër-ë	rčz/t-děn/sh/ar-t	rčz-c-dčn'she-a-re rčs'to-rhng'	rĕz'I-dčn'shčr T rčs'tō rhng	rčz Y-dčn'shčr-Y rčs'tō-riint or	rčz-I-dčn'shår ў rčs-tű ran
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_	rē'trō-sīd or rĕt'rō-		rē'trō-sēd'			r&tIn'ü	3
RETROCEDE RETROGRADE	rē'trō-grād, rēt'rō-		retró grád	rë/tro-sëd or rët/ro- rët/ro-grad	rē/trō-sēd/ rē/trō-grād, rět/rō-	rē-trō-sēd', rčt/rō- rē/trō-grād, rčt/rō-	rē-trŭ-sēd' rē-trñ-grād
RETROSPECT RETROVEET	rē'trō-spēkt, rēt'rō- rē'trō-vērt, rēt'rō-	rčťtro-spčkt	rē'tro špěkt rë'tro-věrt'	ret/ro-spelt ret/ro-virt	rë'trö-spëht rë'trö-vërt'	rë'trö-spëkt, rět'rö-	rē'trā-spēkt rē'trā vērt
REVEILLE	re-väl'yt, rov'a-le'	_y. /==	rā val' or rā-val'yā rēv'čn-ti	re-val' or re-val'ya	rā-1815ā	rē'trō-vērt, rēt'rō- rō-vāl'jā	16.12-32, 181.20 g
Revenue	rěvé nū	rčv'ē-nū <i>or</i> rē-vēn'ū	-	rĕv'e-nū	rčv'en-ū	reval'ya revC na, sometimes revenu	reyon u
Reverie Revolt	rčv'čr J, rčv'ër ë' rt völt' or rt-völt'	rī vālt' or rē-vālt'	rğv'Er & rt-völt'	rëv-e rë <sup>r</sup> re v <i>ölti or re-</i> völti	154,61- <u>0</u> 154,61-0	rever-i re-volu	rčv'čr T re-volt'
REYNARD	rā/nērd or rĕn/ērd		•	rën'ard <i>or</i> ra'nard	rën/ard	rā'nard	ren'ard
Rinzorod Rhomb	112'ö-pöd or 11'zö- 16mb or 16m	rŭmb	rŏmb .	rī'zo pöd rŭmb <i>or</i> rŏmb	rı'zö-pöd röm	rī'zō-pŏd rom	rī'zŭ-pŏd rŏm
RHYTHM RICOCHET, n	rīth'm or rīth'm rīk'ô shā' or	rithm	rĭthm rĭk⁄ö-shä	rithm or rithm rik-o-sha' or	rĭthm rĭk'ō-shā' or	rYthm	rĭthm rĭkŭ shĕt
	rik'ó shčt' rik'ó-shět'	•	*****	rIk/o-shët	rĭk/ō-shĕt/	rik/o-shet	-
RICOCHET, 1. RIGHTEOUS	rī'chŭs	rī′tshē-ŭs ๋	rīt'y da, coll rī'chds	rik'o-shët Ti'chŭs	rlk'ö-shā' or -shčt' rīt'yŭs or rî'chŭs	rīk-8-shēt' rīt') ŭs	rĭk'ŭ-sbët rīt'y ŭs
Rist, n Rocher	rïs <i>or</i> rīz rŏch⁄čt	rīs	rīs rok'ēt	rīs roch'et <i>or</i> rok'et	rīz roch/ēt	rīz roch'ēt	rīz roch'ēt
RONDEAU ROQUELAURE	rön-dö <b>/ or rö</b> n <b>/</b> dó rök/t-lör	rőn-dő' rők-ű lőr'	rŏn/dō rŏk/ū-lôr/	rŏn-dō'	rőn <b>'</b> dō	rön'dö	rőn'dő
Rotifen	rō'tĭ fër	rout or root	rō/tt för	rők-e lőr' rőt'e-fer	rök-g lar' rö/tl-fér	rō'kč-lōr rō'tĭ-fčr	rō'kĕ lör rō tY-fêr
Route Ruyfian	rööt or rout rüf'yan, röf'si-an	rout <i>or</i> root rullyan	root rúfygn	rööt <i>or</i> rout	rōōt rŭl'11-3n	root ruf4-an	root rulli an
Russian Sabaoth	rush'an or ru'shan	•	•	ruf'y in rush'an or ry'shan	rijeh/Xn	rŭsh'ง ăn	rūsh'an
Sacrifice, n	eab'a oth or ea-ba'- eak'ry-fiz	săk/krē-fiz	så-bä/öth säk/rê fis	Rik're-fiz	s7k'rY-fis	ex-bī/oth sxk/rĭ-fīs	eń bā/oth eŭk/rĭ-fis
Sacrifice, v Saffroy	edk'rY-fiz edffrån	eik'krë-fiz eil'fürn ein'fom	säk'rt-fiz säf'rün	săk're-fiz săf'run or săf'furn	eXk/rT-fis eXf/ron	eTL'rY-fis ATl'fron	aŭk'rĭ-fis aŭf'frŭn
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halve, n	271/21-13 247	eals.	Th-Jayles av	all'se fo B IV or Balv	eav II Ia'lia	-Y71-Y E	enl'el-ly -ell or enly
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Sandhire Sandwich	eam'fir or -fer sand'wich	săm'Ar	săm'fcr	eăm/fir	eā'mĭ-čl ežm'fīr or -fēr	eī/mY-ēl săm/fir	samfar samfar
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BATTH	ra'ter	Fi'the or ext'he	sä'trå-pë sät'ër	sät/ra pe sä/tur or sät/ir	aā'trā-pĭ rĭt'ēr	sā'trăp-ĭ• sāvēr	sā'trap-ў
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PAREOCHEOUA.	stčrič ókró-mý <i>or</i> stčrič ó-kró/mý	stěr-rē-ŏg′gră(-fö	stēr't dg'rā-ft	stěr-e-ŏg'ra fe	etčr'č ŏg'rŭ fī	stör-5 ög'rä-M	stor-e-og'ra is or stor-e-og'ra is or stor-e-og'ra is
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Stepeotype Stirpup	stë'rt-o-tip, stër't- stër'rup or stir'-	stërë ö tip sturrup	stěr'ŭp	stir'up or stur'- stol o nii'er-us	atir'rŭp ato'lon il'er-ŭs	st?r/riin	stĭr'rŭp stō-lŭu-lf'er ŭs
PATOTORILEOUS	stöl'ö nii'er-üs or stö'lön-ii'er-üs		sto'lun-If'er-us			bŏq-km'ūta	atom'a-pod
Ston God Storge	sto'ma-pod, stom'a- stor'jt or stor'gt		stőm'á-pőd stôr'gê	stôm's pod stôr'je or stôrj	stō/mä pŏd	stor'gë	stor'gō strd-biz'mŭs :
STRABISMUS STRATEGIC	strá blz'mus, -bls'- strá-tē'jik, -tēj'ik			stra břs'mus stra-tčj'ik	stră bizimus stră-tějik	stră-bizimus stră-tejik	strá-těj'lk
Stien	atru or atro etro/ic	strojič	strōō strŏi/ŝ	stru or strö strö'fe	ströö <i>or</i> strö ströf/ë	ströö o) strö strö'fë	atroo atro/fc
Strophe Strophic	strol'ik	• • •	stro/ft-t-lat/	ströf'ık ströf'e o-lüt	strðí¶k strðí¶-5-lāt	et-ziet X35t	strö/Nk strö/N-U-lüt
Sti ophiolate Stpunose	stru-mōs', stry/mōs'	eŭb/Al tErn	eŭb'al tčrn	stru mös' süb'al tern, sub-al'-	stroo'moz sŭb'ăl-tern	ströö'mös süb'al tern, süb-al'-	stry'mos sub'al tern, sub 11/-
buliltery bubsultory	nīji/lū-dŭa tī-ĉi/lŭa dŭa	eŭb'aŭl-tŭr-ë	aŭb-sŭl'tër-t	sub-sul-tur e or sub-sul-tur-o	sŭb-sŭl'tĉr Y	ír-ð¹'lŭa-dữa	and ame m. J
Suetile	aŭb'til or aŭt''l	aŭb'til	sŭb⁄tĭi sŭk sĕs′sĉr	sub-sur suk-sĕs'sur	sŭb't]] <i>or</i> sŭt'] sŭk-sčs'sër	eŭb'tll <i>or</i> eŭt'l eŭk-5čs'ŏr	eŭb'til or eŭt'l eŭk-eče'ûr
Successon	aŭk sčs'ser	sŭk'sčs-sŭr or sŭk-sës'-					sük küm'
Succumb Suffice	sŭk-kŭm' or -kŭmb' sŭf fiz'	ent titl	sük-kümb' süf fiz'	sŭk kŭmb' suf-fiz'	eŭk-kŭm' eŭf-fis'	aŭk-kŭm' aŭf-fia'	sŭf-fiz'
SUGGEST SUGGILLATION	aŭg-jčet' or aŭd-jëst aŭg'j\l-lä'shŭn or aŭd'-	' sŭg-jëst'	taği büa' ağıla'ü liybün	aug-jëst' or aud- aŭg jil-la'ahun	eŭj jčst'	aŭ-jëst/, aŭd-, aŭg- aŭg-jIl ā/ahōn	teği jür ağı-jil ü'ahün
SULPHURATE, G.	รัน์ดี'- ธกีไ'ใช้-rนิt		aŭl'iŭr ût	sŭl'fu rat	aŭl'iū rčt	aŭl'fŭ-rāt	sulfu-rat
SULPHURIC SULTANA	sŭl-fü'rIk sŭl tä'nå or -ta'nå	eŭi tā'nă	Aľvíði líða Án'at líða	sul-fū'rīk sul tā'nā <i>or</i> sul-ta'-	ธนี ใน้าให้ ธนี ta'nă	aŭl fū'rľk aŭl t v'nä	eŭl-für¶k sŭl-ta/nå
Sunac, Bulach Superchious	an'mak or shu'- au'per all'i da or	aŭ-pčr-s7/yŭs	sū'māk, coll shōo'- sū'pčr sĭl'y ŭs	shu'mak or sü'mak sü per-sil'e-üs or	sū'māk sū'pēr sĭl'ī-ŭs	สมานั้น สมานั้น หนัง เรียกเมื่อ	sū'māk sū-pēr-sĭl'I-tis
Superficies	sū'pēr-sĭl'yŭs sū'pēr-tīsh'čz <i>or</i>	zī pīr-Malīzz	sữ/për-fĭsh/t-tz	sū-per-sĭl'yus sū-per-fĭsh'e īz or	sũ pêr-Msh'I ëz	sū-pēr Msh'ēz	aū pēr-Msh7-ēz
Fracrose	sū'pcr-fish'i-cz sūr'sin'g'i	aŭr'aĭng-gl	-	sû-per-fîsh'öz sûr'sing-gl	tếr sĭng'gl	ecr'sing-gl	sûr'sYn-gel
SUPNAME, 1	eur näm' or eur/näu eur-toot',	/ sŭr-nām/ sŭr tööt/	ahr-aing'gl ahr-ain ahr-toot'	sur-nām' sur-toot'	ecr'nām tēr too'	eër'nām eCr too'	aur nām' aur-too'
bui tout	F sur too			eur-val'yans'	ecr-vāl'yāns	eer too eer-väl'jäns	sûr-vû'lâns or -yâns
SUPTERLANCE	efir väl'yans or efir-vällans		ธนิ <b>r</b> /vนิ			-	eūr'vū
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Symplesis Symplesio	alu krčt/lk		sın krčt'ik	-sin'kre-tik	sĭn-krĕt/Ik	sĭn-krĕt/ĭk	sĭn-krē/tĭk
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TANITVE	tăn tĩ v'ỹ, tăn'tĩ-vị	;	tan trv's	tan tive, tinte-ve	tan trv/I	tăn tĩv'ĩ	tam'boor, v
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Tentre Teror	tčn'ür. 133	të/nur të/por	tčn'ür tčp'ör	tčn'yur or tč'nūr tč'por	tčn'ūr	tčn'ūr	tčn'ůr
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	GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION								
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							, ,

### GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

### ADDITIONS

В,

§ 221 [Add] It in Spanish between two vowels, as in enhan (kå-van'), Juha (h57/xå), soun is like Enrich s, but it is a bilabial rather than a labiodental, that is, it is formed with the lips alone, and not with the lower lip and upper teeth. It is like the e-rad of what he haddle and south of German, and of modern Greek  $\beta$ . The sound is made with a loose, or feeble, contact of the lips. Cf. § 265

C

1991 [Add] Cin Cas Il'un Spanish (which is meant by the abbreviation Sp. In the repelling for proministical) before a and f. is pronounced like Logistic th. in this, but in properly America and in parts of Spain (esp. in Andalusia), it is commonly pronounced like a in sum, with split for Castillan sound is often taught in the schools, as, merguin (Astivia, Sp. Atharkton), curso (things) or similar). Of § 273, below.

### CH.

\$27 (Add) On his two soon is in German one, recombing a banking or rivating of the theory, a shoon appointing make with the back of the tongue raised a manifile soft palate, is heard after a quant members in the respoling for present attach his, as Kaech's abids, the other, heard other any ofter reset on a common, these forest in a le further forward in the ment the raidille of the tongue being remediate that the hard polate. This later and of a sound readed represented for Fig. 1 is according to the forest the forest that it is a first thought a raid of the course of the forest that it is a first three two earns and in the course of the forest than the first transfer a raid from the day, but then the arrests words.

in Both and Swholes has been getting to not recally recording the fire the fire of a took access to brech the and shalloth (2012). In they discuss and access to brech the absolute the confict that the first shalloth (2012) offered by the them.

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but is very weak, some authorities regarding it as nearer the th in thin. In other positions it is more nearly like English d, but the contact of the tongue is further down on the upper teeth, or often touching their edges, and is not so firm as in English D is often dropped, or pronounced very faintly, both in Spain and in Spains

America, esp in the endings ndo, Ido, etc , and when final

G.

§ 231 [1dd] G final in German and in most positions in Dutch sounds like Get man ch (ree § 227, above), as in thirtyeg (tal'rag'), langue (lak'to or hint) G in Spanish before e and i is like Spanish j (see § 239, below), as in glin (ht/1) gitano (ht-ta'nt)

### GH.

\$200 [Add] Gh in Scotch and Irish words is nearly like German th (see § 22) above), but in the Inglish pronunciation of these words it is sometimes dropped opronounced as k or 1, as in currich (kūr/rā or kur/rāk), baugh (bak or bhl).

J.

§ 200 [3dd] J in Spanish is a strong puttural aspirate somewhat rewinds German ch., as in Jornada (hôr nữ thá), Loja (157há). See § 277, atear. In the Southwestern U.S., I (g. h-fore c and i) in Spanish and American Franki words is nearly rientical with English In strongly reperated, but it is sometines proposed with but singht asparation or dropped entirely.

7.

1271. [Add] N in Spanish is now usually equal to Finglish x (ks), but is exclusionally found for the sound of Spanish for gridesemble 1 in §§ 200 001, above, as it exact (kabb), exide (14574-2)

2.

527 I 1/2] I in Cartillan Franish (witch lethronit by throt) cornation by interpolium to promunciation) before a court and at the end of syllation, by procured like the lettiline bat theory but by anish America and In period for one it is considered processed the as in many attention the Cartilian countries for one tangle in the amount, and court if the factor of the countries of the countries of the court in the countries of t

### ORTHOGRAPHY

### OBSERVATIONS

The English language as being the off pring of two parent languages very duffer | character represe t certain definite sounds. It is needless to say that these projects to factors and epiths, and having been, is no incommental degrees, modified in its very neares cert I think practice proper than the topics, contains, as was incertained. It is present that the projects are in the proper topic of the last I may elanguage are introduced and it was very counter than the projects are in the projects. growth by infl ences from rious oth nany and alie and in no parti ular are these anomalies more num on and striking than in its orthography with the single exception perh pa of fac ortho py. N ither the Anglo-Saxon or the hormans e ch could boust of any great regul rity in orthography though the spelling of words in the netwo language was is less and trary than it is in the mod ra English. Wh a, th refore the oc bularies of the set we languages, will ly different both in their orthographical struct re and their

the particle of the transfer of the state of

nds while those I whi h an orth graphy co trary to nalogy has been un; e sally adopted are equ lly no rous.

sauly anopted are rele 19 not rous.

Bad as is the orth graphy of the present day howe er it is orde itself compared with that of f w enturies ago. It wo if of oou se, be unreasonable t expect the there should be any goneral correspondence of orthographical forms in the works. of diff rest athors before the types I the p I tor gare prominence to certain to ma, whi h finally became recognized as in lards; and manuscripts conclusiv by p o e that the wild at license prevalued is see increas some manuscripts concurned by \$0.00 that the wild at license prevalued is pelling we rds. Frem prope names, will be would maturally receive of sets tion, a downtten with mo care than a yother class of we ds, are found recorded is great in little to of forms, see ral variations being of we do, are found recorded! great in litin less of forms, ser ral variations being conceilions found in the sam manue [she with D insell instead it forester has subscribed his own name eight differ: tweys, and that the manue of the latest of the same of the latest of the latest of the latest of the latest of the latest of the latest of the latest of the latest of the latest of the latest of the latest of the latest of the latest of the latest of the latest of the latest of the latest latest of the latest of the latest l this confusion, the ra were some write who we reatted the the proper forms of word and who were notable except and the general rule. The spolling f the Ormulum, which was written in the thirteenth cent ry though tra ge and cumb one to y ry remarkable f its regularity and th auth rat on outly u go hi copylat as y remarkance : its regularity must be autor at mouthy u.g. hi copylor to filow his nothergraphy with h minout schees. (See pag kills.) So also Chauce more than a tury late ca chilly r lead and corrected his own w ha such a capital agent his critic to write mores w it h which as intrusted to him asying that h was obliged. It to correct and that write however of the negligence and hasts with which his hid both or opied.

of th negligences and lastes with with hit bad her copied. The neithed of printing some ord new ever, though I long time on this had stitle affect to it the risk of read of the longuage. I lead much of the per had all the affect to it the risk of the longuage is lead much of the per had all the longuage is lead to the longuage in the longuage is lead to the longuage in the longuage is lead to the longuage in the longuage is lead to the longuage in the longuage is lead to the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in the longuage in the longuage is longuage in the longuage in th confust for it is ertain that the subline y hang s and d intonarrow numbership would not he a been tolerated but it by beer made in defance; I established usage; and there is bundante id here to you that writers themsel es were on feas in the attreme. The fact must not be verificated that in the write is I Wy III Cha ce and other c ly suthers, there were till in y remanants of the Serial-Serial infection, which is resince title if disappeared, and which gave to some word variety of f re to be attr b ted patther to the careleseness of the write nor to an unsettled orthog se title ly disappeared, and which gave to some word wariety of f ren

phy Bo option example, so page the liv The irregularities found in early books though continuing for so long a time The irregularities touted in early moone would not be centrary but only he abilities mostleed not looked upon with ind flerence. On the centrary but only he abilities assume that average for the reform if a m ross complete systems for the reform the vation scholar has advocated with more or a to rose complete systems for the retorm to a creating specific property out ratio scholar has advocated with more or less acctences and hermage changes in regard to a great a be of partial polite. Sir Thomas S mith Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth was the first who endo to ed to introduce regular section. in regard to a greak a or on precious and the simple of th

smood minent scholars, to spell w rds scording to their p onunciation omit ting so h leiters as were dee ned porf us. These tempts at impro am nt, being mad upo no settled or uniform principl s, had little o no permanent fleet upon

tl language. Another of be te plan was proposed in the se enter th contury by Bish p Wikins similar in it gen ru characte to those of Smith, Bull kay Gill and

B tle and equally a ucreesful.

The cel brated Dictionary of Dr bamuel Johnson first published in 17,07 has con tributed me o tha y work written eithe before or ince to fix the e ternal form of the language al to dist ish th numbe of irregulanties for though numerous inc nsist cles are to be fo tin it, and many o e sight the learning of the author and the sound judgment and practical wisdom which he display does elt at once in thority whi hit has te yet ntirely lost and th orthography of the present d y though it has re cived some important modifications since hi time. Is subtially the same as that bibited in hi dicti nary. The changes in the spelling of words, introduced by D Joh son w re gas rally made in order to restore th as intorthography of to remo some nomaly and perhaps the most important office performed by his \* k was its haing settled sag definitely in fa or of some on of then mere form in whi h may wird wire writte thus removing the caus of m ch confusi Amo g ti s most prominent alteration made by him were the re toration of k to many words with had long been written without it as in a usuck, shotorick and the like and the inserti of in in the termination of many words which p e lously ended in or as in ancestour a thour errour and others Th form rof these hanges a revi al of th The form rolf these harges a revision of an intercent a counters was not received with for nor was this pelling at pied by above, twriters the latte as it was thought to be justified by the analogy f the corresponding termination car in the trough at the justified of the among it the corresponding termination err in the F u h through which language many be hap a major by of the words affected by it we der red from the Latin, was generally followed. Johnson practic la this respect hower or was not in harmony with his theory; the bewrete city about hat the w rids of this less with the end g our les I g the rest I er though for no the w fds of tens reas with the ends g our res : g un rest; or though for no reason that would n t equally poly to them all. Let th! notable inconsistency was of only c looked but was perpetuated, not still exists in the orthography f English writers. In the United States a diff rent practice prevails, as will presently be tentioned.

The scheme of Pi k rion who in 1785, under the name of Robert Heron 1 and a sud by pronou of g the sile t final vowels of others in a manner perfectly and the successful too. Headless to descript on the mention. About twenty years here another about plan was published by Elphinstons who printed a book in other to is troduce it, b t without a coess. During the last century several English divines is broduce it, b without a cons. During the last century served English sums as Lard. Be seen do then, supplyed in many words methods of poling postuling to the used es, hierly a has laid long been abundoned as in writing to first mind; go to we share about the constant of the first provided in the constant of the first provided and if you have been abundoned as in writing to first finity proved and if it say) and the lines do such forms as properly provided and the first provi proceed sold (f. say) also in the . So also Millord need many singular forms, seen as I and fast renders once (f ris et Add (for though), speed, etc. It is proceed to me it is herealso the insures ions. I Archaeova Hare in the proceed casing who, on the ground of prome ciation, etymology and analogy employed in his goods arch on the gro and of pron ciation, etymology and malegy employed in an average and planed and after compell our c, fey (for f, ry), force, an eyiter forcept, highly ploud-most am giver and the like. He not only emitted in a ryphyrate in marroam pound words where it has been annily innered but also advanted the action of the contract of yound words where it has been untilly intered bet also at orated the energy as the aportropic in the posterior mass, and the entervation of the other pre-crit in with it is hard permission by presence the energy of a posterior fact, for experted fixed, printered. The other presence of the energy of a 1 postular to flare sizes it seconds with the same of it, any events if at any both posts and prove written, in their time. The set of the ylors do in convenit words, has no even yet been sited in all print into. Details this interestic at kinnels mentioned shows here rebut here been drived at

valles the imperfect attempts mentioned above, many plans here been derived at gill rent times, for reducing the spelling of words to sustinte sustantly and the greatest simplicity by a complete reform to the method of reversity gifts would of greatest company by a complete retorm in the method of wrecenst give sentine or words by written characters that he perspective, new placks in which were sented at a one and only one definite word, looked sentil sentil sented and the sentent sentent of the sentent sentent person and only time, or aracter. Each a method of spelling was founded by Dr. Frank in in the only two, c arecter. Such a method of spelling was provided by Dr. Frank in its temporal below over a product he is not broadly he is not

him chiefly on the ground of etymology and of analogy, from a desire, or the one hand, to make the words correspond, as far as practicable, with their primitive forms, ro as to reveal more clearly their etymological affinities, and on the other to reduce as much as possible the number of anomalies and exceptional cases. Of the words whose orthography had been changed for the former reason, many were restored to their ordinary forms by Dr Webster himself in the second edition of his work, published in 1841, and others still norc restored in subsequent editions. The alterations of the second class have been received with favor and adopted by a large portion of the writers in the United States, and by some authors also in England
It is to be observed that many of Dr. Webster's deviations from the usage of his

time were not innovations, but restorations of older forms which were once very gen- and -re, that the use of -er, as in ruler, etc., is but a restoration of the older spell erally employed. The most important points in which his orthography differs from ing, and the same is true of the rub-titution of the termination -er for -our.

orthography, especially in the United States. These alterations were proposed by I that of most other modern lexicographers, and in reference to which there is killed the ference of using air ing reholors, are state I in the following lest, in which the mintone refer to the sections of the Rules for Spelling Cortain Classes of Words from below) where the cases are mentioned particularly. These are, the net doubling the first commonant in derivatives of words like travel, worship, etc. (\$5), doubling that in installment, enrollment, etc (§ 9); doubling this finel letter in such words or f lall, instill, etc. (§ 11), retaining this in derivative of villain (§ 27), writing deferse, offens, etc., for defence, offense, of and practice for practice (§ 27); writing the termination er for see in bords ill occuler, meter, etc. (§ 31); writing redi and risk writing to the first off 31. without a (ÇAL) It was be remarked further with report to words often written with the termination -re, but which in this book are spelled with two or linguistre

# RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS,

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME

after single vowels, are generally doubled as in staff, cliff, doff, puff, all, bell, hill,

foll, null. The words cleft if, of, pul, nul, and sol, are the most important exceptions.

§ 2. The lefter s, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single rowel, is generally doubled, except when—c g in o's, spade's, tores, lotes, has, is, was, etc—it is used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb, as in grass, press, hiss, moss, truss. The only im portant exceptions are as, gas, yes, gris, his, this, pus, plus, bus (for omnibus), thire,

§ 3 Besides f, l, and s, the only consonants that are ever doubled at the end of a word are b, d, g, m, n, p, r, t, and s The following list contains nearly all the words in which these letters are doubled, including some which are spelled more or less with a single consonant namely, cbb, cbb, add, odd, dodd, wadd (Min), rudd, jagg, egg, hag (n & r), snigg, tugg, lamm, scomm, ninmm (to mask), Ann Jang, egg, hag (n & r), snigg, tugg, lamm, scomm, ninmm (to mask), Ann, ann (Iaw), ann, kun, jinn, cyan, bunn, suan (Bot), Lapp, wapp, gnarr, parr, err, birr, shirr, shirr, dorr, mhorr, burr, hurr, murr, purr, brett, frett, but (Naut), mill, plitt, smill, pott (paper), butt, fizz, friez, buzz, fuzz, huzz

North - The words let, net, and set are sometimes incorrectly spelled lett, nett, and sett, and some other words which should have the final letter single are spelled, by some writers, with it doubled.

5 4 A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double you'd is rarely doubled. The words all, peat, haul, door, and maim, are examples The words feoff, enfeoff, gness, spess, houss (obs ) are exceptions. word guess is only an apparent exception, as the u does not strictly form a diplithong with the e, but serves merely to render the g hard

§ 5 Monosyllubes ending, as pronounced, with the sound of 1, and in which c follows the wovel, have usually 1 added after the c, as in black, fleck, click, knock, and buck The words bac, lad disc, and fisc, are exceptions The words bac, lac, sac, tac, tale, zinc, ploc, roc, soc, are, mare, ore, tore,

Words of more than one syllable, ending in -ic or -iac, which formerly ended in A. also words derived from the Latin or Greek, or from other sources, and similar to these, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the \$\lambda\$, as, manner, elegiac, zodiac, cubic, music, public The word derricl is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which c is preceded by other vowels than a or fa, commonly end in cl., as, arracl, barracl, hammock, hillocl, reddocl. The words almanac, carac, sandarac, limbec, rebec, varec, xebec, manioc or manioc, havoc, are exceptions Almanac, limbec, rebec, and hatoc, however, are sometimes written with & after the c, especially in Ingland, and carac is oftener written caract or carract

§ 6. In derivatives formed from words ending in c, by adding a termination begunning with e, 1, or y, the letter I is inserted after the c, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like s before the following vowel as, colic, colicly, traffic, trafficled, trafficling, trafficler, physic, physicked, physicling, zinc, zincled, zincling, zincky Wa find also zincling, zinclie, zinly (as from zinl), etc, not

conformed to this rule

§ 7. In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a rowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when these nords end in a single consonant (except h and x) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled as, clan, clan'nish, plan, planned, plan'ning, plan'ner, bag, bag'gage, hot, hot'ter, hot'test, wit, wit'y, cabal', cobal'ler, abet't, abet'ted, abet'ting, abet'tor, begin'n begin'ning, begin'ner, infer', inferred', infer'ring The consonant is doubled in these words in order to preserve the short sound of the vowel, as otherwise the latter would be liable to be pronounced long Thus, planned, hollest, and abelted, would naturally be pronounced planed, hotest, and abotest, it the consonant were not doubled Words of this class, in which the final consonant is preceded by qu, tollowed by a single vowel, form no exception to the rule, since the u performs the office of the consonant w as, squab, squab bish, squab by, squat, squatting, squatter, quil,

of the consonant we as square square outs, squarely squarely squarely quilled, quilling, acquill, acquilling, acquilling.

The derivatives of the word gar (except gar into and gas'sy) are written with but one s; as, gas'cous, gase'ty, gas'ty Excellence, as being from the Latin excellent, retains the double l, though one l has been dropped from the termination of excell Bes des these, the chief exceptions to the rule are those derivatives in which the Does does these, the cines exceptions to the rine are those during the mines in which cab' alter, each' alter, each' alter, each' alter, prefer', preference; refer' reference, defer', deference But infer'able, transfer'able, are common exceptions. It is no exception to this rule tint chancellor, and the derivatives of metal and crystal, as metalloid, metallurgy, crystalline, crystalline, and the like, are written with the I doubled, since they are derived respectively and the like, are written with the Fernal's and straighten and the Creak from the Latin cancellarius (through the French), and metallum, and the Greek spurrallos. So also the word tranquillity retains the double l, as being from the Latin as, pontific, pontifical, pontifical, and the like One l is also dropped in a few words

§ 1. The letters f and I, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately | tranqualliles, while the Luciled derivatives of tranqual, though often written with two De, are more properly written with only or e, as tranquilize, tranquilizer, and the like

§ 8 When a diphthone, or a digraph representing a rowel cound, precedes the final consonent of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonent falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different conso musts, the final consonant is not doubled in derivetures formed by the addition of a termination beginning with named as, daub, danted, danter, neet, neety, trief, briefer, briefest, travail, travailed, travailing; reviet, review reviews travely traveling, traveler, profit, profited, act, acted, actor; perform, performer, stard, Mand'ing

The final consonant is floubled in the derivatives of a few north ending in f in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like 3, before e or 6, 22, hund-bud, humbugged', hunding oing; perfurig, perfuringed. The detirations of kid-nap, which properly has a secon lary accent on the final soliable, are spelled with or without the p doubled, as, Idinoped or kidirapped, kidinoping or kidi

Nore - There is a large class of words ending in a ringle consonant, and accerted on some other splittle than the last, the final consenants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, nunecessarily and contrastly These nords are chiefly those ending in I, with also a few of other ter to analogy The following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which meare varies namely, apparel, farrel, berel, blas, bowel and its compounds, concel, carburet and all similar words ending m urel, caril, carol, channel, chisel, counsel, endgel, dial, ditheted, dovel, driet, duel, empanel, cramel, equal, finnel, gembol, gravel, grovel, herdsel, hichel, ta peril, jewel, innel, idnap, label, laurel, level, tibel, marshal, marrel, me'al (205 § 1), medal, madel, madel, mental, metal (200 § 1). medal, model, panel, parallel, pareel, penell, penel, pitol, pommel, querrel, racel, recel, rival, rouel, shotel, thrusel, enitel, tastel, tinsel, tra nmel, tratel, tunnel, tr ratel, rial, rictual, worship. Worcester doubles the final letters of all these words, except parallel, in forming derivatives by the addition of terminations beginning with vowels, though he remarks, with respect to those ending in I, that "it better accords with the analogy of the language" to spell their derivatives with but one I. Smart retains the double convonant in this class of words colely on the ground that used favors it but remarks that the I. I have a language to the specific state that the I. I have a language to the specific state that the I. I have been a specific state that the I. I have been a specific state that the I. I have been a specific state that the I. I have been a specific state that the I have been a specific state that the I. I have been a specific state that I have been a specific state that the I. I have been a specific state that the I. I have been a specific state that the I. I have been a specific state that the I. I have been a specific state that the I. I have been a specific state that the I. I have been a specific state that the I. I have been a specific state that the I. I have been a specific state that the I. I have been a specific state that the I. I have been a specific state that the I have been a specific state that the I. I have been a specific s favors it, but remarks that it the double p in worshipped, worshipper, etc , the second I in travelling, traveller, etc., are quite unnecessary on any other score than to satisfy the prejudices of the eye." Cooley doubles the consonant in a majority of the de rivatives of words of this class, but writes a ringle consonant in many, as in those of apparel, barrel, bevel, channel, druel, gambol, etc Stormonth doubles the final con someth in this class, except in the derivatives of channel, dial, parallel, putal, and in some of those from equal, peral, quarrel, victual, worship. The Imperal agrees with Stormonth in respect to derivatives of dial, equal, perallel, perall, pital, tictual, and most derivatives of worship, doubles the lin derivatives of channel, gives caroling or carolling as a noun, duellist and duelts, enamelar and enamellar, and so -er and -it, has quarrellous and quarrellous. has quarrellous and quarrelous - Stormonth giving only the latter, but both agreeing in quarrelled, quarrelling, quarreller, — while the Imperial increases the breach with transmeter and transmeller, norshipper and teorshiper, gamboled or gambolled, gamboling or gamboling, etc. The Encyclopydic D chonary gives both ways for derivatives of bias, channel (expant changeled) dead to the change of atives of bias, channel (except channelize), druel, raiel, etc.; but marks beteled and beteling as rare, and worshiper as obsolete, generally omits the participles, except in citations; and appears to favor the use of the double l, etc, in most of these derivatives. Perry words the desiratives of the double l, etc, in most of these derivatives. derivatives. Perry wrote the derivatives of these words with but one I, according to the rule, and the same practice was advocated by Walker Conformity to the regular rule has been advocated also by other eminent scholars, but, for the accommodation of the whole Fuglish speaking public, both of the prevalent spellings are usually given in this Dictionary, that with the single consonant having the first place. See "A List of Words," after § 36

§ 9 Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants as, ebb, ebbing, odd, eddly, stiff, stiffness, fell, fellable, still, stillful, skillfulness; will, willful, willf inthrallment, thralldom, and enrollment (from install, anthrall, thrall, and enroll), in order to prevent a false pronunciation if spelled with one I Many writers and laxicographers, especially in England, omit one I in these words, as also in the derivatives of the land atives of shill, will, dull, and full, formed by adding the syllables ly and -ness See